Administration Report

Bombay Presidency

1877-1878

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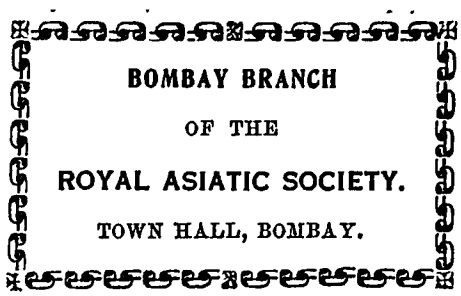

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

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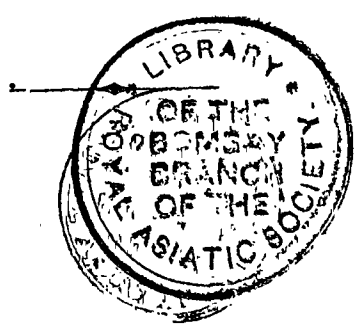
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the year 1877-78.



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1878.

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ERRATUM.

It is requested that the words "for the first time" may be expunged from the first line under the head *Registration* at page LXVI. of the Summary of the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1877-78.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

In consequence of the different dates at which the official year begins and ends in various departments, the period under report extends from January 1877 to the end of August 1878. The detailed review of the year's administration, given in Part II. of this Report, is confined, therefore, to events that took place between the above dates. The present chapter, however, in accordance with the practice of previous years, will form a continuous record of such matters as appear worthy of notice up to the date of compilation, and will include, moreover, information regarding events and measures of the year which do not find a place under any of the special heads into which Part II. is divided.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

(Since 1st May 1877, this Presidency has been administered by His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I. and C.I.E.) On the retirement of the Honourable Alexander Rogers from the Council, the Honourable Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I., was appointed to succeed him, and took his seat on 1st August 1877. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Warre, C.B., assumed command of the Army on 9th October 1878, in succession to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

The appointment of a third Commissioner having been sanctioned, a re-distribution of the charges of these officers was made, and part of the political work of the less important states transferred to them. The

retirement scheme for covenanted civilians, which was only to have had effect up to 31st December 1877, was extended for another year, in consequence of the pressure of work in the famine districts, which prevented any revenue officers from taking advantage of the concessions.

THE FAMINE.

The principal event of the year under review was the famine in the Deccan and western Kárnátic, the effects of which are traceable, as will appear hereafter, in almost every branch of the administration. The chief points in connection with this public calamity, that need be touched upon here, are its duration, nature, and extent; the state of the food market, the measures taken by Government to relieve distress, and the results of the famine amongst the people. These will be considered in succession.

Duration. The period during which operations for the relief of distress were carried on by Government, began early in September 1876, and ended on 30th November 1877. The rainfall of 1876 up to the middle of August was scanty throughout the Deccan and western Kárnátic, and after this date there was none except in Khándesh, and three of the more southern districts, and nowhere in sufficient quantity to save any but a small portion of the harvest. Distress first manifested itself in Sholápur, and, in a minor degree, in Khándesh. Measures of relief were set on foot in the former district early in September, and similar steps were soon taken also in Satárá and the western Kárnátic, as well as in the adjacent native states. Throughout the whole of the winter and spring the distress continued with unabated severity, but heavy showers towards the end of April, in the southern parts of the tract affected, gave promise of an early and favourable rainy season, which lead those in the receipt of relief to manifest a natural desire to return to their ordinary avocations in the fields. This movement, although considered by Government to be premature as long as there was no grazing for agricultural stock, and

actual tillage had not started an effective demand for labour, was met with small advances to enable these anxious to return home to procure subsistence on their journey. The rain, however, after setting in without marked irregularity towards the middle of June, failed almost entirely throughout the affected districts in July and August. This unexpected contingency, following on the distress of the previous season, could not but discourage the agricultural class, with the result of a reflux of applicants for relief at the hands of the State. The general tone and condition of the people was, in fact, more depressed from June to August than it had been throughout the whole of the previous season. Added to this was the fact that this partial failure of rain, instead of being localised, as in 1876, in a certain portion of the Presidency, was universal, and for a short time it was feared that the usually fertile province of Gujárát would this year fall within the drought-stricken area. The prospect, however, changed in September, when plentiful rain fell over the districts regarding which these gloomy anticipations had been entertained. Ploughing re-commenced where it had been stayed by the long spell of dry weather, and wherever the fields had been already sown, weeding and other employment was found for the numbers that had been compelled to have recourse to the State for subsistence. The relief works were rapidly deserted, and by the end of November the labourers employed on them were only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the numbers mustered in the beginning of June. The arrangements for the relief of persons unable to support themselves by work were continued for a short time longer, until the community had resumed its normal condition.

Extent.

The famine affected 34,183 square miles of country, and a population estimated at 5,018,992, distributed among nine districts, covering an area of 54,355 square miles and containing a population of 7,963,927 souls. Part of this tract consists of districts where the uncertainty of the rainfall has long been remarked, but in the north lies the fertile province of Khándesh, and in

the south the rich cotton-growing districts of Dhárwár. Most of the people here, as elsewhere in the Presidency, are connected with the land, either as farmers or as agricultural labourers. The former class is, generally speaking, well off in the western Kárnátic and moderately so in Khándesh and in physically favoured portions of the other districts; but in the central part of the country under consideration the impoverished condition of the cultivating classes has been for some time anxiously and attentively watched by Government with the view of introducing some means for its amelioration. Comparatively speaking, however, few landholders are found to have been driven to the relief works, the full advantage of which was taken by the classes of field-labourers and village menials. The mass of the peasant proprietors managed to support themselves. In some few towns there were found local industries which were so depressed by the scarcity that special measures had to be taken for the relief of the handicraftsmen without exacting from them unskilled labour. Such cases were, however, rare, and easily met. Considering, in the next place, the numbers of people supported by Government, it appears from the returns that 98,422 were mustered daily in November 1876. This number rose to 339,129 in January 1877, after which it suffered a slight fall till April, from which month it increased till June, when the culminating point was reached, there being 528,951 persons on the hands of Government. The decline was rapid till September, when a slight increase again took place, which, however, was temporary, and lasted only for the first few days of the month. As soon as the season had declared itself, the numbers fell off by one-half in October, and during November only 59,107 persons were on the daily rolls. As by this time field operations were in progress, Government considered it unnecessary to continue any longer measures of special relief for people who had the opportunity of maintaining themselves in their ordinary advocation. The works were, therefore, closed.

As soon as it became certain in 1876 that the cold weather harvest would fail, the prices of food-grains rose most suddenly. The holders of local stock declined to sell, either from anticipation of higher profits, or from a desire to retain a supply in hand in case of a still greater scarcity. Under these circumstances, it became necessary for Government to decide whether the importation of sufficient grain for the supply of those on the relief works should be undertaken by the State or left to private enterprise. It was finally determined to abstain from all interference with the ordinary trade, as it appeared that the latter might safely be trusted to do all that was needed. This policy, announced from the first to all local grain-dealers, has been adhered to consistently and successfully, except on the few occasions when a special strain was temporarily placed upon private resources with which they were unable to cope. Throughout the greater portion of the affected districts the grain trade is in the hands of a professional class, widely spread over India, whose business enables them to maintain a complete organisation for negotiating transactions in all parts of the country. Reassured by the declaration of Government that trade was to be left to its ordinary course, every dealer set his agency in motion from Bengal and the Panjáb to the market of his own district, so that the railway stations were soon crowded with grain for delivery at the famine centres, and whilst the extraordinary demand lasted, the supply continued to be tendered as fast as the railway companies could furnish vehicles to convey it. The position of most of the famine area as regards communications was not unfavourable. The districts of Khándesh and Násik in the north are traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the south-eastern branch of which also passes through Poona and Sholápur in the centre. Between Bombay and Kárwár are numerous ports connected by excellent roads with the markets of Satárá and the western Kárnátic. A trunk-road passes from Poona southwards, parallel with the Coast as far as the Madras frontier near Belári. The only districts situated at an inconvenient distance from rail or port were those of

Food supply

Kaládgi and Ahmednagar. The latter is traversed by good trunk-roads, leading from railway stations in the north and south. The position of Kaládgi was exceptional, both as regards means of communication and the character of the local grain trade. In the western Kárnátic this commodity is, as a rule, stored and sold by resident agriculturists of the higher class who were not in a position to negotiate for consignments from distant Provinces with the same ease as a class of strangers who have relations or caste-fellows in every trade centre of the north. Here, then, was one occasion on which the inadequacy of the local market to supply the extra demands made upon it induced Government to abandon for a short period their non-interference policy, by sending grain from adjacent districts. During the period between October 1876 and November 1877, inclusive, 267,863 tons of food grain were conveyed by rail, and 166,137 tons by sea along the Coast into the famine districts. Stocks far beyond what were ordinarily needed for current transactions are known to have been laid in by the dealers of some of the larger towns. The carrying powers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were taxed to the utmost, and, in spite of large increased establishment and supply of rolling-stock and engine-power, they were inadequate to comply with the demands made on them both by the extra traffic and the annually increasing export trade that gravitates towards Bombay. In one instance, only, did Government, with much regret, find it advisable to interfere with the working of the traffic. The growing distress in the Madras Presidency and the Nizam's dominions in August 1877 induced Government to request the Railway authorities to accord a preference to food-grains for the famine districts over other traffic. This preference, partial at first, was augmented, as the severity of the situation in the south increased, until there was but an insignificant margin left for private transactions. The injury thus inevitably caused to the export trade of Bombay was large; for, though the preference was in point of fact relaxed before the shipping season commenced, it was by no means certain

at the time when consignments are usually ordered from the producing districts, how long this partial restriction on private trade would be continued. It was, therefore, with the utmost reluctance, and only under the strongest sense of the paramount duty of preserving a vast population from the risk of starvation, that this Government departed from what experience has shown it to be the most prudent policy.

Relief.

Thus far have been described the nature and duration of the famine, the area over which it extended, and the numbers whom it affected and drove to the State for relief. It has also been shown that the food-supply was abundant, but, owing to its having been imported from a distance, the price at which it was sold placed it beyond the reach of those to whom the unfavourable season had closed their ordinary means of livelihood. It now remains to consider briefly the measures adopted by Government to alleviate this distress.

Works.

The majority of the people affected were able and willing to perform ordinary unskilled labour in return for remuneration from the State; some of them, however, were physically unable to get through the full regular tasks; a third class comprised those wholly unfit to undertake labour of any sort. In dealing with the first two classes, Government laid down the principles, first, that relief in the shape of wages should be granted in return for a fair amount of labour, proportionate to the capabilities of the applicant; and secondly, that relief should be granted to none but those who were unable to support themselves in any other way. It was considered advisable to open works as soon as it was evident that a season of hardship and scarcity was unavoidable, so as to obviate the chance of the labouring classes lapsing into a weak condition. Small works under the supervision of the district officers were taken in hand at first, pending preparations for carrying out important projects, of which, most fortunately, the plans and estimates had been drawn up beforehand. Taking into consideration the better supervision that can be exercised

on large works, the experience of the officers of the Public Works Department in dealing with masses of labour and the greater ultimate utility of such projects, it was the object of Government to concentrate as much as possible the applicants for relief on these undertakings. At the same time, special circumstances in various parts of the country necessitated the continuation of the less important works carried out by civil agency. In selecting the larger works, it is obvious that the preference must be given to those requiring the greatest amount of unskilled labour. Roads, canals, and reservoirs are eminently works of this class. The respective advantages of these vary, of course, in different parts of the country, but, on the whole, this Government is inclined to give the preference to irrigational projects.

In the north Deccan the system of roads corresponds fairly to the need of the districts; whilst many projects for irrigation, the plans and estimates of which had been previously got ready, were calculated to be of the greatest benefit to the country. These, then, were taken in hand early in the season. In the western Kárnátic it is different; for, although there is a great want of irrigation, the most pressing need was that of good communications. Here, therefore, road-works were at first opened pending the preparation of irrigational schemes, the sties for which were diligently sought for and inspected; and had the famine been protracted for a few months longer, the greater part of the labourers employed on roads would have been drafted off to work on canals and reservoirs. The experience of the last two years has proved to Government the advantage of having ready a number of plans and estimates for different kinds of large undertakings of public utility suited to the circumstances of each district, so that, on occasions of necessity, like that under consideration, work may be at once begun upon designs thoroughly matured beforehand, thus obviating the chance of carrying out an unsuitable, or otherwise imperfect project. It has been mentioned above that it was the object of Government to employ as many

of the applicants for relief as possible on the larger undertakings supervised by the Public Works Department. This course would necessarily take more people from the immediate neighbourhood of their homes, would ensure more regular work and stricter discipline, and thus be more distasteful to the labourers than the petty village works carried out on easy terms and under loose supervision by district officers. Numbers of people, therefore, discharged themselves from Government relief, rather than submit to the reasonable amount of restraint and discipline in force on the central works. They met with support from other quarters, and it was not until this Government, with the approval of the Government of India, had distinctly announced that while it felt itself bound to save people from death by starvation, it could not undertake to save them from death owing to their obstinacy and misconduct, that they thought it better to accept the relief offered to them. The minor works were from that time forward kept up only for such whose physical condition rendered them unable to perform the tasks demanded by the Public Works Department. The occurrences alluded to above lead to the question of how to decide whether an applicant is a fit subject for public relief or not. Three tests suggest themselves:—the distance people will go for relief; the minimum of wages they will accept; and the amount of labour they will do in return. It is obvious at once that trunk lines of road require very careful allignment, and that irrigational projects depend upon considerations of hydraulic engineering, so that neither class of work can be undertaken in any but special situations. This necessarily involves long journeys from home on the part of a great proportion of the labourers, a necessity which is repugnant in the highest degree both to the labourers themselves and to their village officers. It is, therefore, presumable, although certain instances to the contrary came to light in the famine, that the fact of compliance with this test is a fair proof of distress, but unfortunately the test itself is one that can only be applied during the fair season, when labourers

Tests.

can march and encamp without danger. A low scale of wages, which is the second test of real need of relief, was found to be inoperative in many cases, unless combined with the test of distance. As long as the labourer could get back to his house at night, it seemed as though he would accept any scale of remuneration offered. At first the wages were paid in cash at a fixed rate. Soon, however, payment was made dependent on the price of the staple food-grain by the application of a sliding scale, which provided that the money rate should vary with the price of the food-grain, when the latter rose above a certain height, and that a man should always receive the price of 1 lb. of grain, in addition to one anna. Finding that, on this scale, people were attracted to the works who were not in need of relief, Government subsequently ordered that the sliding scale should be applied, when prices fell below the assumed zero point. Finally, in January, the scale was fixed at the following rates:— a man received one anna and the price of 1 lb. of grain, a woman received $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and the price of 1 lb. of grain, and a child $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and the price of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of grain; children under seven years old did no work, and were paid at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna per diem. On the works where lighter tasks were exacted, the grain-rates remained the same; whilst the cash rates were reduced to one-half. By introducing the sliding scale of payments in accordance with the price of the staple food-grain, wages are equalised throughout the famine area, the labourer secures a fixed amount of food in addition to a fixed sum of money irrespective of the state of the market, whilst the State shares the benefit of any fall in grain prices. These wages were paid for the six working days of the week, until July and August 1877, when, in consequence of the state of the grain market, wages were paid for the seventh day also. Experience has shown that these rates, under the conditions stated, were enough to keep the labourers in health; whilst insufficient to attract persons not entitled to claim relief. Considering, next, the test afforded by the amount of work a labourer can do, it must be first understood that

in no case where heavy or concentrated operations were concerned did Government require the performance of the full task of ordinary times. Labourers were classed as "able-bodied," or "less capable," and the latter drafted off as far as possible to the minor works; when this was impracticable, the task required from the former class was 75 per cent of the full task exacted in ordinary times, and the less capable were required to perform half the ordinary task, whether on works under the Public Works Department or civil agency. By careful classification of the labourers, Government were thus able not only to keep members of the same family together, but in cases of idleness or obstinacy, to pay the rate in proportion to the actual work done, deducting the difference of the latter from the 75 per cent of a full task required. The principle here adopted was that a man who did what he could, but failed to get through a full task, should receive the minimum amount of support; whilst a strong, able man should not, by his idleness, entitle himself to receive even that amount.

The above were the provisions by which Government ensured that none who were willing to do a moderate task need remain without the means of subsistence; whilst the funds administered by the State were not squandered on the support of idlers or persons with resources of their own. There was, in addition, the delicate, yet onerous, task of relieving those unable to work. Gratuitous relief was administered to none in their own houses, except in cases of persons unable to move, owing to sickness or infirmity who were provided for by the village headman. For others there were two establishments organised. At relief centres food was distributed to those living in the neighbourhood. At relief camps, lodging as well as board was provided. The latter institutions were for the worst cases. The former were managed, to a great extent, by private committees in connection with the local officials and a central committee in Bombay. A numerous staff of district officers was appointed for the inspection of

Charity.

villages, grouped into circles, and had to be constantly moving about their various charges. The headmen of the villages were warned at the very commencement of the famine, that they would be held responsible for any case of unrelieved distress within their limits. All persons found to be in want were forwarded to a relief camp. The rigid supervision that was found to be necessary was rendered all the more difficult on account of the sparsity of the population, which was, on an average, only 146 persons to a square mile, and the disposition of the people to wander about begging, in preference to joining a relief camp. Many cases, no doubt, escaped observation owing to this tendency. The discretionary grants allowed to each district officer for the gratuitous relief of distress were largely used in supplementing the funds of the various charitable organisations started by the European residents and the higher class of natives, who, both in Bombay and the famine districts themselves, came forward, as usual on such occasions, with liberal aid both in money and personal exertions, and co-operated zealously with the State efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. The proportion of persons on gratuitous relief to those on the works was at first small, and, except at the very end of the famine, when the able-bodied had been discharged, the number of those labouring for their subsistence was always larger than that of those receiving aid gratuitously. The maximum number of the latter class was touched in September 1877, when it reached 95,674, the numbers on the works in that month being 222,894. In May, when there were 361,349 persons on the works, only 30,146 were in receipt of gratuitous relief. The children under seven years old of those on the works were most numerous in May and June 1877, when they numbered 106,309 and 111,050 respectively. The above proportions show that the orders of Government were effectually carried out as regards the exaction of work from all who could perform it, and the prevention of any one from resorting to gratuitous relief who could be sent on to a public work.

Cost.

The leading features of the famine and of the action taken by Government to meet it have now been described; it remains to consider it in its fiscal aspect.

Firstly, then, as regards public works, the total expenditure, exclusive of £8,347 spent on local works and charged to special funds, amounted to £1,001,800; out of this, £702,806 were spent on communications and the improvement of the water-supply, £298,477 on irrigational works, and £517 towards a proposed State railway, in the western Kárnátic. The cost of the Dhond and Manmád State railway (£87,152) has not been entered in the above calculations, as, although it afforded employment at one time to about 30,000 labourers who would otherwise have been in receipt of relief elsewhere, it was continued as an ordinary work to relieve the pressure on the Great Indian Peninsula railway. It must be borne in mind that, owing to the larger establishments and greater number of contingent charges entailed, as well as to the want of practice on the part of the labourers and reduced task demanded of them, famine relief work is more expensive by some thirty per cent than that executed by unskilled labour under ordinary conditions. Many of the works required considerable professional skill in supervision, and amongst contingent charges, £37,505 were spent merely in supporting the younger children of parents engaged on the works. It has, therefore, been ordered that the actual value of the work done, calculated at normal rates, should be separated from the total expenditure, and the balance charged to the famine. Brought to account in this manner, the expenditure is shown to have been £689,568 on valuable work, and £312,232 on extra charges on account of famine. Similarly classed, local expenditure gives a result of £2,832 spent on work, and £5,514 debitable to famine. Considering the class of labour employed and the heavy extra charges, this excess of thirty-one per cent is by no means to be looked upon as extraordinary; the results, indeed, may be taken as satisfactory.

The total expenditure on gratuitous relief has been found to be £120,374. There remain the indirect charges on account of the famine, comprising extra establishments for supervision of relief and district inspection; compensation to the lower grades of public servants for the high prices of grain and the cost of measures taken to preserve cattle, such as hay-pressing, free carriage on the road to pasture grounds and the like, which amounted in all to £123,824. Against this, however, can be set £4,313 as the sale proceeds of surplus hay and grain remaining on the hands of Government, reducing this item to £119,511.

Before summing up the total cost of the famine, there are other points to be taken into consideration besides those mentioned above.

Its effects upon the finances of this Presidency are not confined merely to the expenditure directly incurred in relieving distress, but are also to be looked for in the loss of revenue that might be expected from the failure of crops over so large an area. The land revenue of the nine affected districts alone amounted to £1,407,850, and at one period that of nearly the whole of the Presidency seemed endangered. The question of what should be the policy of Government with regard to this, the chief branch of the public revenue, was one which presented itself early in the famine. Leniency in one district where the distress and injury suffered by the cultivator might have been really considerable, is well known to be the signal for those elsewhere, in places scarcely touched by the famine, to withhold payment of revenue, in the hopes of obtaining similar concessions. It was clear, therefore, that Government, however generously disposed towards those really deserving of consideration, could not prudently hold out any hopes of remissions being given to these, until the time for actually realising the early instalments, which fell due in January in most of the districts, had arrived. In the meantime the minute supervision and inspection of their charges by district officers had been the means of furnishing

Government with detailed and trustworthy information regarding the condition of the land-holders and the real amount of damage sustained by them. In some parts of the country this damage was very heavy, amounting virtually to the loss of the whole season's crop. In other districts the failure had been only partial, leaving, perhaps, enough for the subsistence of the occupant and his family. Then, again, the previous condition of the agricultural classes in respect to solvency varied, as was remarked in an earlier portion of this chapter, in different districts, and with it, their power to bear losses incident to their occupation. The assessment of the Government charge on the land is fixed, according to the system in force in this Presidency, at a rate that makes allowance for any but the extreme variations of season, and on the principle that the charge should be such as will allow one harvest to balance another. There was also the further consideration that recent inquiries had shown Government that in a good part of the districts in which the failure occurred the condition of the people was not such as to justify the belief that the abandonment of any part of the State demands would tend to alleviate the distress of the agricultural class. Upon these considerations Government determined that revenue should be foregone to as small an amount as possible. Collections were ordered to be made as usual from all such as could pay without pauperising themselves; the collection of the assessment due from persons who were merely temporarily embarrassed was to be suspended for the season, and remission allowed only to such as were clearly unable to pay, either then or in future. The amount of remissions thus granted was £21,511. Collections were suspended to the amount of £274,423. The favourable rain that fell in May and June seemed to render it probable that most of these balances could be collected with the revenue of 1877-78, but the turn taken by the season in July and August not only put an end to these hopes, but seemed to augur badly for the realisation of even the current year's dues. The prospects became more favourable in

September and October; but when the time for collection came, great forbearance had to be exercised in many parts of the country where the two successive seasons of irregular rainfall had severely tried the resources of the landholders. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find at the end of the official year, in July 1878, that out of the above outstanding balances £144,840 had been recovered in addition to £1,321,706 on account of current year's revenue. The aggregate amount collected thus exceeded that of the year 1876-77 by £367,456 and the actual realisations of the preceding year by £75,326, leaving a total balance outstanding, in these nine districts, of only £245,136.

The season hitherto has been, on the whole, a favourable one, and unless the unusually heavy rain that has fallen in some of the districts lately affected by famine has injured the harvest, which, however, is not believed to have been the case, the ultimate loss of land revenue will be much less than the large balances now outstanding would seem to imply, and Government are, in fact, confident that nearly the whole of the postponed assessment will in time be realised. Excise revenue was remitted in cases of proved hardship to the small amount of £4,070.

The cost of the famine has thus been as follows:—Direct expenditure on public works, £1,001,800; on gratuitous relief, £120,374; on measures for the preservation of agricultural stock, £13,824. The extra cost of administration and supervision was £110,100. The above, however, is not the *net* cost. It must be remembered that many of the irrigational works carried out are of the highest importance, and would probably have been executed irrespective of the famine, as the projects had been long in contemplation. All of the sixteen principal works are calculated to be, to a certain extent, remunerative in ordinary times, to permanently improve agriculture, and to be a safeguard against future famines in the country commanded by them. Some of the main lines of road, too, are important as connecting

with the railway or with the sea-coast those parts of the western Kárnátic in which the want of communications was most felt during the past famine, and many of the previously existing roads have been permanently improved by the addition of metal to the surface. Most of the roads, however, have merely a local use, and, as compared with irrigation works, are of minor importance. Under these circumstances, the actual value of the works of general utility (about £390,000) can fairly be set off against the famine expenditure. In estimating the total cost of the famine in all branches, due consideration must be given to the increased revenue from the guaranteed railways, on account of the vast stimulus given to the grain traffic, and, in calculating this, allowance must be made for the injury done to ordinary trade by the monopoly to a great extent of the ordinary rolling stock in famine traffic. The actual increase in profits during the famine over those of the preceding year is given as £670,000; deducting from this sum the estimated loss of ordinary trade, particularly in the export of seed and grain, which is set down at £320,000, the net profits of the period under consideration will be £350,000. It has been already mentioned that the sales of some surplus produce that remained on the hands of Government realised £4,313.

It is now possible, from the above figures, to draw up the balance sheet of the cost of the famine, which will be as follows :—

Debit.	£		£
1. Total expenditure on public works, exclusive of those executed out local funds ...	...1,001,800	1. Value of works of permanent utility ...	390,000
2. Gratuitous relief ...	120,374	2. Sale proceeds of Government hay and grain ...	4,313
3. Measures for preserving agricultural stock ...	13,824	3. Extra profits on guaranteed railways ...	670,000
4. Remissions of revenue.	25,581		
5. Loss of ordinary traffic on guaranteed railways.	320,000		
6. Additional cost of administration... ...	110.000		
Total debits... £	1,591,579	Total credits...	£1,064,313
Less credits ... „	1,064,313.		
Net cost ... „	527,266		

The net cost, as above calculated, was £527,266.

Effects.

In considering the effects of the famine, the first point that calls for attention is the mortality that took place amongst the people of the affected districts, and the extent to which it can be attributed to famine. The population, according to the Census of 1872, is 7,919,028, and the number of deaths recorded in 1877 was 436,302. The season was a remarkably unhealthy one, particularly with respect to cholera and small-pox, the former of which carried off 42,406, and the latter 19,080 persons. Two hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and eighty-eight deaths are attributed to fever, and 46,731 to bowel complaints. The large number of 101,239 deaths is set down to causes not specified. The average percentage of deaths has been ascertained to be 3·5 on the population, so that it seems that there was an excess of 159,136 deaths in 1877. Taking into consideration the weakened state of the people, it is probable that many fell victims to diseases from which, under ordinary circumstances, they would have recovered; but the actual proportions of these cannot be estimated. It is safe, however, to eliminate the numbers of deaths from cholera and small-pox from these calculations, as far as they show an excess over those of last year, since they cannot be traced to the action of famine. A fair proportion of the fever cases can be doubtless treated in the same way, as the mortality from this disease seems to have been greater than usual throughout the Presidency, owing to the unhealthy weather towards the end of the rainy season. The number of deaths in the Government relief camps was 49,198, and as most of the persons under relief were probably in a considerably worse condition than the rest of the population, it is not likely that much more than an equal number died from want outside these stations. In a sparsely populated country like that under consideration it was found impracticable, even with the large and active staff employed for supervision and inspection, entirely to prevent deaths from starvation, especially in cases where people wandered aimlessly through forests and over marshy plains at the most unhealthy times of

the year, in preference to seeking shelter and means of subsistence in the larger towns and relief centres. After careful consideration, this Government has come to the conclusion that the evidence and the returns in its possession indicate that the number of deaths directly attributable to famine was but a little over 100,000; that is to say, between 1½ and 2 per cent of the estimated population of the districts affected, but it is impossible to give any thing like an exact estimate, and the real number may, perhaps, be in excess of that indicated above.

As regards cattle, there is no doubt that the mortality, as far as numbers are concerned, was very great, owing to the lack of forage and water. The Government forest officers pressed hay cut in the woods below the Ghâts, where the rainfall had been plentiful, and sent it by rail into the country where it was most required, with especial reference to the places on the lines of road traversed by private carts engaged in the grain-traffic. The forest pastures were thrown open, and cattle were also allowed to graze free of charge on all unoccupied public lands. Many cattle, however, died on their way to these grazing grounds, and the climate of the hilly tracts, where pasturage is usually plentiful, seems in the western Kárnátic to have been fatal to a still greater number. Attention, however, is invited to the fact that, although the returns show the agricultural stock to be less by 461,784 in these districts than it was before the famine, nevertheless, as soon as rain fell, cultivation was begun to almost the same extent as usual. This may be accounted for either by supposing that a good many of the missing cattle were merely absent from their owner's villages at the time of taking the annual census in July, and returned later in the year; or, as is known to have been the case in some of the worst districts, the mortality was confined for the most part to old and worn-out cattle, such are are always in a Deccan village allowed to pick up what food they can until they die a natural death. There is no doubt that the landholder was, on the whole, sufficiently alive to his future interests to look well

after the animals on which he relied for his cultivation in the coming season, and it was also remarked during the famine that the draught bullocks worked in more than ordinary numbers, on account of the extra traffic in grain along the main roads. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed, that as regards stock the loss to the cultivator was practically much less than what seems to be implied by the figures quoted above, and as far as the mortality only affected the infirm and worn-out cattle, the loss is not one to be regretted.

The effects of the famine will be noticed in reviewing the administration of the different departments in which they can be traced. It is enough here to briefly indicate their general character. First of all, as regards crime, it is worthy of remark that 60 per cent of the cases reported are of offences against property; and of these over 96 per cent were thefts, house-breakings, or offences in which stolen property was in question. In serious offences of other descriptions there was a decrease, so that the abnormal criminality of the year under review may be said to consist principally of crimes such as are likely to be committed by the destitute of the uneducated masses. In litigation there is a considerable decrease in the number of small suits instituted, which may partly be attributed to the circumstances of the indebted classes, which were so straitened as to render it a fruitless task on the part of their creditors to take legal proceedings against them. To the famine, also, is due a considerable portion of the increased work of the Registration department; the high prices of food having caused a considerable amount of borrowing amongst the better classes, whilst the prospects of a fair harvest brought about a revival of credit amongst those already in debt. Similarly with the stamp revenue; the brisk trade in grain, and the greater frequency of loans caused an increase; whilst temporary abstinence from litigation resulted in a proportionate decrease. The high price of the necessaries of life left those who usually contribute towards the excise revenue of the affected districts without the means of purchasing luxuries; the

receipts from this source, accordingly, suffered a good deal, and, in some instances, remissions of revenue due from farmers and contractors had to be made. The failure of crops over a large area, and the corresponding drain on the resources of other parts of the country, have results on a commerce, which consists chiefly of the exports of agricultural produce, sufficiently obvious to pass without special comment. The effects on the cultivating classes of the two last seasons have fortunately been less disastrous in the end than was anticipated. It has been already mentioned that but few of the landholders, who constitute the real backbone of the agricultural community, were reduced to seek for subsistence on the relief works. The revival of agriculture on the first appearance of the rains, the maintenance throughout the greater part of the affected area of the previous extent of cultivation, are signs of a self-supporting energy beyond what was perhaps expected from this class. It is not, however, till the next year or two have passed that it will be seen whether the endurance of this famine was the result of previous forethought, or only made possible by the increase of the burden of liabilities, under which too many of the Deccan cultivators are known to pass their existence.

The Famine in Tributary States.

As the failure of the rainfall in 1876 was universal throughout the Deccan and western Kárnatic, the Native states in those regions were affected by famine equally with the British districts. In all states where the administration is carried on directly by the Political officers, relief operations were conducted entirely on the system prescribed by Government for their own territories, and this example was followed by all the other states as far as their resources would allow. The population of the affected states is 866,929 souls. The largest number at any one time on receipt of relief, either in the shape of food or wages, was 31,685. In the Kolhápur state £26,031 were spent on works, and £5,680 on gratuitous relief. The collection of land revenue was suspended, where necessary, as in British districts, and grain compensation allowed to officials on low salaries. In the

states of the western Kárnátic the expenditure on relief amounted to £73,975. In Sángli, public works cost £21,800, and relief houses £1,886. In Miraj (senior branch), £16,571 were spent on works and £1,209 on gratuitous relief. In both these states there was a considerable amount of land revenue left uncollected for the season. In Akalkot the direct expenditure of relief was £7,391. The famine in Jath cost £4,950 on public works, £1,350 on relief at houses, and about £8,500 in uncollected land revenue. In Gujárát and Káthiáwár the failure of rain, in 1877, brought on the lower classes great hardships, which in the latter Province may be said to have amounted to famine. Works in the shape of road-making and well-digging were started, on which the labouring population earned a subsistence throughout the year. Charitable relief was administered in the worst districts, at centres organised somewhat on the Government system. The scarcity was short in duration, and cannot be compared in intensity to that in the more southern states. About 56,741 people were employed at an average on the works, and no less than 14,137 wells were excavated in Káthiáwár. Since the submission of the usual annual report, Government have asked for a special account of the nature and extent of the relief granted, and how it was administered.

The Political Agents in the Deccan and western Kárnátic have brought to notice the efficient and sympathetic manner in which most of the Chiefs and their ministers set to work to alleviate the distress of the population under their charge. The ready appreciation with which they adopted the system of relief which Government had approved in the adjacent districts, and their co-operation with the Political officers in all their efforts have been noticed by Government with great satisfaction. The ministers of the Kolhápur and Miraj states have submitted special reports on the famine in those districts, which show how carefully they watched the proceedings of their subordinates in carrying out, in detail, the general instructions issued from head-quarters. One of these

gentlemen, Rao Bahadur Máhádeo W. Barvé, has lately been selected as a member of the Famine Commission, in consequence of the ability he manifested in combating the distress that was at one time almost universal throughout his large and important charge.

POLITICAL.

The above term, as used officially in this Presidency, denotes a relationship towards the Paramount Power other than that of the territories controlled by direct legislative authority. Of states thus situated there are a large number associated with this Presidency. These have been described in former reports, and it will, therefore, be enough to mention here that they cover, in the aggregate, an area of 73,043 square miles, contain a population of about 8,149,754 souls, and yield a revenue of some £3,568,125 sterling. The largest of them is Baroda, which, as it is for the present under the administration of an Agent to the Governor General, calls for no remark in this review. The British settlement of Aden, which is in political relations with adjacent states, will also be considered hereafter. The rest are twenty-one in number, eight of them contain a number of smaller states, some of considerable size and importance, which, however, communicate with the Paramount Power through a single Agent for each group, and are therefore not classed separately. In Gujárát there are ten states and groups; three are in the country between the Sahyádri range of mountains and the sea; two lie along the Coast south of Bombay. The Deccan contains three, and the western Kárnátic two; whilst one borders on the great Indian desert, to the north-east of Sind.

As regards the race or class of the rulers, it will be found that the Rajput predominates in Gujárát, which Province this race is said to have invaded from Sind and the country now known as Rajputáná. Many of the chiefs belong to the leading Rajput stock, and have all the conservative tendencies of their class; it is, therefore, all the more satisfactory to note the great improvement in

the management and well-being of their states that has taken place within the last twenty years. Others of the Gujárát chieftains are Muhammadans, mostly of the Bábi family, which derives its name from the office of door-keeper, held at the Imperial court of Delhi by one of its early members. A few are Kolis, some of whom have been converted to Islam. One is an Abyssinian, connected with the ruler of Janjira, formerly an appanage of the chief admirals of the Imperial fleet of Delhi, and still held by their descendants. The more northern Maráthá states are ruled by Bhils. In one, lately lapsed to the British Government, the chief was a Hindu who had become a Muhammadan. In another, a Koli family has reigned for several centuries. The Maráthá states proper, however, are those above the ghâts in the Deccan and western Kárnátic. With the exception of one small estate, granted by a Muhammadan emperor to one of his generals, all these owe their existence to the Maráthá dynasty of Shivaji, or else to the Peshwas. Most of them are held by virtue of certain exalted positions in the old Maráthá ministry, and the rest as a reward for military service in the time of the early wars of that race. Eight of these feudatories are Bráhmans, and the rest Maráthás. The position of Kolhápur differs from that of the others, inasmuch as the relationship to it of its feudatories has been preserved on its former footing, whilst the allegiance of the rest has been transferred from the Satárá kingdom to the British Government. The Sind state is ruled by one of the Biluch family of Tálpur, formerly masters of the whole Province. The relations between these states and the Paramount Power are maintained through officers who are Agents, Superintendents, or Residents, according to the degree of interference they are empowered to exercise in the affairs of the state. A change of considerable importance has been carried out during the year under review with respect to the superintendence of ordinary political matters. The appointment of a third Commissioner, by lightening the revenue and police work thrown upon these officers, allowed Government to trans-

fer to them the general supervision of the administration of the political agents within their respective charges. This course is calculated to aid the speedy disposal of all but the most important questions that are beyond the powers of the political officers, whilst Government will still continue to be the referee on matters of moment. The larger and more important states of Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Kolhápur, are not included in the above arrangement, but will correspond, as heretofore, direct with Government. One of the most remarkable features in the political administration of this Presidency is the number of states that, owing to the minority or misrule of their chiefs, are entirely or partially under the direct management of the Paramount Power. Including Baroda, there were, at the beginning of the year under review, no less than sixty states so situated. Amongst them are Baroda, Cutch, and Kolhápur, the three largest states in the Presidency. Bhaunagar, one of the wealthiest and most progressive of all the states in Káthiáwár, after eight years of joint administration, was, in 1878, handed back to its chief on his attaining his majority. Limri, another Káthiáwár state under direct management, has been replaced in the hands of the Thákor, on his return from a trip to England, which he undertook by way of finishing his education. Similarly, Báriá, one of the most thriving states in the Rewa Kántá, which has been under a political officer during the minority of the chief, was delivered over to the latter in November 1876. Morvi and Sángli are under joint administration: Gondal, Lunawárá, Súnth, Akalkot, Jath, Sachin, Bánsdá, and Sáwant Wári are each under the charge of a special political officer. More elaborate arrangements have, of course, been made for the administration of the larger states of Cutch, Kolhápur, and Baroda, but as they have been at work for some time, it is needless to enter upon them here. The total area and revenue of the states still remaining under direct management, inclusive of a few small ones whose chiefs died during the year, are respectively 24,556 square miles and £2,526,941, inclusive of Baroda.

The training and education of the young chiefs who have thus been thrown upon the hands of Government, is a matter of no less responsibility than the beneficial administration during their minority of the states which will subsequently be placed under their rule. This subject is usually noticed under the heading of education, but as it has a directly political bearing, it will be well to consider it in the present context. For the last seven years there has been a college established at Rájkot, in Káthiáwár, especially for the training of young chiefs and the heirs of those now ruling. This institution is under a European principal, aided by a native vice-principal who has received his education in England. Spacious accommodation has been provided, so as to secure for the chiefs and their necessary attendants a lodging in accordance with their rank, without admitting the large retinue by which persons of this position ought, according to their court traditions, to be accompanied. There are now thirty-five pupils on the rolls, not only from Gujárát, but also from more distant parts of the Presidency. The curriculum does not follow the standard in force at other schools, as the object is rather to stimulate a taste for culture in after-years than to study special subjects in which proficiency is to be tested by periodical examinations. It is satisfactory, therefore, to learn that the pupils are able to converse in English with far greater ease and correctness than boys otherwise of equal attainments elsewhere. Physical exercise, too, forms a considerable part of the course, as the development of a taste for active pursuits is calculated to prove the best means of counteracting the effects of the enervating atmosphere of a native court. It must be remembered that whilst the young Chief has been advancing, his home influences have been stationary, so that the crucial test of this educational experiment is whether it is capable of moulding a character of sufficient energy to resist all the weight of the conservative tendencies, social and political, by which the Chief will find himself surrounded after he has left college. It is almost too soon, as yet, to say that this

result has been attained, but the reports from the various Political officers who have dealing with chiefs educated at this institution are most encouraging. Of the young Thákor of Limri, it is said that "it is a pleasure to conduct business with the Chief himself, who takes a deep interest and direct part in the management of his state." The Political Agent remarks about the Chief of Rájkot, that he is fulfilling the promise of his earlier years, and the Assistant Agent speaks in equally high terms of his administration. The Rájá of Lunáwárá has voluntarily attended the court of the officer now in charge of his state, in order to gain acquaintance with the work of administration. The neighbouring Rájá of Báriá, also an old Rájkot student, has shown enough appreciation of the system of management set on foot by Government during his minority to maintain it unaltered. The first act of the Chief of Bhaunagar, on attaining his majority, was to make a gift of £10,000 to the college where he was educated; and during the year that he has taken a share in the administration of his state, he is reported to have shown himself a steady and pains-taking ruler. The Gaikwár, like the Rájá of Kolhápur, is being educated at his capital in company with the sons of some of the Feudatories. The Rao of Cutch and the Chiefs of Idar and Dharampur have also private tutors at home. Some of the minor chiefs attend the nearest High schools. Private tuition is unavoidable in the case of minors in the position of the Gaikwár and the Cutch and Kolhápur chiefs, but in other cases the companionship of his equals, and the discipline that is to be get at a college, is found to be as advantageous to a young chief as is the fact that his education is there carried on at a distance from his home associations.

Before touching on the administration of the year in the different states, it may be stated that the only deaths among the Chiefs that have taken place since the last report are those of the Divan of Pálanpur, the Chiefs of Miraj (junior branch) and Rámdurg, and of two of the Kolhápur feudatories. His Excellency the Governor

paid visits to Cutch, Palánpur, Rádhanpur, Kolhápur, Baroda, and parts of Káthiáwár. He presented banners in commemoration of the Delhi assemblage to the Chiefs of Cutch, Palánpur, Rádhanpur, Dhrángadra, and Porebandar. The Chief of Khairpur, also, came to pay a visit to His Excellency at Sakkar. The Delhi banners were presented by Political officers to the following Chiefs in full levée :—In the Rewa Kántá, to the Chiefs of Báriá, Lunáwárá, Chotá Udepur, Sunth, and Balásinor. In the Máhi Kántá, to the Máhárájá of Idar. In Súrat, to the Rájás of Dharampur and Bánsda. The Nawáb of Cambay received his from the Agent at Kaira. Especial levées were also held at Kolhápur for this purpose, and also for the presentation to the Chief of the insignia of the Order of the Star of India. A similar honour was conferred on the Chiefs of Navánagar and Dhrángadra at a special levée held by the Political Agent in Káthiáwár.

The chief points calling for remark in the administration of the various states will now be briefly mentioned, beginning, as usual, with the Province of Gujárát.

Cutch.

The Council of Regency in Cutch have abolished the practice of farming out the land revenue, and introduced laws similar to those in force in British territory regarding registration, stamps, shipping, and the procedure in courts of justice. The jurisdiction of the lower courts has been enlarged, so as to allow more important cases to be tried locally. Surveys made fair progress. Crime increased, though serious offences were rare. Litigation decreased. Trade shows a slight decline, which is attributed to the temporary effect of the bad season in this state. The Regency are making great efforts to bring back the trade to its former prosperous condition, and, with this view, the harbour of Mándvi has been greatly improved, and overtures made towards getting a branch of the Western Rajputáná State Railway constructed up to this state. The country is found to contain a certain amount of mineral products of the less valuable kinds, and it is apparently in this direction that a development

of commerce and the native industries may be expected. There are only two points in the administration of the year that are not wholly satisfactory. One is the dispute between Cutch and Morvi regarding the claims of the latter to jurisdiction over the waters of the inner gulf, and which has now been decided by the Paramount Power in favour of Cutch, with, however, an intimation that Government would view with much gratification a certain degree of reciprocal concession with regard to the questions at issue. The other is the relations of the administration to the Bhayád, or kindred of the ruling family. The special Court established of late years to settle disputes and claims brought by these subordinate chiefs against the State or each other has worked well, but the strained interpretation put upon the British guarantee of 1819 for many years has raised up a class of petty jurisdictional chiefs, who, being quite illiterate and strongly attached to the old order of things, do what they can to thwart the Regency in carrying out necessary reforms. There has, no doubt, been some improvement lately amongst this class, but their obstructive tendencies are still such as have called for strong comment on the part of His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of a levée held during his visit to this State. It appears from the report of the chief minister that the advice of His Excellency has borne good fruit in lessening the opposition to measures of reform.

Pálanpur.

Beyond the death of the Dewán of Pálanpur and the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Deesa, there were few events during the year in this group of states that call for special remark. The season, as elsewhere, was an unfavourable one. The increase of crime, as in Cutch, consisted chiefly of offences against property, though in some few states more serious crimes were reported. Litigation decreased considerably. The Western Rajputáná State Railway, which passes through this district, was commenced during the year, and will be a great benefit to the country as regards facility of exporting wheat and other grains.

Máhi Kánta

The neighbouring charge of the Máhi Kánta comprises fifty-nine states, only one of which is of any considerable size. The sister of the chief of this state was married this year to the Maharáná of Udépur, the head of the Rajput community. Criminal justice is fairly conducted, and the present classification of chiefs works well. Crime increased considerably, owing to the unfavourable season; but the working of the police shows an improvement. The young Chief of Idar studies at home, but the Agent considers that he had better be transferred to a college. Education in this district seems to be making some progress amongst the lower classes.

Káthiawár.

This important charge comprises no less than 189 territorial divisions, four of which are of considerable size and importance, whilst others are limited to a village or two. The relations of the chiefs of these estates to the Paramount Power have been most carefully determined, both as regards jurisdictional and political privileges, so that the footing on which they now stand affords every hope of a continued development of the resources of this fertile province. The year has been distinguished by two visits of His Excellency the Governor to different parts of the peninsula. With the exception of the disturbances in the Navánagar state no event of political importance has transpired. The heir to the throne of the state abovementioned had for some time been giving trouble to his father, until the Paramount Power, stepping in, formally vetoed his right of succession, and was compelled to intern him at a distance from his home. His Highness the Jám has also had to contend against other factions at his court, and these annoyances, combined with the failure of crops in his state, rendered the year an unfortunate one to him. The Bhaunagar state, after eight years of joint administration by a European and native officer, has been replaced in the hands of the Ráwal. This was the first instance in which the delicate experiment of a joint administration was tried, and the trusteeship has been discharged to the lasting benefit of the state. Every department has been remodelled and organised. Two hundred and nine miles of

road have been constructed, the port has been improved, the town supplied with water, and embellished with some of the finest public buildings in the Presidency, whilst, finally, the cash balance, which was £229,830 when the trustees assumed charge of the state, had increased to £518,640 at the close of their administration. The Thákor of Limri, who had accompanied the principal of the Rájkumár College on a short visit to Europe, has now received charge of his state, without, however, being at once invested with the full powers of his rank. His administration has hitherto been most favourably reported upon by the Assistant Political Agent who supervises the division in which this state is situated. The Thákor of Morvi was admitted to a share in the administration of his state, and shows an intelligent interest in his duties.

Turning, now, from special occurrences to the general administration of the Province, the first matter that claims attention is, as elsewhere, the public peace. For many years this peninsula was notorious for the frequency and serious nature of the crimes of violence that were perpetrated, not so much by the lower classes, as by the chiefs themselves and their kin, in satisfaction of a traditional enmity, or private dispute. The want was, therefore, that of a recognised central authority which could hold the chiefs to their engagements and duties towards the Paramount Power and each other, and could also give unity to their efforts for the common good of the province. Such a want has at last been supplied by the gradual development of the agency into the trusted and influential adviser of each and all. It is by no means the first time that Government have had to express their gratification at the hearty co-operation of the chiefs in the administrative reforms suggested by the Political Agent, often contrary to the prejudices or traditions of their race and class. The fruits of this harmonious working have been hitherto noticeable chiefly in the continually decreasing occurrence of serious crimes; during the year under review they were manifested still more clearly in the way in which the Province bore an amount of hardship that would in

former days have been the sure forerunner of raids and violence in all directions. Crime, it is true, increased as in other parts of the Presidency, and the numbers of serious robberies on the highway or in gangs was considerably more than they have been for several years, but there was no general outbreak amongst the predatory tribes, and the police work was, on the whole, encouraging as to the prospects of future years, when the village system shall have been completely organised and rendered efficient. It is also worthy of note that of the 26 nominal outlaws, only 8 are aggressive, and the rest merely hiding from justice, which the sympathies of some of their class enable them to do effectually. The scarcity, that caused an increase in criminal cases, tended, also, to discourage resort to the civil courts. Similarly with the Court of Landlords, which disposes of claims by the subordinate kindred of the chiefs, which the latter, by reason of their interest in the suit, are precluded from hearing. In 148 of the sub-divisions of this Province the Political officers exercise *direct*, and in others, below the second class, *residuary* jurisdiction, that is to say, in the latter case they try offences beyond the powers of the states concerned. Sixty-eight such cases came before the courts this year, as compared with 1,429 heard in the exercise of direct jurisdiction. There is a similar ratio observable between the two classes of cases in civil suits also. The failure of the food supply was counterbalanced by the increased amount of grain imported by sea, notably from Sind and Bombay. The cotton crop, usually a very large one, showed a decrease of some 75 per cent; Limri, and a few districts in the north, being the only states in which the outturn was at all successful. The balance of trade, therefore, which is usually heavily against the Province, was brought up considerably nearer equilibrium, the value of the exports only exceeding those of the imports by about £5,350. The exports of treasure were much larger than usual, in proportion to the extra imports of food grain.

Education has progressed in Káthiáwár far more rapidly

than in most other native states, and where there were 29 schools in 1858, there are now 483, of which four teach up to the matriculation standard of the Bombay University.

In the small state of Cambay a change for the better has been made in the judicial administration; and the Nawáb has finally accepted cash compensation to the amount annually derived from his salt works, which have accordingly been closed. This course, which has been for some years recommended, will result favourably as regards the Government salt revenue. Nothing else of moment occurred. Cambay.

The amalgamation of the charge of this group of states with that of the Panch Máháls district, mentioned in last year's report as about to take place, has not yet been carried out, although for the greater part of the year the two charges have been under the same officer. The lower classes in the Rewa Kántá were driven to great straits by the want of rain, and relief works on a small scale had to be set on foot for them. Crime increased to a considerable extent, and at one time the wild tribes in the state of Chota Udepur showed a disposition to break out into raids and other serious offences. The Agent, however, by personally making arrangements for employing the destitute, managed to keep them quiet throughout the rest of the season. The heir to this state, too, had an unfortunate dispute with his father, which ended, it is satisfactory to learn, in a reconciliation. The means of communication in these states have received a good deal of attention of late, and arrangements are in progress to connect some of the roads with the present terminus of the branch railway at Páli. The states under direct management cover an area of 984 square miles, or one-fifth of the whole charge. Their gross revenue is about £31,020, and the financial position of most of them is satisfactory. Education has made some progress here, there being 66 schools, all well attended. The disputes about claims made on the landlords by the Baroda state, and the counter claims set up by the chiefs under this agency, have Rewa Kántá

been referred for decision to a special officer borrowed from Government.

Nárukot. The little state of Nárukot was affected by the want of rain in the same way as those in the Rewa Kántá. In other repects the administration calls for no remark.

Súrat States. The three states of Dharampur, Bánsda, and Sachin, are under the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Súrat. The two latter are under the direct management of Government. Their revenues are respectively £18,657 and £17,717. Surveys are being made of each, and considerable sums spent on public works, chiefly communications. One of the minors is already at the Rájkumar College; the other is about to enter it. The heir to the throne of Dharampur has been privately educated at home and at Súrat. No events of importance took place here during the period under review.

Khándesh Dángs. Similarly with the wild forest states under the Collector of Khándesh as Political Agent. The mode of life is primitive, and shows scarcely any variation from year to year. The principal source of revenue is timber, which it is the great aim of Government to save from being recklessly destroyed, merely to gratify the chief's whim of the moment. The Agent held his usual meeting of these chiefs, and entertained them for a few days according to custom.

Peint. This state, the revenue of which is about £5,240, has lapsed to the Paramount Power during the year, the Begam having died without legitimate issue. Arrangements have been made for providing a maintenance for the two surviving members of her family, and administering the state as a Government district to which the whole body of legislative enactments will not at once be made applicable. This course has been considered advisable on account of the wild state of the people and the general poverty of the district. One or two good roads have been constructed, and some progress has been made in education. The forests, properly managed, and connected with timber depôts by good roads, will, it is believed, yield a considerable revenue.

This is another small state in a hilly and unfertile district, resembling Peint in the character, both of its cultivation and of its people. The Chief administered his affairs this year for the first time, and seems anxious to improve his territory. Government has been gratified to learn that he proposes to introduce the survey system and forest conservancy as soon as he can be furnished with the requisite agency from Government establishments. One of the chief sources of his revenue is forest produce, and attention to his timber-covered lands is calculated to be remunerative in more ways than one. The revenue is about £5,400, and during the chief's minority several good roads were constructed, which, if properly maintained, will be a valuable outlet of the produce of the district to the Coast or Deccan. Jawhár.

The only event of importance in Janjira has been a series of riots between Hindus and Muhammadans at a festival of the former. It had been the practice to prohibit, during Ramázán, the playing of music by the Hindus in their processions. This year the prohibition was withdrawn, provided that no music was played in front or near any Muhammedan place of worship. The great Ganpati festival fell in Ramázán, and the Muhammadans determined to resist the carrying out of the new order regarding the playing of music. They accordingly attacked the Hindus in several villages. The ringleaders were punished, and some new rules, drawn up by the Nawáb in consultation with his leading Hindu and Muhammadan subjects, will probably prevent the recurrence of such an outbreak of sectarian animosity in future. The work of the police in this state has not been satisfactory, as only 14 per cent of the persons arrested were convicted. This may partly be accounted for by the numbers of rioters discharged with a caution; but last year, too, the small proportion of 20·4 per cent only was secured. The attention of the Nawáb has been drawn to the falling off in the attendance at his schools and in the number of persons vaccinated during the year. Janjira.

The young Chief is studying at Rájkot, where he has

Sá want Wári.

made satisfactory progress. There have been some changes made in the administration with a view to facilitating judicial work, and efficiently carrying out local works and the inspection of the state schools. The Municipal system has also been introduced at the principal town. The appointment of chief minister has been revived so as to associate with the Agent in the management of the state an officer who is entitled by his position to represent the views of the court on questions of administration. The revenue this year was £30,427. The season was a favourable one in most parts of the state itself, but, owing to large immigrations from the famine districts, crime slightly increased. Extra police were posted on the Goa frontier to guard against salt smuggling, and on the whole the local force seems to have improved in efficiency.

Education made some progress, and it is proposed to raise the standard of instruction in the principal school. The number of persons vaccinated was also greater than that recorded last year. On the whole, Government is of opinion that the duties of trusteeship are here discharged carefully, and with lasting benefit to the state.

It now remains to treat of the Deccan states. Here, the character, both of ruler and subject, is much more influenced than elsewhere in the Presidency by the reverence for hereditary rights. Personal qualifications are generally disregarded in favour of the claims of family. This tendency leads to far worse results in the court than in the village, and the practice of passively allowing a responsible post to be filled by an incompetent person, merely because he happens to be a near relation of the last incumbent, is one which is far too prevalent in all the states now coming under review. The chiefs themselves are, as a rule, dependent, to a large degree, on those around them, and these contrive to reserve for their relations and supporters the largest share of authority. Under this system, the existing state of affairs, which it is the aim of all old courtiers scrupulously to preserve, runs a less chance of being disturbed by innovations, than if an

energetic stranger were allowed to attain any influence amongst the people.

Satárá Feudatories.

The Agent in political charge of the Satárá feudatory estates especially notes, in his report, the silence of the chiefs as to vacancies and appointments, and fears that little alteration has hitherto taken place in the old system.

The administration of the Pant Sachiw of Bhor shows some improvement. The Chief has made a tour through his districts, and expressed a desire that Government should allow a survey establishment to set to work in his state. He has also revised the magisterial establishments, so as to release his chief minister from a great deal of judicial work and allow him time for revenue administration. Some attention has been paid to tree-planting, and as this state contains the hills in which the irrigationally important rivers, called the Mutha and Nirá, take their rise, the necessity of preserving the forest round the sources and early course of these streams has been specially pressed upon the chief's consideration.

The police and subordinate magistrate's work is not favourably mentioned by the Agent. The state is much in want of proper roads, and this year funds have been allotted to be spent on their construction. The Chief of Aundh was absent from his territory for a great part of the year, and his administration is by no means well spoken of by the Agent. Most of the expenditure on public works has been devoted to temples and rest-houses in preference to undertakings of greater public utility. In Pháltan, too, little progress is manifested, and a great proportion of the revenue is spent on establishment. The administration of both civil and criminal justice was unsatisfactory, but the Chief seems disposed to attend to the advice given him by the Agent. The Jath state, which is under the direct control of Government, was much affected by famine. On this account the introduction of the revenue survey system was postponed. The land revenue for the year shows an increase; but, on the whole, the scarcity and distress have seriously affected the finances of this state, which is also burdened with a

considerable debt. It is anticipated that twelve years at least will be required to free the state from its liabilities. The police are described as inefficient, but luckily there was no serious increase except of minor offences during the year. Temporary emigration on a large scale took place, but those who left their homes appear to have mostly returned for the cultivating season.

Akalkot. This state, formerly one of the Satárá feudatories, is now under the supervision of the Agent at Sholápur. It was severely affected by the famine in 1876, but, on the whole, is improving under Government management. The sister of the Chief was married to the Chief of Dewas (junior branch) during the year. The young Chief himself is studying at Kolhápur, but seems to be rather backward and disinclined to learn. Some retrenchments have been carried out in the private expenses of the chief's family. Most of the debt incurred by the late Chief has been liquidated; but a new loan was contracted last year on account of the famine works that had to be set on foot. The Agent anticipates, however, the speedy liquidation of this debt, if the next two seasons are favourable. Nothing of moment took place in the state, the administration of which is carried on much in the same way as that of those in its neighbourhood.

Kolhápur. The principal interest in this important state lies in the fact that the Máhárájá and many of his chief feudatories are being educated, and their estates administered by the Paramount Power during their minority. The Kolhápur state has been under direct control since 1866, when the last ruler of full age died. The present Chief was adopted in 1871 after the death of his predecessor whilst on a tour in Europe. It has been already mentioned in this chapter that the famine affected almost the whole of this region during the seasons of 1876 and 1877. The action of the state with reference to it has also been described, and needs no further comment. Offences against property, chiefly of a petty nature, were very numerous. The police seem to have been active and efficient in their

duties, and the number of relief-works started probably attracted numbers who would otherwise have wandered about the country committing thefts or more serious crimes. The honour of the Knight Companionship of the Order of the Star of India was conferred on the young Chief with due ceremony, and the state was visited on two occasions, as has been mentioned above, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The total revenue credited during the year was £175,486, but, in addition to this, a sum of £8,329, on account of interest on the state balance invested in Government securities, was received, but not credited till after the year's accounts had been closed. The famine expenditure was very heavy, and caused a deficit of £35,775, which had to be met by reduction of the invested balance to the amount of £24,430. The financial position of the state is, however, satisfactory, and the land revenue has, during the famine period, been administered in accordance with the principles adopted by Government, and detailed in a previous paragraph of this chapter, so that a great part of the outstanding balances will ultimately be recovered. So long a period of minority has enabled Government to set the different departments of this state on a thoroughly efficient footing, without introducing any violent changes distasteful to the people or the nobles about the court. The sanitation of the chief towns is carefully watched, medical relief has been well organised, and vaccination has made much progress, although the circumstances of the year under review caused a temporary decline in the numbers of operations. Useful public works have been carried out in the principal town, and during the famine several important lines of communication with outlying sub-divisions of this territory were opened. The anxiety shown by the paramount Government for the fitting education of the Chief has had a good effect in stimulating not only the feudatories, but also the people, to set a greater store on public instruction. The High school passed nine pupils at the Bombay University Matriculation examination, one of whom afterwards attained distinction in Sanskrit scholarship. The training school shows

an increase of pupils, and middle class instruction has maintained its ground during the famine. Primary education shows, as elsewhere, a falling off. Great efforts are being made to bring forward female education, and the wives of some of the principal feudatories are under the instruction of a European lady, but a great deal remains yet to be done in this respect.

South Maráthá feudatories.

The state of Sángli has been under joint-administration for some years on account of the mismanagement of the Chief. At first the latter declined to co-operate with the Political officer associated with him, and went to live at Benáres. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that during the year under review he remained altogether in his own territory and took a considerable share in the duties of administration. Since Government first assumed what turned out to be virtually sole management of this state, the police arrangements have been reformed, so as to relieve the revenue officers of a great deal of unnecessary trouble, and allow them time for their own special duties. Criminal justice is administered with greater promptitude; local funds are spent on works of wider utility; education has been properly organised; and, perhaps, more important than all, the state service, has been thoroughly reformed, and its employés assured of their position and privileges. A considerable sum was spent on famine relief during the year. Two municipalities have been established, and are reported to be doing good work in sanitation. The revenue amounted to £58,735 and the expenditure to £127,573, including part of an old debt paid off. In order to ensure regular payment of the Government loan of £90,000, according to the instalments fixed by agreement, the Chief has retrenched his expenditure to the amount of some £6,237.

Two deaths of Chiefs have taken place amongst the other states, as have been already mentioned; so that out of the eight states in this group, no less than five are now under direct control by Government. Progress has been much retarded in this part of the country by the famine, which bore heavily on the resources of all these

estates. The police are fairly efficient in the states under management, and their work is said to have shown great improvement this year in two of the others, but to be still unsatisfactory in the rest. Crime increased considerably throughout this charge, necessitating the investment of eleven additional officers with magisterial powers. There are seven municipalities, one new one having been established this year. Four of them are doing good work in conservancy and general improvements. Three of the states were reduced to contracting loans to meet famine expenditure, whilst the remainder had funds in reserve. Vaccination and education suffered from the famine here as elsewhere. There were three dispensaries within reach of the relief works, and the attendance at them was much larger than it has been previously, on account of the number of cases of malarious fever and dysentery amongst the labourers. In other respects the administration of these states calls for no remark.

Sávánur. No events of importance took place in Sávánur. The young Chief is studying at the Rájkumar College, but as his attendance there has been but short, it cannot yet be expected to show much result. The financial position of the state is satisfactory, and the survey and municipal systems have been introduced.

Khairpur. Government exercises very little interference with the administration of this state, the Mir of which rules on a very primitive system. Very little is known about the state finances, but the Chief is said to be prudent in his expenditure. A great part of his territory is lying waste in order that his game-preserves may not be disturbed. He came to Sakkar this year to pay his respects to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Aden. Considering, now, the settlement of Aden, the first point to which attention is invited is the relations of the Government with the eight Arab tribes on the adjacent mainland. The Chief of the Fadhli tribe, Sultan Haidara bin Ahmed, who had always maintained the most friendly intercourse with the British officers at Aden, was assas-

sinated, it is suspected by his brother. The son of the deceased has succeeded him, and has been recognised by the Government of India. The uncle of the present Sultan of Lahej, Abdulla Mohsin, who has been exiled from his native country, continues to cause annoyance, both to the Sultan and to the British officers at Aden. He is the guest of a neighbouring chief, from whose court he incites the tribes surrounding Lahej to acts of rapine and violence. To such an extent was this course of violence carried, that a force has been despatched from Aden to chastise the Subaihis, a tribe of Bedawin subordinate to the Haushabis. Various minor disputes took place amongst the different tribes, but none of any great importance; whilst the relations of all with the British Government continue satisfactory.

The Egyptian Government having thrown open the port of Bulhár, the trade of Berbera with Aden has, to a great extent, declined. The Sultan of Kishn, owner of the island of Socotra, died during the year. His successor has visited Aden, and the Assistant Resident has been to Socotra. The conduct of the islanders as regards wrecking shows some improvement.

Turning now to internal affairs, the year shows a decrease in crime and litigation. The trade of the year will be considered elsewhere, and it need only be pointed out here that both imports and exports by sea exhibit a considerable increase as compared with last year, though not equalling the value of the sea-borne trade in 1875-76. The land trade also shows an increase in value both of exports and imports. The total trade was £3,305,930 against £3,215,166 last year, or an increase of £90,774. One thousand and fifty-one vessels visited the port compared with 959 last year: seventy-five per cent of these belonged to the United Kingdom. It is satisfactory to note that no infringements of the laws regulating the conveyance of pilgrims to Meccah took place. The port fund and other local revenues continue in a flourishing position. Additions and alterations to some of the military works were carried out, and the water-supply, by

aqueduct, was maintained out of the receipts from the sale of that commodity. No other point calls for remark.

General review.

There are but very few states throughout the Presidency that have not suffered more or less from the failure of rainfall, either in 1876 or in 1877. In the Deccan and western Kárnátic states this distress amounted to famine. In the northern part of the Presidency the failure was not so extensive as to seriously affect any but the lowest classes. Many of these states have but recently been brought under any systematic administration, either of finance or justice. It is not to be expected, therefore, that they should possess the same resources or facilities of organisation as more settled districts; still, under the trying circumstances of the year, the Chiefs have exhibited, in the majority of cases, a desire to do their utmost to save their subjects from distress, and an energy which, both in direction and degree, must have been foreign to the traditions of their class. Many were, no doubt, stimulated by the example of Government in the adjoining territory, and others willingly provided resources which they requested the Political officers to administer as they thought best. In many cases, large and important works, such as are most suited for famine relief, were beyond the means of the State treasury; but, as far as possible, expenditure on petty and numerous, rather than permanently useful works, was avoided. The pressure of work entailed by this desire to relieve the destitute was in many cases injurious to the regular administration of other departments, particularly in small states, which could not support the cost of extra establishments. On the whole, however, the famine has brought forward the native rulers in a favourable light, and has been the means of showing the great improvement in administrative capacity as well as in *morale* that has taken place under the influence of a strong and pacific power. Many of the states are under the direct control of Government officers, so that the only question of their famine policy that could arise was the one of finance. It is satisfactory to learn that comparatively few states, whether under management

or not, were obliged to contract further debts on account of the famine. The fiscal administration of the former received most careful attention, and every effort has been made to reduce former debts, where such had been incurred. Out of the total balance to the credit of the minors, a sum of £2,105,470 has been invested in securities of the Government of India.

It is in the organisation of the police and the general conduct of judicial matters that the greatest improvement has taken place of late years amongst the tributary states. The Political Agent of Káthiáwár, in his annual report, draws a most interesting comparison between the state of Káthiáwár, as he knew it, when he first joined the service in 1858, and that in which he found it in 1878, after an absence of twenty years. The contrast is, no doubt, more striking in Káthiáwár than in the Deccan states; nevertheless, the returns furnished from the different parts of the Presidency afford distinct evidence of the increased importance in which the protective action of the state is held by those in power.

It appears from the data supplied, that the number of persons arrested in tributary states was 47,294 against 33,584 in 1876-77. The number of persons convicted was 26,856, or 56 per cent on those arrested, and varied from 14·15 in Janjira to 84· in the Máhi Kánta. Looking at the amount of work done by them during the year, the police of the Deccan and western Kárnátic were, on the whole, the most successful in arresting the right persons. In comparison with the greater number of thefts, the value of the property stolen does not show an equal increase, being only £75,262 against £62,048 last year, as in many cases a handful or two of grain, of small value, was all that was taken. The value of that recovered was £27,785 as compared with £19,409, the percentage being 36· against 31· last year. Turning from the work of the police to that of the criminal courts, it appears that the number of offences reported to magisterial authorities was 45,210 as compared with 35,379 last year. The increase is noticeable in every state, and is greatest in

the famine districts. The number of persons dealt with is set down as 73,218 against 55,570 in 1876-77 : 57 per cent of these were convicted. The appellate tribunals are returned as 102, the number of appeals tried was 2,025, or more than in 1876-77 by 165. The large increase of offences shown above does not necessarily imply a proportionate increase in criminality, since a good deal of it is to be set down to greater efficiency on the part of the police, and in many cases, where the administration of justice is popular, to the numbers of cases brought into court, which ordinarily would have been settled privately. There is, as a rule, but poor accommodation for convicted prisoners in the smaller tributary states, where nothing better than a lock-up is provided. In the larger ones, central jails, on approved models, have been constructed. The total number of places of confinement is shown as 344, maintained at a cost of £34,970. The total number of persons confined during the year was 32,612, or 78 per cent more than in 1876-77, the increase here, too, being most noticeable in the Deccan and Kárnátic states. Leaving, now, criminal work, and considering the statistics of litigation furnished by the tributary Chiefs, it appears that, as regards the number of suits, most of the 274 tribunals of which the returns are available received fewer, disposed of fewer, and left fewer in arrears than in 1876-77—results that were to be expected from the circumstances of the year. The only exceptions were Kolhápur, Akalkot, and Sáwant Wári, in all of which the judicial establishments are ample and well organised. Appellate civil work also decreased, but, on the whole, more appeals were disposed of in proportion to those lodged, than was the case with original suits. Turning from protection to other branches of the duty of a state towards its subjects, it is satisfactory to have to record the larger sums now spent on works of general utility, in preference to palaces or temples. In Kolhápur, Sáwant Wári, Akalkot, and the Kárnátic states a system of registration of valuable documents is in force, and a similar one is now being introduced into Cutch. Municipalities have been established in seventeen of the larger towns, and

dispensaries in seventy-one. Surveys are in progress in most of the more important states, and by their means the assessment of land revenue will be distributed equitably over the cultivating population, instead of being borne chiefly by those who had no influence at court. It is worth noting, with reference to this point, that in the Deccan it is found that if the survey rates on land in tributary states were pitched in accordance with those in force in the adjoining Government districts, the loss of revenue would be so great that the state in question could not afford to introduce the new assessment, and therefore the rates imposed have to be fixed, as a rule, twenty-five per cent *above* those on Government land of similar quality. Vaccination, though it has suffered a temporary check during the last two years, has already been as successful in tributary as in Government districts in preventing epidemic outbreaks of small-pox. Education is a subject which has received a certain degree of attention in nearly every state. From the returns received by the Educational Department, it appears that nearly 960 schools of various grades are under the inspection of Government, and some 50 have been omitted from this statement, so that the states supported over one thousand organised educational establishments, six of which teach up to the Matriculation standard of the University. The expenditure on these schools was £43,656 in the year under review, of which sum £16,420 were administered for the states by Government. The schools not under inspection are said to be numerous and fairly efficient in Káthiáwár, but do not appear to flourish elsewhere.

Such is the condition of the tributary states under this Administration, and, from the description given above, it may be seen that though they are still wanting in many important essentials of a good and consistent government, they, nevertheless, have not been slow to profit by the example of the steady but gradual growth of civilisation around them. In many cases there is manifest a distinct effort to recover lost time, and so to administer their

possessions that the state of their subjects may finally compare not unfavourably with that of their neighbours, who live more directly under the protection of the Paramount power.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The system on which the chief source of revenue in this Presidency is assessed has been too often described to need further remark in this report. The intimate connection between it and the well-being of the largest class of the community has always necessitated the closest supervision of its administration on the part of Government. The question whether the revenue system in force contributed in any way towards the unfortunate occurrences in parts of the Deccan during 1874, was fully treated of in the Report by the Special Commission appointed to investigate those disturbances. The opinion of this Government on the subject was recorded in detail when reviewing the above report in April 1877, and therefore needs no repetition here. It is enough merely to state that they agree in the main with the President of the Commission, in attributing the riots to causes quite unconnected with the assessment on the land. The condition of the agricultural classes, however, in some of the Deccan districts was shown by the Commission to be such as to call for remedial action on the part of Government in several respects. Amongst others, attention was specially directed towards the disposal of landed property, which in far too many cases was passing from the hands of the peasant proprietors into those of non-cultivators, who used their legal powers to reduce the former occupant to the position of a rack-rented tenant. The subject has been under earnest consideration during the year, and Government is of opinion that the state of things is such as can in some measure be ameliorated by legislative action. The new Code of Civil Procedure, which came into force in October 1877, has done something towards improving the cultivator's condition, by exempting his necessaries of life from attachment, by

providing that his land, instead of being sold outright in satisfaction of a decree, can be placed under judicious and considerate management, and by protecting him from arrest, if he declares himself insolvent. This Government, however, considering that further measures are advisable, has proposed legislation on other points. One of the first essentials in the present state of things is equitable action on the part of the courts in which the majority of cultivators' suits are tried. Irrespective of the mere terms of a bond, the judge should, it is considered, be definitely required to inquire into the justice of the claim, to reduce the amount of interest claimed down to a fixed portion of the principal, and to place some limitation on the liability of a person for ancestral debts. It has also been proposed to empower a cultivator to claim the benefit of the insolvent court in cases when the present law does not allow him to do so; to secure his land from sale in execution of any process unless it has been specifically pledged in a registered bond, and to require all bonds, relative to land, to be registered without fixing a minimum value below which registration is optional, as is the case in the existing law. The object of these provisions is not to destroy credit but to diminish it; to make the cultivator careful in borrowing and the money-lender in advancing loans. The utility of the money-lending or small shop-keeping class was never more strikingly manifested than in the recent famine, when by their excellent organisation for transacting business in distant Provinces, they kept the grain market fully supplied from beginning to end of the period of distress. This Government does not wish, nor are the measures proposed by it calculated to do this valuable class any injury, but to provide for a fair dispensation of justice between man and man, without allowing the technicalities of the law to be used exclusively by one party against the other, so that the interest on an old debt is converted into a permanent annuity to the creditor, payable from generation to generation, by a family whom a remote ancestor is thus able to reduce perhaps to a state of

quasi slavery. Legislative measures to secure the aforesaid objects are now under consideration in the Councils both of this Presidency and of the Government of India, so that further comment is undesirable. What has been already stated is sufficient to indicate the results of the inquiries lately made by Government with reference to the evils themselves and the remedies that can be applied to them.

Revenue Survey.

Turning to the operations of the year in the Survey Department, the first branch that calls for attention is that of the Revenue Survey, as being the most intimately connected with the affairs of the cultivating classes. The drain upon survey establishments, in common with others, caused by the necessity of having numerous inspecting officers accustomed to revenue work in the famine districts, prevented the operations of this department from being as extensive as usual. Considering, however, the comparatively small number of survey parties available, the outturn of work was most satisfactory.

A.—Measurement and classification.

The aggregate work of the year comprised 2,160,059 acres measured, or 299,202 less than last year. The decrease in classification was 536,143 acres, as in 1875-76 2,095,658 acres, and in the year under review, only 1,559,515 acres were classed. In Sind, where the operations were not disturbed by famine, the classing work made great progress. The total cost of the department was £75,997, as compared with £82,219 last year.

B.—Settlement.

Coming now to the settlement of the assessment on the land, the first point to notice is the original settlement of certain villages in Kánará, whereby the revenue is raised from £3,387 to £4,633.

The agitation against the survey raised in some parts of this district has subsided, and the officers working there report that they meet with full co-operation on the part of the cultivators. The large increase on the old assessment is due principally to the excess of land found on comparing the old records with the actual area in occupation. Government have taken due care to

prevent any hardship to the cultivators on account of the imposition of the new rates by providing that the latter should, when due cause is shown be brought into operation gradually. Revised rates were introduced into parts of the Kaládgi and Dhárwár collectorates. In the former district the progress since the introduction of the former rates in 1844 has been marked by an increase of 56 per cent in population and cattle, and a still larger increase in the numbers of ploughs and carts. The price of produce has also risen considerably, without taking into consideration the abnormal circumstances of the last two seasons.

In Dhárwár the material progress of the people is still more remarkable. The area under revision contains a tract that differs from the rest of this Presidency in the amount of garden cultivation under irrigation from large tanks. Its produce is exceedingly valuable, and shows an increase in price, during the current settlement, of more than double the rates in 1847-48. The common grain produce of the dry crop land has also risen in price by more than 150 per cent. Population and carts show a considerable increase. Communication with the coast and local markets is easy. Cotton, one of the staple crops of the district, although less remunerative than in 1863-64, fetches, nevertheless, double what it did in 1847. The increase of assessment is about 42 per cent. Both here and in Kaládgi the revised rates were sanctioned for 1876-77, but, owing to the famine, their introduction was postponed till the year under review.

In the northern Deccan, revised rates have been introduced into parts of Násik and Poona. In the former district the villages concerned are situated in the hilly tract, stretching eastwards from the top of the ghâts, and known as the "Konkan ghát Máhta," or Dángi country. Since the original survey in 1844-45, the population has increased by 93 per cent, and carts and cattle by 276 and 235 per cent, respectively. The prices of the staple grains have risen nearly 70 per cent, and the increase of tiled houses, from 20 in 1844 to 535 in 1877, shows

a corresponding improvement in the condition of the people and in their standard of living.

In Poona the revised settlement of ten villages in the Bhimthari taluka was postponed from last year till 1877-78 on account of the famine. This sub-division is situated in that part of the Deccan where the rainfall is perhaps more uncertain than in any other. When the greater portion of the district was revised a short time ago, a good deal of correspondence and discussion took place on the condition of the people and the fitness of the revised rates, the results of which it is unnecessary to repeat with reference to the re-settlement of the remaining villages.

The results of the revised settlements in Sind are not generally ascertained till after the cultivating season following the introduction.. Four sub-divisions were re-settled during the year, with an anticipated increase of 7·75 per cent on the former revenue. The settlements of last year have been successful in a financial point of view, showing, in one case, an increase over the average past collections of 17 per cent, and of 71 per cent in the other.

Native states.

In native states and proprietary villages the results for the year show a revenue of £11,795 to have been raised to £12,991, or 10·15 per cent. The high rates at which the assessments have to be pitched in other than British districts has been alluded to in a former paragraph of this chapter.

General results of the settlements.

Nine hundred and thirty-nine villages have thus been settled, comprising 803 Government villages, and 136 held as alienated, or else belonging to tributary states. In the Government territory the revision of assessment resulted in an increase of revenue from £71,785 to £89,144, or 24·18 per cent. Since the beginning of revision operations in 1868-69 up to 1876-77, the total cost of re-settlement has been £150,350, and the increased revenue due to the revised rates taken cumulatively from the above date amounts to £351,755, exclusive of the outstanding balances (£123,197), the collection of which is at present suspended on account of the famine.

City surveys.

The surveys of the cities of Súrat, Broach, Haidarábád, Sakkar, and Kurrachee, have been completed; that of Ahmedábád, Dhárwár, and Hubli, is in progress. In the Act under which these surveys were established, no limitation is fixed to the period of appeal, so that on this account much delay is caused in furnishing the inquiries. The requisite alteration has been made in the law and submitted for the sanction of the Governor General. In Dhárwár and Hubli the work is proceeding slowly, in accordance with the request of the municipalities who provide the funds, and are desirous that the expenses should fall gradually upon their resources.

Great Trigonometrical Survey. *A.*—Topographical.

Parties of the Topographical Survey of India were at work during the year in the Khándesh, Gujárát, Káthiáwár, Ahmednagar, and Poona divisions of this Presidency, in addition to a small party working in the Dáng forest. The outturn of work was 10,366 square miles completed in detail, and 8,712 square miles triangulated in advance for the current year's work. Village maps, prepared by the Revenue Survey department, have been made use of by one of these parties, with the result of somewhat reducing the working expenses of the operations. Surveys were also made of several cities and towns in the Deccan, and of Ahmedábád in Gujárát. The greater part of the work is on the scale of one inch to a mile, but the forest and city surveys are necessarily on a much larger scale, varying from four to eighty inches.

B.—Tidal and leveling.

Tidal observations not only afford data for calculating the rise and fall, but provide a standard for survey purposes, and apart from this practical usefulness they are of considerable scientific interest. The first observations of this description taken on this coast are said to have been those of Mr. Norton in 1832. Subsequently, regular observations were taken in 1842 at Bombay by means of a self-registering tide-gauge, until 1846. In Kurrachee, too, observations were recorded as early as 1858. In 1868 a new mode of investigating tidal observations was worked out under the auspices of the British Association, in which year also the first steps were taken by

officers of the Trigonometrical Survey to establish tidal stations in the gulf of Cutch, and on the coasts of Káthiáwár. The question seems to have been allowed to rest as it was till 1872, when tidal stations were finally selected off the Cutch and Káthiáwár coasts. It was determined that, wherever possible, the tidal gauge should be accompanied by a self-registering anemometer and aneroid barometer. Preliminary tidal observations were completed in 1874, and leveling operations carried out during 1875. In 1876 a careful register of tides was kept by the officers of the Port Trust in Bombay; whilst similar observations are available for Kurrachee for the last 15 years. In 1877 the Government of India decided that tidal gauges should be provided out of Port funds, and an officer was appointed to superintend the setting up of instruments at suitable places, and the general working of the system of taking observations. The ports of Bombay, Kárwár, and Aden, have been provided with instruments, and it is expected that tide tables for the first two and for Kurrachee will be available by 1880.

Leveling operations have been successfully conducted during the year from Daman to Bombay and along both branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as far as Poona on the one, and the eastern extremity of the Násik collectorate on the other. The previous season's work had brought the levels from Okha to Daman, so that now the tidal station at the former place is connected with that at Bombay, and the mean value of the sea at the two places can be compared.

Alienations.

The work of inquiring into the claims to hold lands wholly or partially free of assessment has been completed in all but the Panch Máháls and part of Salsette. The office of alienation settlement officer was accordingly abolished in the Northern division during 1877-78. The work still remaining to be done has been entrusted to the revenue officers. In Kánará the inquiries will be left over till the conclusion of the survey operations. In summary inquiries the Collectors passed 474 decisions and issued 857 title deeds. There is still a considerable

number of the latter to be issued either in the first instance or on renewal.

Wards' Estates.

The Collectors are in charge of 121 estates during the minority of the occupant, the receipts of which were £19,677, and the balance at the end of the year £33,676, of which £18,170 were invested in Government of India securities. The financial position of the Talukdars or landlords of Gujárát, and the Zamindars of Sind, has been so deeply insolvent for many years past that legislation has been called in to provide for the adminstration of their property. The Act relating to Sind has been so recently brought into operation that its effects can scarcely yet be appreciated. In Ahmedábád and Broach the official administration of the estates of the indebted landlords has been successful in diminishing considerably the load of debt, but it is unsatisfactory to find that so little improvement has taken place in the character and habits of the indebted classes, that in several instances applications have been made for the benefit of the Act by persons whose estates had already once been handed back to them free from debt.

Waste lands.

By waste land is implied land which the Survey department have assessed as arable, but which is not for the present taken up by any one for cultivation. It may be stated in a general way that, except in the districts of Khándesh and the Panch Máháls, land not already in occupation is of inferior quality, or inconveniently situated with reference to water-supply or communications. In Sind the available area is not clearly ascertained, and in almost every part of the Province depends entirely upon artificial irrigation, or the inundation of the Indus. In the surveyed districts of the rest of the Presidency the arable area returned as still available for cultivation was 2,238,272 acres, or less than last year by 72,733 acres.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Under the head of protection, the first subject that requires notice is the progress of legislation. Ten Acts and Bills passed the local Council, of which five received

the assent of the Governor General within the year, and two afterwards. One has since been re-introduced with a few alterations, and submitted for sanction. Two bills are under consideration.

Of the Acts that became law within the official year the first made the practice of vaccination compulsory in the city of Bombay, and its provisions were described in last year's Report. The second was rendered necessary by reason of certain flaws which the Bombay Municipality discovered in their constituting Acts, and which seemed to invalidate the election of the managing bodies. The error has been rectified in the new Bill to be noticed below; meanwhile, the Act under consideration secured the legal position of the present Corporation till the new law came into force. A third enactment affected the manufacture of spirituous liquor on the Island of Bombay. It provides for supervision of the distillation and better protection of the revenue, and will, therefore, be considered hereafter in connection with the general excise system of the Presidency. The law relating to ferries was amended with a view to protecting the income from tolls on bridges erected from local or municipal funds, and providing for the exemption from tolls of the native Chiefs and their retinues when travelling through British territory. An Act was also passed, similar in its object to those introduced into other parts of India, to raise, that is, a fund out of which Government can discharge its obligations in the case of periodical recurrence of famine. It provides for the levy of a license fee on trades, callings, and industries yielding an income above a certain amount.

The law regulating the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, and the drawing of toddy, or the juice of the various palm trees, has been amended, so as to provide more efficient means of checking smuggling, and of supervising the transport of liquor from one part of the Presidency to another, and to set the excise system of this Presidency generally on a better footing. As in the case of the special Act relating to the Presidency town and island, the

provisions of this Act will be mentioned hereafter. The second Act that became law since the close of the official year is one regulating the Municipality of Bombay city, as established under the former Act of 1872, the term of which has expired. The qualifying rates have been formed into one "Consolidated rate," the franchise has been somewhat extended, and the Municipal Commissioner, who is appointed by Government, is made an *ex-officio* member of the Corporation and Town Council, without, however, being eligible for the chairmanship of the latter body.

The question of continuing the law for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton and for suppressing fraudulent practices in the trade in that commodity has been before the Council on several occasions during the year. This Government is entirely in favour of maintaining the present system of supervision, and the present Bill, which passed the Legislative Council of this Presidency in September last, is, for the most part, a re-enactment of the former one. The principal changes made are the extension of liability with regard to adulterated cotton from the adulterator alone to the person found knowingly in possession of the article; and the omission of a section authorising the formation, out of the fees, fines, and miscellaneous receipts under the Act, of a fund for promoting the cultivation and manufacture of cotton. The Bill has been sent for the assent of the Supreme Government, which had previously intimated its willingness to sanction the enactment, provided that this Government acquiesced in the omission just mentioned. The point was not one on which the Bombay Council laid much stress in comparison with the general provisions of the Bill, and found no difficulty in acting in accordance with the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor General. The rest of the legislative proceedings are not such as to call for remark.

POLICE.

A serious increase of crime, particularly noticeable in offences against property, was the inevitable result of

the scarcity and high prices prevailing throughout the Presidency during 1877, the year for which the police returns are drawn up. The work of this force has, therefore, been abnormally heavy, so much so in many districts as to render the comparison of its results with those of the previous year of little value as a criterion of efficiency.

The strength of the police during the year was 21,648, exclusive of five Commissioners, and twenty-eight officers of the highest grades. The cost was £306,262 to Provincial, and £54,866 to municipal or local revenues. The proportion of police to area and population varies considerably in the different divisions. In the Northern Division, where the population averages 256 to a square mile, there is one policeman to every 800 persons, and every 3·12 square miles of country. The proportion in the Central Division, where, as in the Southern Division, the population is much more scattered, as one to 6·88 square miles and 913 persons. In the Southern Division the average is one policeman to 1,178 persons and 6·5 square miles; whilst in Sind the average area of each charge is 11·25 square miles, with 527 persons. It must be remembered, however, when considering the action of the police in detecting crime, that in the rural districts a large number of men (39 per cent) are detached for guarding treasuries, lock-ups, and the like places of security; so that only the remaining 61 per cent. are actively engaged in the pursuit and repression of offences. The increase of crime during the year is shown by the fact that the total number of offences of all descriptions, reported to have been committed was 85,542, or 18,052 in excess of the aggregate of 1876. The increase was comparatively small in Sind, and scarcely larger in the Northern Division, but extremely large in the Central and Southern parts of the Presidency, where scarcity prevailed. The efficiency of the police is tested by their success in cases of which they can take cognizance without the intervention of magisterial authority, and this description of offences rose in numbers by 34 per cent over those of last year. The percentage of convictions in such cases to the numbers

investigated, shows considerable improvement in all but three districts. The number of persons arrested was 102,006, or no less than 28,608 more than those arrested in similar cases in 1876. The percentage of convictions rose from 45·9 to 60·3, the police of Sind, as last year, showing the best results. The police in the Southern and Central Divisions stand next in efficiency, whilst those of the Northern Division, though not showing so high a percentage as the rest, have greatly improved since last year. More than two-thirds of the persons arrested were convicted in eight districts, whilst only in five was the proportion of persons convicted to those arrested less than one-half. As regards the nature of the work with which the police had to deal, the returns show that there was an increase in serious offences against the person. The principal offences against property—such as robbery, gang robbery, theft, and receiving stolen property—increased by 97 per cent. The gang robberies, however, were not in the majority of cases the serious offences implied by the term dacoity, but small grain robberies committed by hungry villagers suffering from poverty and the actual want of food. Serious attacks by professional robbers actuated by the love or habit of crime were, in fact, rare. The number of convictions to that of cases of this description was very creditable in most districts, though the police seem usually to have arrested an unnecessarily large number of accused in each occasion, of whom but a few were found guilty. The nature of the offences, as described in the reports, seem, however, to have furnished to a certain degree an excuse for numerous arrests. Thefts were twice as many as last year, and since they were mostly of a simple nature, and easy to detect, the police of most parts of the Presidency were successful in finding out the actual culprit. The proportion of convictions to arrests was 68 per cent. The value of property stolen—in cases of which the police could take action on their own authority, as well as in those in which a magisterial order was necessary—amounted to £1,17,084, or £33,593 more than in

1876. The percentage of property recovered on the total amount was 47, or slightly more than last year.

Next to thefts, the most numerous offences with which the police had to deal were cases of simple hurt. This crime, mostly of a petty nature, is more prevalent in Tanna than elsewhere. False complaints seem to be the rule rather than the exception, and as a serious amount of fruitless labour is thus entailed upon the police, both they and the magistrates have had their attention called to the necessity of suppressing this form of annoying the persons against whom complainants have a grudge, by instituting prosecutions in cases distinctly shown to have been falsely and maliciously brought forward. The proportion of convictions, 36 per cent, shows an improvement of 11 per cent on those of last year.

As regards discipline, the conduct of the police has not been quite so satisfactory as last year, the number of punishments having been 2,762 against 2,678. The proportion of punishments to the numbers in the force was highest in the Northern and Southern Divisions (17·5 per cent,) and lowest in the Central Division (10·3 per cent). The numbers of police who can read and write, as well as of those under instruction, are considerably larger this year than last.

The Bombay city police number 1,414. Owing to the influx of labourers from the famine districts who could not at once obtain the work they expected, the number of offences increased from 19,162 to 20,928. The percentage of convictions before the Presidency Magistrates, in cases brought up by the police, continued much the same as last year. The number of punishments of members of the force slightly increased, whilst the percentage of recoveries of stolen property rather fell off. The crime in the city shows much the same fluctuations as that in rural districts, the increased criminality not being found amongst the resident population, but amongst the immigrants.

The working of the Railway Police calls for some remark, particularly as regards the force employed on the

Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The extraordinary activity of the grain traffic, stimulated by the demand in the famine districts, seemed to have given rise to a systematic plundering of loaded grain waggons along certain sections of the north-western extension of this line. Special measures were taken for repression with a certain degree of success, but as the losses still continued after the famine was over, a Commission was appointed to investigate the matter. Their inquiries disclosed a certain degree of fault attributable to the police, about forty of whom were prosecuted and found guilty of complicity or misconduct in connection with this special kind of offence. At the same time a large proportion of the losses were discovered to have been due to complicity or direct fraud on the part of subordinate railway officials, a considerable number of whom were convicted on this account by criminal courts. The police force has been subjected to a severe scrutiny, and all men who are found to be inefficient or of suspected character removed from it. The efficiency of the police on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line seems to have improved, both as regards the proportion of persons convicted to those arrested, and to the percentage of stolen property recovered.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

From the working of the police it is necessary to turn to the action of the courts of justice. The village headmen exercise their restricted powers in so few cases that they may be considered as excluded from the scope of the remarks that follow. The courts in this Presidency exercising jurisdiction in criminal cases, either exclusively or in combination with other functions, are 707 in number, including the eight judges of the High Court, and cost £260,106 during the year 1877. The number of criminal offences reported was 83,839, being 17,683, or 26·per cent more than last year. The number of persons brought to trial increased by 33·per cent. The general nature

of the crime has already been indicated in reviewing the work of the police. There were more cases of using false weights and measures, passing counterfeit coin and stamps, than in 1876, but fewer offences against public justice, or relating to documents. Prosecutions for nuisances, particularly in municipal towns, were much more frequent and successful. Breaches of special laws show an increase. The percentage of persons convicted to those actually tried, was 54. The punishments inflicted, exhibit the variations, as compared with last year's figures, that might be expected from the nature of the offences that were most frequent. Fewer people were sentenced to death and transportation. Many more were imprisoned with hard labour. The percentage of sentences of imprisonment on the total number of punishments was 42·7 against 33·8 last. The numbers of fines decreased, whilst whipping was inflicted in 7·7 per cent of the punishments against 2·5 last year. Punishment by fine alone shows a corresponding decline from 54·05 per cent to 39·2.

Appellate work shows a considerable increase in both magisterial and the High Courts. The applications numbered 5,476 ; of these 1,175 were rejected, and of the remaining 4,301 the original sentence was confirmed in 2,513 cases and reversed in 922.

Fewer cases were tried this year with a jury or assessors ; but the number of instances in which the court agreed with the verdict or opinion of these bodies was greater than in the year before.

PRISONS.

There are now 148 prisons in this Presidency, 46 subordinate jails having been established during the year under review. Four out-door gangs were set to work in order to relieve the pressure on the accommodation at central and district jails. The number of convicts greatly increased, being 50,154 against 29,059 in 1876. The daily average, however, did not increase in

more than half the above ratio, and this fact, taken with the greater number of women and children admitted, shows that many of the convicts were under short sentences, and that their offences were not of a serious nature. In all but four jails the daily average number confined shows an increase, which is more marked in Dhárwár and the neighbouring districts than in other parts of the Presidency.

Escapes, especially from gangs working outside prison limits, were more frequent. The number of re-convicted prisoners admitted was greater, but their proportion to the total number of those confined was less by 3·3 per cent than last year. The number of Europeans convicted shows a decrease of 129, being 439 in all. Thirty-one of these were charged with military offences and 271 under the Shipping Act. There was an increase in the numbers convicted in Bombay and Aden of offences other than the above, which is not satisfactory.

The total number of male convicts, classed according to their occupations, shows an increase in the numbers of non-agriculturalists, amounting to nearly 100 per cent, and a somewhat less, but still large, increase in the case of domestic and Government servants and agriculturalists.

The health of the prisoners was by no means as good as it was in 1876, which seems to have been an exceptionally healthy year. The overcrowding of the jails in some parts of the country seems to have led to a good deal of sickness; but the impoverished condition of many, when first admitted into prison, was the cause of the greater part of the excess mortality. On the other hand, there is little doubt that in many cases lives were saved by timely admission to places where proper care and nourishment was provided. The actual number of deaths was 654, or 58 per thousand prisoners. The daily average number of sick was 323 against 254 last year. Dysentery and diarrhœa were the causes of most deaths. Cholera carried off 37 convicts in 11 jails.

The civil jails show a decrease in the numbers confined from 240 daily to 195. Discipline in the criminal jails seems to have been fairly maintained, the number of punishments not having increased in anything like the same proportion as the number of admissions. The various superintendents hold very conflicting views as to the comparative efficiency of the different modes of punishment. Solitary confinement with reduced diet, and flogging seem to be the two most often inflicted. Convict warders were employed in the proportion of 2·3 males and ·6 females per hundred of average daily number of prisoners.

More convicts were employed on building and repairing jails, as well as on manufactures. The jail garden and extramural gangs also were more fully manned, and considerably more remunerative than in 1876. The net profits from convict labour and the sale of manufactured articles was £11,823, or an average of £1-2-0 per head, ranging from 2 shillings at Sholápur to £6-14-0 at the Nárá gang in Sind. The extra establishment required on out-door gangs and subsidiary jails, as well as additions to the ordinary strength at the regular places of confinement, necessitated by their overcrowded state, resulted in an increase of expenditure under the head of guarding prisons from £15,885 to £18,195. Hospital charges increased from £1,627 to £2,372. Clothing and contingent expenses were likewise more heavy in proportion to the increased number of admissions. The high prices of the ordinary staple grains caused the cost of rations to exceed that shown last year by £21,761, or 86 per cent, the average cost per head being £4-0-2½ as compared with £2-15-10¼. A new diet scale was introduced as shown in the margin, and has been found sufficient for all but those doing a full task on out-door gangs or working long hours on buildings.

	Lbs.	oz.	dr.
Millet or wheat flour ...	1	4	0
Dál (bruised grain) ...	0	4	0
Salt	0	0	6
Oil	0	0	4
Condiments	0	0	4
Vegetables	0	6	0
Firewood	1	0	0
Animal food (in substitution for dál) ...	0	4	0

The total net cost of the prisons of this Presidency was £101,214, or £20,095 more than last year; the cost per head, however, in consequence of the greater number of prisoners, was only £8-12-0 as compared with £9 last year.

LITIGATION.

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of suits instituted in the civil courts, more particularly in the case of claims of small amount in the subordinate tribunals of the rural districts. The cause is primarily the scarcity, which, as has been before remarked, reduced the debtor to such straits in most of the affected districts that he could only just provide for the subsistence of himself and his family, without leaving a margin to satisfy any decree his creditor might obtain against him. A second cause alleged, is the introduction of the new Civil Procedure Code, the scope of which is in many cases not clearly understood, but generally believed to be favourable to the debtor. The money-lending classes, therefore, who usually hold good securities, are said to have refrained from bringing suits to recover their debts towards the latter part of the year, until they had become acquainted with the provisions of the new law. The establishment of courts of arbitration, which is said in some districts to have led to a decrease in litigation in the ordinary courts, will be alluded to hereafter; but it can be mentioned here that their sphere of action is not yet sufficiently extended to have had an appreciable effect on the general business of the official courts.

The High Court and the Presidency Court of Small Causes are usually considered apart from those of the rural districts, as the work and constitution are of a somewhat different nature. Out of 1,557 suits on the files of the High Court in its ordinary general jurisdiction, 758 were brought before it during the year, and 799 remained in arrears, against 737 at the end of 1876. This court has also special jurisdiction in certain classes of suits. In its admiralty jurisdiction no suits were decided out

of the seven on the files. Fifteen out of twenty-three testamentary suits were disposed of. 434 insolvency suits were settled out of 1,579.

The working of the Bombay Small Cause Court has been noticed by Government with satisfaction. The number of suits greatly increased, particularly in the case of small claims connected with the grain trade. More suits were disposed of, of greater aggregate value. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was nearly £900 more than last year; the net value of stamps received, too, amounted to £19,627, or £923 more than in 1876.

The introduction of new provisions affecting debtors of the agricultural class into the Code of Civil Procedure gave rise to a good deal of discussion and detailed investigation with regard to the effect of the action of civil courts on the condition of the cultivators, to which further reference need not be made in this report, as the views of this Government have been already expressed elsewhere.

Of 144,412 suits instituted in the rural districts, 128,261 were for money, and 80· per cent of the latter were on written obligations and accounts stated, involving sums less than £50, and in most cases than £10. The cost of the courts in which the majority of these cases were filed was £104,148, and the receipts from stamps as court fees amounted to £150,638. The number of civil suits for disposal in all the courts of the rural districts was 185,504 as compared with 229,434 last year. Of these £151,968 were disposed of, or 85· per cent against 83 in 1876. The value of suits disposed of by the civil courts show a decrease of £128,819, as is to be expected; whilst the business of the revenue courts, in which claims for, or to declare rights to, real property increased in value by £10,094. The decrease in both civil and revenue suits is noticeable in those of small value, whilst suits involving larger sums increased. Taking the civil courts of the rural districts as a whole, the average duration of contested suits was 211 days. The contested suits number

19 per cent of those decided, and those decreed *ex parte* 44 per cent. The same cause that led to fewer suits being instituted, prevented the applications for execution from being as numerous as usual, and resulted in a considerable decrease in the number of coercive processes issued.

The working of courts of arbitration has been the subject of attention during the year. These courts are established in eleven districts of the Presidency. Several, however, were closed during the famine. None have been at work for more than a few years, but those at Poona appear to be well constituted, and to have acquired the confidence of litigants in their neighbourhood. In some other parts they seem to have been established from private motives, and not to be regarded by suitors as anything better than advertisements or speculations on the part of their promoters. On the whole, however, Government are satisfied with the experiments, as far as they have been carried hitherto, and are disposed to give them encouragement as long as they continue to be carried on judiciously.

The last feature about the litigation of the year, that calls for remark, is the extent to which Government have been involved in it. This shows a remarkable decrease, only 49 as compared with 124 suits last year having been filed against officials. In some districts there is a considerable number pending, chiefly because a representative suit is first brought forward, and the rest are not pressed to final determination until the decision in this has been passed. Such is the case in Kánará, where numerous suits concerning survey operations await the decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council on the representative suit that was decided in favour of Government in the High Court of this Presidency.

REGISTRATION.

This department for the first time shows an excess of receipts over expenditure. An enhanced rate of fee, the

revival of credit amongst the cultivators of the Deccan and western Kárnátic, the high prices of grain in Gujárát, and in Sind the same cause, combined with the working of an Encumbered Estates Act and the transfer of the salary of the Branch Inspector to another heading in the accounts, contributed to this result. The number of registrations was in all 90,297, or 18·22 per cent more than last year. The most noticeable increase has taken place in the number of documents of which the registration is optional, which is more than that of 1876-77 by about 40· per cent, and exceeds that of any previous year. The value of property affected by instruments registered was stated to be £4,513,605, as compared with £3,653,781 last year. The average value of each transaction was £50·18 against £48·15. Comparing the returns of advances made to cultivators by Government with the registration returns, there cannot be said to be any general inverse variation between the two classes of transaction as there seemed to be in many districts last year. In some of the famine districts registration has increased, and, as a rule, advances by Government have been fewer; but this is by no means the case in all, so that it is probable that the transactions which come within the scope of the registration laws are almost entirely unconnected with those financed for the cultivator by Government. The offices of registration received £26,636, and cost £19,648, showing a surplus of £6,987. The offices of supervision, which are necessarily non-productive, cost £4,571, the total results being a credit balance of £2,416, which covers the deficits, amounting in the aggregate to £2,349, of the two previous years.

MUNICIPAL.

The legislative action taken with regard to the Bombay Municipality has been already described. The next point of interest connected with this Corporation is the rise that has taken place in the rateable value of landed property over the gross valuation of the preceding

year, which amounts to over £20,000. It will be remembered that this is the first time for ten years that there has not been a falling off in the valuation. In 1867 the rateable value was assessed at £1,630,953, in 1876 at £1,127,571, and in 1877 at £1,147,769. The causes to which this change is ascribable are not mentioned by the Commissioner in his annual report. Taking the assessed rate as a whole, the net increase of £4,913 is nearly three times the amount of the gross increase, owing probably to more exact assessment. The total income of the municipality from all sources, exclusive of loans, was £324,145, and the disbursements were £303,653. The water-supply from the Túlsi and Vehár lakes, 16 miles distant, is being increased by means of important works, both at the reservoirs and in the city. A large health department was maintained at a net cost of £40,575. The land that is being gradually reclaimed on the flats at Tardeo by the deposit of street rubbish on it, seems well appreciated by gardeners and others for cultivation. The drainage scheme has at last been accepted, and a loan of £270,000 raised to provide for its execution. The year was an exceptionally unhealthy one, and was rendered more so by the numbers of immigrants from the country above the Ghâts that flocked into the city in search of work.

Local self-government is being gradually introduced into the rural districts, beginning with the chief towns or commercial centres. Under the municipal system in force, these corporations are classed as city or town, according to the degree of independence they exercise in administering the resources levied by them under the sanction of Government. It rests with Government to declare to which class a municipality shall belong. Many of these corporations have been established for some time, and have effected very great improvements in the conservancy, and, as far as their resources allow, in the buildings and general sanitary condition of the town. On the whole, however, it has been found that the spirit of

self-government is of remarkably slow growth outside the principal towns, and that few of these institutions would stand if official management were withdrawn from them. There are ten city municipalities, with a population of 589,309 and an income of £141,936. The incidence of taxation per head varies from 2*s.* 1½*d.* in Ahmednagar, to 18*s.* 1*d.* in Sakkar. The chief sources of income are octroi, wheel and house-tax, and cattle-pound fines. Four town municipalities were established and nine abolished during the year under review. The good done by them in improving the sanitary condition of the town in small places without the means of effective and continuous supervision, is not at all commensurate, in the opinion of Government, with the annoyance caused to the inhabitants in collecting the taxes. An important change was introduced during the year, by order of the Government of India, in the abolition of the system of farming the octroi in favour of departmental collections. The results, which will probably be for the first year detrimental to the municipal revenue, cannot be known till the close of the official year 1878-79. It will, in any case, be the means of ascertaining correctly the nature and amount of local trade and the incidence of the tax on the actual consumption in the town. The total municipal revenues for the year were £368,477, as compared with £380,219 in 1876-77. The disbursements were £239,424 against £261,085. The actual balance of £106,197 was larger than that with which the previous year closed.

MILITARY.

The army employed in this Presidency, exclusive of sappers, consisted, at the end of the year, of one regiment of European and nine regiments of Native cavalry, eighteen batteries of European artillery with eighty-three guns and two of Native artillery with eight guns, nine regiments of European and thirty regiments of Native infantry, in all 11,113 Europeans and 25,534 Natives. The cost

of the European portion was £549,478, of the Native portion £755,127, in all £1,304,606 for regimental pay and allowances. Including other charges and non-effective services, the total cost of the army was £2,472,837. The armament of the Kurrachee harbour has received some additions, and slightly heavier guns have been substituted for the light 6-pounder guns of the Aden mule battery. Gymnastics and garrison instruction have been carried on as usual. The musketry practice of both infantry and cavalry is average. Sanitary improvements were carried out in the cantonments of Poona, Mhow, Tanna, and Kolábá. Owing to the scarcity of grain and forage as few movements of troops as possible were effected last year. The ratio of admissions into the special hospitals for the treatment of venereal disease were 205·30 per mille, or 29·98 in excess of last year's proportion. Cantonment funds show receipts from local sources to have been £5,481, the grants from Government amounted to £3,720, and the expenditure to £9,922. The detachment of a portion of the Bombay army for duty in Europe needs no remark here.

MARINE.

The vessels attached to the Bombay station were, as usual, employed on miscellaneous duties. The *Amberwitch* is engaged on telegraph service in the Persian Gulf, the *Dalhousie* on transport and relief duties. The turret ships were in or near Bombay harbour. The total receipts of the Marine Department amounted to £48,585, against £69,616 in 1876-77, the variations being principally due to adjustments with other funds or departments. The total expenditure was £133,560, or a decrease of £51,762. A great part of the above sums, however, is on account of adjustments. More coal was brought from England, and less purchased in India. At the close of the year the total value of the stock of all sorts in hand was £172,661, against £183,663 last year. Nothing else of any importance took place in this department during the year.

THE SEASON.

The season of 1877 was one of peculiar interest in a meteorological point of view; and as important observations have been recorded in different parts of the Presidency and collated by the special Reporter to Government in that department, the results are likely to prove of considerable scientific value. It is enough here to briefly describe the general characteristics of the season, chiefly with reference to their bearing on agricultural operations. Attention is, however, invited to the chapter in Part II. of this Report, in which the abnormal character of the weather, both in Bombay and throughout the Presidency, is described and subjected to analysis in all its details. Observations at outlying stations cannot be expected to possess the value of those recorded at a regular Observatory, well provided with the most elaborate mechanical contrivances to secure accuracy; nevertheless, it is clear that the system of taking these notes at the selected stations outside Bombay shows much improvement, and affords data of the greatest value in calculating phenomena.

To a cultivator the distribution of rainfall is of much more importance than the actual amount, and it is in the unseasonable distribution of the fall in 1877 that the chief peculiarity of that year may be said to consist. The cotton crop, which is more especially dependent on seasonable rain in July, was perhaps the one most seriously affected by the unequal fall during the period of sowing. Considering first the rainfall, it is recorded as having been below the average during the *monsoon* months (from June to October) in the northern and western Deccan, in the Konkan, along the Sahyádri range of hills, in Sind and in Gujárát. It was above the average in the southern and eastern parts of the Deccan. The greatest deficiency occurred in Sind (47· per cent) and in Gujárát (46· per cent), the failure only being serious, in an agricultural point of view, in the latter Province, on account of the greater dependence in Sind on inundation and artificial irrigation. Taken by months,

the percentages on the average fall were abnormally low in the Deccan during July, and in all other parts of the country between June and August. They were abnormally high in September and October in the south, east, and west Deccan, and in October alone throughout the rest of the Presidency. The temperature of the air was also decidedly above the average, particularly from June to September, whilst the monsoon wind-current was not only weaker, but also dryer than usual, as is shown by comparing observations of the humidity of the atmosphere during those months with the observations of cloud-variations. The absence of cloudiness, during the period above mentioned, was one of the most remarkable features of the season. The results may be summarised as follows :—The rainfall in Sind, Gujárát, the Konkan and along the Ghâts was deficient, particularly in July, which is usually the wettest month. In Gujárát and Sind there was practically no rain in August. In the Deccan excessive rain fell in June; but in July and August, particularly the former, there was a considerable deficiency. In September and October the fall was excessive in the south, and average in the northern Deccan. October was also unusually wet in Gujárát, the Konkan and on the Ghát range. In addition to these fluctuations from the normal rainfall, the temperature was extraordinarily high, and the air dryer than usual at the time immediately following the sowing of the early crops.

In no district was the season entirely favourable, though the agriculture of the Konkán and western Kárnátic suffered perhaps less than that of other places. In Gujárát the cold weather harvest was better than that sown in the early rains, but the cotton crop, as will be shown hereafter, failed to a large extent. In the Deccan the outturn of the early harvest was very uneven, but, on the whole, was considerably above that of the cold weather crop. The cotton yield of the western Kárnátic was above the average, and the early crops were saved in most parts by seasonable showers in September, but

the heavy rains of October caused much damage to the staple crop of millet, and to some portions of the rice. Forage was plentiful, both here and in the Deccan. The inundation in Sind was unusually low, and the river subsequently rose suddenly to an unprecedented extent. The results of the former occurrence was the contraction of cultivation and a scarcity of forage for the cattle, and of the latter, the swamping of many acres of land under young crops. All that was harvested, however, was of good quality and much in request, owing to the failure of crops in the neighbouring districts of Cutch and Káthiáwár.

Turning to cultivation, it is more convenient to treat Sind apart from the rest of the Presidency, as was done in considering the area of waste lands in a former paragraph. It is also better to leave out of consideration the unsurveyed districts of Kánárá and Ratnágiri, when comparing the areas cultivated during the last two years. In the rest of the districts, including the settled portion of the Panch Máháls, there is an arable area of 23,495,967 acres, or 38,148 acres more than in 1876-77. Out of this, 21,114,554 acres were in occupation during the year under review, or 106,657 more than in the preceding year. It is worthy of note that of the 2,381,413 acres of arable land still unoccupied, no less than 2,329,286 acres are classed as dry crop, or the least remunerative description of soil; comparatively little of the more valuable class, such as rice or garden land, is thus available for new comers. It is remarkable that of the famine districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátárá, Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi, only in the first four was any irrigated garden land given up, and there but to a very small extent. In Kaládgi this area remained stationary, and in the other two districts mentioned it increased. The total area thrown up during the year in these districts was 36,011 acres. A slight decrease in cultivation also took place in the Panch Maháls, but throughout the rest of Gujárát cultivation increased, as it did, also, in Násik and Khándesh.

In Sind, the low inundation prevented the cultivators from sowing even the area prepared, and thus the amount of land under tillage was less than that of last year by some 677,561 acres.

Before entering on the subject of crops, and the proportions in which the different products are grown, it is necessary to point out that the area shown above is that *occupied*, or standing in the name of private individuals in the public records, and not that *cultivated*. A great part of occupied land is left uncropped in every district, varying, in extent, from 30,617 acres in one, to 628,591 in another. Taking the Presidency (exclusive of Sind and unsurveyed districts) as a whole, the percentage of fallow to land under crops was this year 24·6 and to the occupied area 19·7.

Leaving till last the question of food-grains, the most important crop in a commercial point of view is cotton, which covered this year an area of 2,812,651 acres (including 988,973 in Native States), as compared with 3,223,237 in 1876-77. There has been an increase of nearly 550,000 acres in the Southern Division, but a serious falling off in the Northern and in Native States, particularly Káthiáwár. The total contraction of this cultivation amounts to about 12 per cent on that of last year, which, in its turn, was 28 per cent worse than 1875-76. The holding off of rain in July 1877, and the stimulus given by high prices to the growth of cereals account for these results. The decrease has been in the indigenous variety grown in Gujárát and the north; whilst the Dhárwár-American, or exotic staple, the cultivation of which is confined chiefly to Khándesh and the western Kárnátic, was sown more largely, owing to the failure of this crop last year. The statistics as to outturn all show an increased yield of both staples, but more particularly of the exotic cotton. The gross outturn, however, was far below the average of the previous five years. The value of the crop at the average Bombay market rate is estimated to have been about £3,533,710,

but this is probably considerably below the mark, as trustworthy statistics of yield per acre are not attainable, more especially in the case of cotton grown in Native States.

The Cotton Frauds Act has been mentioned in connection with legislation. Adulteration of various sorts seems to have been discovered in most of the divisions, and mixture of different staples was particularly noticeable in Khándesh. In the southern districts it has been suggested that, by careful preparation, the indigenous variety of cotton might, as in Broach, be improved so as to excel in quality the exotic staple introduced from New Orleans. Experiments in Chinese and Bamieh cotton that were carried on this year cannot be said to have had a fair chance of success, and will be resumed during the current or future seasons.

Turning from fibres to food-grains, the total area under the latter was 14,212,498 acres, or more than 81 per cent of the whole area cultivated. 68 per cent of the grain grown consisted of the greater and lesser millet (jowári and bájri). Rice occupied the next largest acreage and then wheat. Pulses were grown on 1,235,698 acres; and oil-seeds, now becoming, like wheat and rice, an important article of export, covered 911,073 acres.

Model farms.

Passing now from cultivation itself to subjects connected with it, the efforts made by Government to introduce improvements into a calling which absorbs so much of the life of the country, are the first points that present themselves. Experimental and model farms are established in two districts—one in Sind, the other in Khándesh. The former has to contend against climatic difficulties, as well as those inherent in any new undertaking that invites the support and approbation of the agricultural population. It appears, however, to be doing good work, both indirectly, as an example to the neighbouring cultivators of the advantages of careful attention to the soil, and directly, in the way of arboriculture, since plantings and shoots from it are in much request amongst the neighbouring gardeners. In Khán-

desh the work is conducted on a larger scale and in a more favourable climate. It has also an opportunity of competing, at a neighbouring fair of repute, with native produce and manufactures, which is an advantage of the utmost value. Horticulture is carried on at a few places on a small scale, and with the most successful results at the Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind.

Horses and cattle.

The production of horses of stronger make and higher breed than those of indigenous stock has been one of the objects of this Government, which has, in the valleys near Poona and Ahmednagar, and in Káthiáwár and Khándesh, very promising ground for experiments. Fifty-nine stallions are kept for this purpose at a cost of £2,395 during 1877-78. The number of mares covered was 1,957. Four horse-shows were held, at which 436 animals were exhibited. The operations of the year were somewhat interfered with by the famine, which also increased the expenses of maintaining the stud. Looking at the returns of stock possessed by the agricultural population, the decrease in almost every sort of cattle, as well as in ploughs and carts, seems to be very large. That in the number of bullocks is the only one that calls for notice here, as it may be thought to affect agricultural operations. Unfortunately, last year's cultivation returns contain no information as regards the proportion of occupied land left fallow for comparison with that shown this year, so it cannot be ascertained whether actual tillage has decreased much or not, owing to the want of enough cattle. Judging, however, from the extent to which cultivation was resumed on the fall of the first rain in the current season, the loss of stock has not been enough to seriously embarrass the landholders in their usual operations.

Advances.

To furnish themselves with live stock, or permanently to improve their land, these are the two objects for which Government has thought it advisable to make advances to cultivators on good security. Last year the former one was subordinate to the necessity of providing water by making new wells or repairing old ones. This year,

however, owing to the general decline of credit, which Government thought likely to occur, encouragement was given to applications for seed or cattle, in order that the cultivator might not be hampered at the outset, when the time came for resuming cultivation. The total amount advanced was £29,445, of which £27,949 were for seed and stock. A special advance was made for the support of the rising colony of Talavias, whose immigration to the Panch Máháls was described at the end of Part I. of last year's Report. Government have every reason to be satisfied with the way in which the system of advances has been worked this year, and are convinced that but for some aid of this sort, the cultivators of parts of the Deccan, where forage and pasture grounds are scarce, at the best of times, would, in many instances, have been unable to pursue their calling at the beginning of the sowing seasons of the last two years.

Prices. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the rise in prices of staple produce may be said to have been universal, except in the coast districts of Kolábá and Ratnágiri. Importations from other Provinces checked any sudden rises, but the failure of rain in 1876 and the prospects of a second year of scarcity in 1877 helped to maintain very high rates throughout the year. They reached their highest point in September, after which the market rates were reduced by a recommencement of importations. Since the beginning of the present cultivating season there has been a change in the market, where abnormal famine rates are no longer able to maintain their position in the face of the prospect of a good harvest. The demand for food-grains for consumption in India does not appear to have checked the export trade in wheat and rice, which has increased by £154,684 in value. This is accounted for by the fact that the chief article of export, wheat, is not the staple food of any but a small part of the community.

Wages. Wages have not followed the fluctuations in the price of the ordinary food of the labourer. There are several reasons given for this fact. The establishment of relief

works and the glut of unskilled labour in the market both seem to have had a lowering tendency, but the probable cause of the general fall in most of the districts is the habit of paying the labourer in kind, and the fact that, even when money payments are made, the custom of the neighbourhood, and not the open market, regulates the standard of wages. The rates prevailing in the various districts of the Presidency are shown in Part III. as are the prices of staple products, and to these tables a reference is invited.)

FORESTS.

The area reserved for forests has been increased by nearly 700 square miles during the year under review. In Sind, however, almost 5,300 acres were lost by erosion. Demarcation made considerable progress in the districts of Khándesh, Sátárá, Poona, Sholápur, Panch Mahals, Belgaum, Kánárá, and Tanna. In the last two collectorates, however, the exigencies of the public service required the transfer of the special demarcating officers to other districts on famine duty before the full work connected with the forests was completed. Some progress was made in opening out the woods of Kánárá and the Dángs by means of cart roads. The scarcity and general cost of living tended to restrict the demand for timber in all divisions, but nevertheless the surplus of receipts over disbursements in this department amounted to £40,322, or £889 more than in 1876-77. The departmental collection of gallnuts, used in dyeing and tanning operations, was successful in the Southern Division, where this description of forest produce constitutes an important item in the revenue, and one which is expected annually to increase. Apart from its financial advantages, this system of collection seems to have ensured the co-operation of the forest tribes in suppressing fires, and in procuring for the State the full amount of produce available. The number of persons charged with offences in connection with Government forests was 1,600, 83 per cent of whom were convicted. Plantation work made a good deal of progress in all

three divisions. Acacia plantation, in the driest parts of the Deccan, has been tried with success, particularly in Ahmednagar and Sholápur. The scarcity of water was a great drawback to this year's operations in Kánará and the north Deccan. Roadside tree planting is undertaken both by the Forest and Public Works Departments under the general supervision of the District Revenue officers, with good results in most collectorates. The Kánará saw mills were not worked to nearly the usual amount, in consequence of the small demand for clean timber. It is not considered advisable to retain any large stock in hand at those depôts; the mills, therefore, worked only 217 days, as compared with 294 last year. The net profits of the operations were £384, or £280 less than in 1876-77, but a considerable stock of rough timber is still in hand, awaiting a revival of the usual demand.

The preservation of wood and vegetation has been attentively considered by Government in connection with the prominence given by the late famine to the need of ensuring regularity in the water-supply. This need has become still more urgent in consequence of the construction of irrigation works fed by streams rising in the western portion of the Deccan. The absolute necessity of securing, by means of attention to the growth of vegetation and timber, a larger supply of water at the sources of these streams has been most forcibly brought to the notice of the Revenue and Forest officers in charge of the districts concerned.

The re-clothing of the ridge of the Sahyádri range with vegetation is also an undertaking of the utmost importance, as this line of hills constitutes the water-shed from which flow all the rivers, by means of which efforts have been made to irrigate the table land of the Deccan. Parts of this ridge have already been reserved, and are under efficient supervision, and during the year measures have been taken to ensure the preservation of what vegetation is still left on the remaining portions. Land

situated on this line is being gradually included in reserves, wherever this can be done without touching upon the definite rights and privileges of the cultivating classes. The large grazing-grounds belonging to Government in this neighbourhood are being administered so as to throw open a portion only at a time, and that when the grass is in its prime. Brushwood, which is much used in the rude cultivation of this tract of country for burning as manure, is being carefully sown out of reach of cattle, so that a constant supply may be available as the older grounds get stripped. By this means it is hoped not only to re-clothe the hill-sides, but also to improve the quality of the pasturage, without diminishing the area wanted for cultivation, or the supply of ash manure, without which it would be useless.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total outlay on public works during the year amounted to £1,447,055, including the cost of establishment. A great part of this is on account of famine relief, as has been already shown. £121,413 were expended on military and naval works, £157,563 on civil buildings, £52,045 on water-supply, as distinct from irrigation, and £550,760 on communications. The total expenditure shown in the Irrigational Department was £333,905.

The new public buildings in Bombay made some progress, the High Court and University clock tower being nearly completed. In the rural districts seventy-five tanks and sixteen wells were either excavated or repaired. The number of roads taken up, either as new works or repairs, was one hundred and forty-three. In nearly every collectorate of the Deccan and western Kárnátic some road of importance has been completed The system of railway feeders in Kaira, the Panch Mahals, and Rewa Kántá, is being pushed forward, to the great advantage of the trade of those districts, which has been much developed by the increased facility of communication. The work of the Krishna bridge at

Udgaon, which, when finished, will be the longest stone bridge in India, has been advanced, and the greater part of it has been finished as far as regards seven out of the eleven arches. The iron bridge across the Tanna creek has been opened for traffic, and the Hope bridge at Súrat raised a little higher than was indicated in the original design.

RAILWAYS.

The Dhond and Manmád chord line, 145 miles long, was undertaken and completed during the year, thereby saving 115 miles of distance, and two journeys up and down the ghát passes of the Sahyádri range. The total cost of this State railway was £546,890 during the official year. The survey of the Hubli and Belári line was completed, as has been that of the Kárwár and Hubli railway. The Ahmedábád and Pálanpur section of the western Rájputáná State line was commenced. Surveys were made of alternative routes between Sind and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, as well as of proposed lines in Káthiáwár. The latter, forming a system connecting the interior of the Peninsula with Bhaunagar and Wadhwán, will probably be carried out to some extent by the Chiefs. The total number of miles open and worked under the control of this Government was 1,973¼ at the end of the year. On the Baroda line the new Narbada bridge has been commenced by the contractors. The estimated cost will be £346,124. The site of the Bori Bunder station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has also been sanctioned by Government. The increase of traffic on the lines has been alluded to in connection with the famine. It may, however, be mentioned here that during the famine period, Bombay imported 432,021 tons of food-grain, including that re-booked, of which 111,219 tons were afterwards re-exported by rail. 240,716 tons were also sent direct without passing through Bombay.

The financial position of the guaranteed lines for the year is as follows:—The gross earnings amounted to Guaranteed lines.

£4,057,306, the expenses to £1,910,201. The net profits were set down as £2,134,421. Deducting the guaranteed interest amounting to £1,638,221, there remains a balance of £496,200. Coaching and goods receipts show an increase of £49,269 and £774,588 respectively. As regards capital, the total amount expended up to the end of 1877 has been £30,636,806, of which £235,124 was withdrawn during the year under review. The closing balance at debit of stock was £1,068,238, as compared with £1,285,969 at the beginning of the year. Large extra expenditure was incurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on account of locomotive and rolling stock generally, an extra supply of which had to be purchased in order to meet the famine traffic. On the Baroda line a good deal of material was returned from restoration works and a quantity received for the Narbada bridge.

State and Branch lines.

The Great Indian Peninsula Company work the Nizam's branch line, the three Berár State railways and the Dhond and Manmád line. The maintenance of the first named railway has been also undertaken by this company. The Berár State railways are worked on the same system as last year, with the exception of the Wardha Valley line, for which a graduated scale of percentages on receipts has been substituted as the mode of remuneration, for the former plan of payment by the mileage open and train mile run.

The Dabhoi line, belonging to His Highness the Gaekwar, was worked, as was the Pátri State line, by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Company. The revenue earnings of the State railways (exclusive of those of the Pátri line, which are included in the accounts of the company) were £20,859; the revenue expenditure was £13,211, and the net profits £9,317. The profits of the Native State lines were £19,680.

The Sind, Panjab and Delhi line from Kurrachee to Kotri shows a decrease in receipts of £42,099 and in expenses of £8,845. Net profits also fell off from £129,091 to £95,837, and there is an increase of nearly 6 per cent.

in the proportion of expenses to receipts. The decrease is attributable to smaller traffic in railway plant for the Indus Valley State line and in seeds and food-grain, and is found in the flotilla, or river branch of the line alone.

Telegraph and Post Office.

Nothing in the administration of the Telegraph or Post Office calls for remark in this chapter.

IRRIGATION.

The prominence that has been given to irrigational schemes during the last two years has been already mentioned in connection with the famine. Fifteen of the most important works undertaken or continued during the year under review were, in great measure, executed by means of relief labour. The operations of the year in the Deccan comprise the maintenance of 21 new works open for irrigation, and commanding an area of 244,137 acres; extensions of those works, commanding an additional area of 77,602 acres were taken in hand, as well as 15 new projects, designed to command 590,004 acres and two storage tanks. Surveys for 17 new projects were also undertaken; five of these are storage tanks for existing works, and twelve are new schemes calculated to command an area of about 668,823 acres. The old works throughout the country, irrigating an area of 166,177 acres, were also kept in repair. The area irrigated by the new works in operation increased from 17,059 to 25,387 acres. The experience of the last two seasons will probably stimulate the cultivator of the Deccan to avail himself more rapidly of the facilities for irrigation within his reach than has hitherto been the case. This result has been partially attained already, for it is noticeable that increase of irrigation was particularly great within reach of the Mutha, Jámda, and Ekruk works, where the season was unfavourable to the early or monsoon crops.[e] When the rain fell favourably for the cold weather sowings, irrigation did not show so large an increase. Near some works, however, the extension

of the irrigated area seems progressing irrespective of the nature of the season. The area actually under command in the Deccan and Gujárát was about 219,000 acres, deducting the unarable portions of the land. It may be said that the increase, noticed this year in the use of water from Government projects, is, in a great measure, to be attributed, not to the abnormal character of the season, but to a generally increasing appreciation of the value of irrigation. This is especially the case in Khándesh and Gujárát, and it is also satisfactory to notice the extension of irrigation from the Ahmednagar canals, where the cultivators have for some time appeared to be strongly adverse to changing their ancestral dry crop for the new method of tillage.

In Sind the work of repairing and strengthening embankments and cleaning out beds has been particularly costly this year, owing to the fluctuations in the Indus. New works were carried out to a considerable extent on the more important systems of canals. The amount of capital outlay in such works in this Province up to the end of 1876-77 was £813,069, and in the rest of the Presidency £1,207,467. The revenue from irrigation of all descriptions brought to account in the Public Works Department is given as £324,514, and will be treated of in a later paragraph.

MANUFACTURES.

There are few manufactures in this Presidency except those from cotton, of which 42 mills, 1,104,134 spindles and 11,681 looms are established, chiefly in Bombay, Gujárát, and Khándesh. Though there is an increase in the number of mills, spindles and looms, the manufacturing trade of Bombay cannot be said to have been any brisker this year than last. In addition to cotton mills, one jute or flax, and two silk mills are at work in Bombay. Chinese silk workers have begun to establish themselves there also, and are said to be doing a prosperous business. The silk manufacturers of the Deccan were much

affected by the slackness of trade during the famine, and in some cases had recourse to Government aid for subsistence. There were 25 more cotton gins at work this year, but fewer presses. The practice of full-pressing up-country has increased, 71 per cent of the total number of bales exported having been so treated before they reached Bombay. The inspection of boilers by Government agency continues to have good results, though this department still works at a considerable loss. Measures to reorganise it on a better footing are under the consideration of Government. The amount of cotton said to have been consumed by the local mills in Bombay was 220,656 bales. The actual outturn of twist and piece-goods is not ascertained by Government, and the export returns available for 1876-77 do not comprise the transactions for all the twelve months, so that comparison between this year and last can only be made through the trade returns. These show, as compared with the exports of 1876-77, an increase of 7,720,161 lbs. of twist, and 2,438,209 yards of piece-goods of native manufacture exported by sea during the year from Bombay. Most of the twist was exported to China. Aden and Arabia also took a larger quantity than usual. The amount that left Bombay by land was 21,995 packages, of 6,879,882 lbs., most of which was carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The exports by sea were chiefly to Bengal, China, and the Malabar coast, and are shown by the Mill Owners' Association returns to have amounted to 81,649 packages, weighing 28,509,984 lbs. The stock left in hand was still so large that some of the mills have been wholly or partially closed for a time, and the goods are being sold in Bombay at reduced rates. Piece-goods, too, of Bombay manufacture, have accumulated in the market. The coarser sorts, which are produced in larger quantities than the rest, are said not to be in favour in other countries. The exports to foreign ports, however, show an increase of 2,438,209 yards as above mentioned (or a total of 12,231,262 yards), but considering the number and capabilities of the mills at work, this amount is very small.

The sea export trade in this species of goods lies chiefly with Calcutta, Sind, Aden, Persia, and Arabia. The total number of packages exported this year, including foreign and coasting sea-trade, was 27,785, containing 42,237,901 yards. The exports by land were somewhat more, being 31,353 packages, more than two-thirds of which went to Gujárát. The question of competition between native and foreign cotton goods is one to be dealt with when considering the trade of the Presidency.

TRADE.

The greater part of the trade of this Presidency is centred in Bombay. There is also to be considered that of the British ports along the coast, of Sind and Aden, and the inland traffic.

Bombay.

Taking first the Presidency town, the entire trade during 1877-78 was £67,761,090, or more than that of 1876-77 by £4,818,333. Omitting Government trade in stores and treasure, the excess in value was £4,502,551, or 7·3 per cent, being £66,248,735 as compared with £61,746,184. Government trade shows an increase in imports of stores and treasure, a decrease in exports of treasure, with an increase in exports of stores, and, on the whole, a decreased value of £3,157,824.

Considering now exclusively private trade, there was an increase in that with foreign ports and with British ports in other Presidencies, but a decrease in transactions with those within the Presidency and with foreign Indian ports. The imports of merchandise amounted to £14,070,533, exceeding those of last year by £1,329,026, and the average of the quinquennial period ending 1876-77 by £2,216,986. The exports were £22,094,801, or less than those of the previous year by £320,158 and more than those of the quinquennium just mentioned by £572,329. Treasure was imported to the value of £11,959,716, thus exceeding the importations of last year by £3,663,558, and those of the previous quinquennium by £7,407,314. The re-exports of gold and silver amounted to £1,781,003, showing a decrease of £1,469,671 as

compared with 1876-77, but an increase of £451,505 on the quinquennial average, taken as above.

The aggregate transactions in merchandise, therefore, amounted to £36,165,335, an increase of £1,008,867 over those of the year before, and of £2,789,315 over the average of the five years 1872-73 to 1876-77. The imports and re-exports of treasure, too, amount to £13,740,720, or more than those of 1876-77 by £2,193,886 and than those of the last quinquennial average by £7,858,819. Taking the two metals separately, the imports of gold fell off by nearly £140,000 and the re-exports by £118,194. On the other hand, silver was imported to the value of nearly 4 millions sterling in excess of the importations of last year; whilst the re-exports of this metal were less by £1,690,489. In gold the exports exceeded the imports by £196,475, but the reverse was the case with silver, to the extent of £10,329,946. The largest exports of gold took place in August, September, and October, simultaneously with a large importation of silver from Europe.

Before entering upon the consideration of the import and export trade respectively, it is necessary to invite attention to the remarkable change that has taken place during the year in the course of Bombay trade. For the seven years preceding 1877-78, the declared value of exports of merchandise has exceeded the value of imports by an average of £9,400,000, whilst the imports of treasure have exceeded the re-exports by only about £3,000,000. This year, however, the declared value of the exports shows an excess over the value of the imports of only £6,700,000; whilst the imports of treasure exceed the re-exports by more than £10,000,000, thus throwing the commercial balance in favour of this country by about £3,300,000. Exceptional circumstances, both here and in Europe, must necessarily account for part of this fluctuation, but such a wide variation from the ordinary course of Indian trade cannot but have a considerable effect upon prices in this country.

Taking, now, the trade as divided into imports and exports, and considering first the imports from foreign countries, the largest trade is with the United Kingdom, the imports from which increased by £3,824,150, almost entirely in treasure. There was a considerable increase, also, in the quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported, which, however, was counterbalanced by decreased portations of machinery and mill-work. The largest decrease was in cotton piece goods, where it amounted to £332,500. The re-exports of cotton twist of British immanufacture are shown in the commercial returns as 22,728 packages, or a little more than the exports of native twist by land, and only 9,006 packages by sea. The re-exports of imported piece goods, however, were considerably more than double the exports of those of native manufacture. After the United Kingdom, Bombay deals most largely with China, the import trade from which shows an increase of £1,225,652, chiefly in silk, tea, and treasure. The import trade from France and Italy fell off considerably in treasure.

Turning to the foreign export trade, and taking first that to the United Kingdom, there appears a decrease of £1,892,440, almost all of which is due to the deficient crop of cotton. The exports of grain, particularly wheat, still continue to increase, and this year exceeded those of 1876-77 by £223,663. The trade to China decreased by £725,672, principally in exports of raw cotton, opium, and treasure. Cotton twist, however, as has been mentioned before, was exported in larger quantities. More goods, especially raw cotton and oil-seeds, were exported to France, Austria, and Italy, which countries, after Great Britain and China, absorb most Indian produce.

Leaving now the countries, and considering the articles concerned in the Bombay trade, the results of the year show an increased importation of (amongst others) cotton twist, metals, oils, sugar, tea, silk—raw and in piece. The quantities imported of spirits, cotton and woollen piece goods, machinery and ivory, were much

less than in 1876-77. The cause of decrease in the importations of spirit is said to be the higher duty levied on them. Ivory is now shipped direct to Europe from Zanzibár, and does not, therefore, pass any longer through Bombay. The demand for foreign woollen goods, worn by the lower classes, has been checked by the circumstances of the year in the rural districts. With regard to cotton piece goods, it is curious to note that, although the bulk of the decrease may be attributed to the excessive importations of last year, in the description of wares known as T cloths, there is an increase in the importations of goods of above a certain reed, with a decrease to nearly the same amount in those of goods under that quality on which the import duty has been abolished since April 1878. Longcloth, too, is now being produced by the local mills in sufficient quantity to check importation from abroad.

Turning to exports, the transactions in articles of Indian produce show a decrease of £343,119, chiefly in raw cotton and wool and in opium. There was, however, an increased trade in oil-seeds, grain and cotton twist. The re-exports of foreign merchandise, especially of cotton piece goods, were more than in 1876-77 by £22,960. The year's transactions, on the whole, show an increased demand for coffee, gall-nuts and indigo, grain, hides and oil-seeds. The trade in Cashmere shawls seems declining, and that in raw cotton has been temporarily checked by the poor outturn of the last two seasons, as was that in opium, which will be alluded to again in connection with the Imperial revenue.

The coasting trade for the year, exclusive of Government transactions, was valued at £16,342,680, or £1,367,166 more than last year. The imports of merchandise were £529,710 above those of 1876-77, and the exports £837,456. The total treasure transactions were less by £67,369; on the whole, the value of the imports of both classes exceeded the declared value of exports by £1,525,592. The import trade from British ports in

other Presidencies increased by £1,415,771, chiefly in rice transactions with Calcutta. Imports from British ports in this Presidency to Bombay decreased by £262,158; imports from foreign Indian ports also decreased, especially those from Káthiáwár, which exported much treasure to Bombay for the purchase of grain. Export trade with British ports in other Presidencies increased by £148,135. That in cotton—raw, twist, and piece goods to Calcutta increased by £377,942, but transactions with Madras and Burmah were fewer and less in value. Grain was exported to a considerably larger extent this year to foreign Indian ports, chiefly in this Presidency.

Shipping. Turning now to shipping, the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade that entered and cleared with cargoes in Bombay was 1,835, of 1,346,375 tons. This shows an increase, most noticeable in the entries, of 233 vessels and 150,793 tons. The fluctuations in the number and tonnage of vessels cleared in ballast correspond with those just mentioned in the case of laden vessels. The coasting trade engaged 1,225 more laden vessels, of 163,287 additional tonnage. The increase is chiefly in native craft. Vessels in ballast show a decrease of 2,734 in numbers, but an increase of 40,896 in tonnage.

Continental Ports. The eighty-three continental ports on the coast of this Presidency are chiefly used as distributing channels of foreign produce and as centres of collection of Indian produce, which is subsequently transmitted from them to Bombay for despatch to other countries. The import trade at these ports for 1877-78 was valued at £3,266,476 in merchandise and £117,944 in treasure, showing an increase in former and decrease in the latter as compared with the year before. The exports of merchandise were £4,239,453 and of treasure £345,891, exceeding those of last year in the case of the latter, but falling off in the export of goods. The shipping shows a decrease both in number and weight.

Sind. Trade in Sind has been rising for the last three years. In 1877-78 the increase amounted to £675,522 over

that of 1876-77, or, excluding Government transactions, which were heavy last year on account of the construction of a State railway in the province, the increase this year in private trade was £832,633. The extensive trade in grain and pulses with Káthiáwár and Cutch raised the proportion of the coasting to the foreign trade from 57·32 to 62·57 per cent. The total of private imports amounted to £2,528,826, or £585,245 more than last year; the exports were £2,961,741, or £247,357 more than in 1876-77.

Considering, first, the imports, the transactions with the United Kingdom have been larger in the case of liquors, provisions and railway material; from the Persian Gulf there have been much larger importations of grain. Dealings with France in wine and spirits, and with Austria in cotton piece goods show an increase; but the imports of cotton goods from Italy fell off to a corresponding amount. The greater part of Sind trade lies with Bombay, from which port the merchandise received at Kurrachee exceeded that of the year before by nearly half a million sterling, chiefly in cotton goods and twist, oil and jute manufactures. The imports of cotton goods and twist from Bombay were returned at £876,938 as compared with £860,736 last year. The export trade shows little variation in the transactions with foreign ports, which consist principally of wheat, cotton, and oil-seeds. The coasting trade was particularly brisk, especially in food-grains for the Native states in west Gujárát. To this cause may, perhaps, be attributed a slight falling off from trade through the Suez Canal. The number of vessels last year entering and clearing in Sind ports was 6,326, or more both in number and tonnage than in 1876-77.

Aden.

The port of Aden is the centre at which European and Indian goods are exchanged for those of Arabia, Abyssinia and East Africa. The Settlement, being only eleven square miles in extent, has little trade of its own.

The private trade for the year is thus summarised:—
Imports were £1,900,042, including £189,815 in treasure.

Exports were declared to the value of £1,405,888, of which £169,168 consisted of treasure; the total of all descriptions exceeded that of last year by £90,774. The trans-shipment trade, which is not registered, is calculated to have been about £2,000,000, or about £300,000 more than in 1876-77. Shipping increased both in number and weight of vessels, and, out of 920 touching at this port, 693 belonged to Great Britain. As regards the internal trade with Yemen, the imports and exports both show an increase over those of last year; but there is a decrease in the demand for water, which can now be procured nearer the Settlement, and for fuel. The coffee trade will probably continue to decrease, as other and more convenient outlets become available elsewhere.

Internal trade.

The Indus is the only river on which navigation is carried on to any great extent, the rest of those of this Presidency only being available for traffic at their estuaries. The three main lines of railway, namely, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India in Gujárát, the Great Indian Peninsula, with its two branches, for the Deccan, and now the Chord line between Dhond and Manmád, constitute the main arteries of the producing districts. The cotton, grain and oil-seeds of the western Kárnátic find their way to the coast by road and a railway between Belári and Kárwár will probably be constructed before long. The internal trade, therefore, concerning which statistics are available, is confined to that on the Indus and the railways. The boat traffic on the former fell off by about 13 per cent in consequence of the diversion of a good deal of the grain trade towards the Panjáb, and the decrease in the amount of railway plant transported up the river. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, apart from the grain traffic, which has been already mentioned, there was a large increase in the quantities carried of coal, sugar, metal, raw and manufactured cotton, and seeds. Opium, salt, hides and timber fell off considerably. On the Baroda line the increase was chiefly in metal, seeds and salt; whilst there was a falling off in raw cotton, twist and piece goods, timber and

sugar. The inadequacy of the rolling stock and engine power to meet the demands of the grain traffic for the famine districts lead to an increase of the number of locomotives and waggons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; but the ordinary trade of the year was, nevertheless, much disturbed, particularly during July, August and September 1877, by the pressure of this special branch of traffic on the carrying resources of the Company.

FINANCE.

The powers and responsibilities of this Government with regard to finance and administration have been largely increased this year by the entrusting to them, for five years, of additional revenue, amounting to £1,586,600, under nine heads, together with an additional expenditure under sixteen heads of £2,196,300. A retrenchment, however, in the interests of the Imperial Treasury has, as usual, been made at the rate of five per cent. on some of the heads under which the expenditure is calculated to be subject to reduction, which retrenchment is estimated at £56,700. It is unnecessary to enter further into the details of this scheme than to mention that, with the view of meeting the heavy expenses of the late famine, the Government of India were pleased to intimate that such a contribution would be made from the Imperial Treasury, in addition to the fixed allotment, as would enable this Government to end the year 1877-78 with an unencumbered balance of £ 60,000. This special assignment amounted, as will be shown below, to £495,789.

	£
Civil Imperial ...	8,441,191
Provincial Services ...	1,745,602
Military	171,554
Public Works (Imperial)...	12,901
Public Works (Irrigation)	24,239
Telegraph	128,045
Local	432,470
Municipal	267,863
Total	£11,223,865

The total revenue of the Presidency amounted, in 1877-78, to £11,223,865, classed as shown in the margin. It is unnecessary to consider in this place more than the Civil Imperial, Provincial and Local receipts and charges.

Firstly, then, as regards Civil Imperial revenue, it appears that the receipts exceeded those of the previous year by £452,795. There has been an increase in revenue from land, salt, customs, the mint and the post, respecting which the most important points will be noticed hereafter. The opium, marine, and tribute receipts fell off, as did also the amount and interest on loans owing to smaller payments by the Bombay Municipality and Port Trust. The decrease under the heading of marine is almost entirely due to large adjustments made in 1876-77. The collection of the Káthiáwár tribute was partially postponed on account of the scarcity in that Province, whilst a further decrease is owing to the pre-payment, by Cutch in 1876-77, of a portion of the tribute falling due in the year under review.

Turning to expenditure, the results of the year show a net increase of £887,591, most of which is due to the following causes:—Famine relief (£143,917), Mint (£11,047), Administration (£9,836), Post Office (£9,162) and the allotment to Provincial Services (£1,181,641). Omitting the last item, the actual expenses of the year charged to the Imperial Treasury show a net decrease of £239,569, chiefly owing to large diminutions in the marine expenditure on account of establishment, with large adjustments the year before, and also to the smaller losses by exchange with London, since the drawings on Bombay by the Secretary of State were fewer, and the rates of exchange more favourable. The increase in the allotment to Provincial Services is due to the extension, above mentioned, of the system of local administration. The details of this item will be given when considering the revenue and charges administered by this Government on its own responsibility.

New loans were made by Government to the amount of £435,148, principally to the Bombay Port Trust and Municipality, and to Native States and private individuals. The recoveries on account of previous loans amounted to £46,015. It is worth noticing, in connection with the financial administration of the year, that the Home draw-

ings amounted in the gross to £3,321,950, or, deducting £445,571 as loss by exchange, to a net sum of £2,876,358. The drawings of last year, gross and net, amounted to £5,291,294 and £4,494,814 respectively. The cash remittances to other Governments and Provinces of India were more than the remittances received by £601,498. The year closed with a balance (including that of the Military and Public Works Departments) of £3,169,778, or more than that with which it opened by £50,099, but less than that at the end of 1875-76 by £352,906.

The financial transactions of the year in the chief departments submitting separate reports, will now be briefly reviewed :—

Land Revenue.

Amongst the items of Imperial revenue that derived from land is the most important, and will therefore be noticed first. The gross land revenue was £3,685,229, or £37,242 less than last year; but the actual revenue for collection, after deducting remissions and alienations, and adding miscellaneous receipts, amounted to £3,311,610, or more than that of 1876-77 by £319,492. This result is due partly to fewer remissions, particularly in Sind, partly to larger receipts under miscellaneous headings, and still more to the large arrears left outstanding on account of the famine at the end of the year before. The alienated land revenue—that is, the assessed value of land, the proprietary right in which has been parted with by Government—was £661,859 as compared with £665,086. The quit-rents on land of this description were £307,738, against £305,750. The actual assessment on Government lands held on the survey tenure rose in the Presidency proper by the amount of £12,059; but the unfavourable season in Sind caused a decrease in the area cultivated, on which the revenue in that Province depends, resulting in a falling off to the extent of £16,231. In consequence of the scarcity at the beginning of the season, which, indeed, lasted nearly up to harvest time, great caution was exercised in realising the assessment of this year as well as last year's arrears, the collection of which had been temporarily suspended.

Distraints were more numerous, but the increase was chiefly due to operations in a single collectorate, where the land-holders resolutely withheld payment of the usual instalments. The actual collections were £3,014,377, or a net increase of £ 337,367 over those of the year before. The amount left outstanding was £440,534, a great part of which will probably be ultimately recovered. The uncollected balance, no doubt, appears large, but it must be observed that the collections of this year exceed those not only of last year, but also of the two years preceding it.

Customs. The famine in India and the political excitement in Europe tended to depress trade in Bombay; nevertheless the customs receipts at that port increased by £59,947 over those of last year, being £622,503 against £562,556. To this sum import and export duties contributed respectively £609,038 and £13,464. The nature of the variations can be inferred from what has been already stated with regard to trade. The revenue from this source increased, also, in Sind from £26,329 to £32,492. The land customs duties and those levied at continental ports are collected by the Salt Department, and show a slight falling off, as compared with the receipts of the last year.

Salt. The decrease in salt revenue, noticed last year, has turned out, as was anticipated, but a temporary fluctuation, and this year the receipts were £1,221,394, including the customs and excise revenue collected by this department. The salt alone brought in £1,108,628. The increase is due to a higher rate of duty, to an increased demand for Bombay salt in Calcutta and Madras, and to the resumption of the system of prepayment of duty on salt exported to the latter Presidency. The Cambay works were closed, so that the consumption of crystalised salt will probably increase in Gujárát. The Khárághora article occupies an annually increasing market, especially in the direction of Málwá and the Central Provinces. Cases of salt smuggling were more numerous this year, and the number of convictions show that the supervision is actively and judiciously exercised.

A reference to the trade returns will show that there has been a considerable falling off in the exports of opium during the year under review, as compared with the year before. China took 6,347 fewer chests than in 1876-77, and the value of the opium exported to that country fell from £6,413,066 to £6,093,341. Pass fees realised only £2,751,232, or less than in the previous year by £197,414. The crop was comparatively a poor one, and prices rose, on account of both natural and artificial scantiness of supply in the market. The new Act, regulating the sale of opium, did not come into force till the close of the year, so the retail sale of this drug for home consumption was conducted under the provisions of the former law of 1827. License fees fetched lower rates in fourteen districts, and higher in eight, but, on the whole, the results were a decreased income from this source and from miscellaneous receipts amounting to £2,862. The profits on stock sold to licensed dealers, also, fell off from 20¾ per cent to 16 per cent on the value paid by Government; the actual sales were also smaller. The gross income from opium was £2,777,675, or £200,317 less than in 1876-77. The net realisations, £2,774,505, show a net decrease of £199,167. Opium.

The revenue from irrigation amounted in all to £324,514 against £306,919 last year, and shows signs of a considerable increase both in the Deccan and Sind. Canals.

The unusually heavy transactions at the Mint caused an increase both in receipts and expenditure. The bullion receipts of the year exceeded those of the previous year by about £5,897,638. A very large proportion of the silver was received in florins or bars of melted German coin, of such low touch, that an extra stock of bullion of high touch had to be reserved for admixture, the appliances for refining, on such a large scale, not being at hand. The number of native coins received towards the end of the year was exceedingly large, particularly from the northern districts of this Presidency, where scarcity as well as the displacement of the former Mint.

currency tended to this result. The transactions of 1876 and 1877 in country silver ornaments deserve a word of comment. Previous to the former year, the tenders of this description seldom exceeded an average of £600 per month. A slight increase took place in November 1876; in December of that year they first exceeded £100,000; from that date they continued to rise till September 1877, when they reached the maximum of £189,754. A sudden fall took place in November to £65,362, since which month they have been between £60,000 and £70,000. At first these tenders were almost entirely from Madras, and the southern parts of this Presidency, but latterly they have been larger from the Native States in Gujárát. Altogether, some £1,371,962, which had previously been hoarded in the form of silver ornaments alone, has been added to the effective capital of the country between November 1876 and April 1878. The value of gold weighments, too, increased to £1,394,200 in 1877, against £785,150 the year before. Most of this came from southern India up to the end of 1877, since when the amount brought from Káthiáwár, Cutch, and other states in Gujarát has, like that of silver, shown a considerable increase. The largest amounts were assayed and weighed between August and December 1877, at the season of the largest exports. The new silver coin issued amounted to £11,028,533, against £41,918,614 in 1876-77.

Miscellaneous. The withdrawals from the Government Savings Bank exceeded the deposits by £47,001. The number of issues and payments of overland money orders continues to increase. A more favourable rate of exchange accounts for much of this result. Transactions with Germany also, as well as those with Great Britain were slightly more numerous. The abnormal activity of the grain trade lead to a great increase in the number of issues of inland orders in other Provinces, with a decrease in payments of and orders from foreign treasuries.

Paper currency. There was an increase in the Bombay circle in receipts, issues and circulation. Fluctuations were more than

usual, owing to slackness of export trade and large remittances of coin to the famine districts. The coin reserve, however, closed £1,093,699 higher than at the beginning of the year. The increase in foreign note transactions was remarkable, owing to the grain trade between Madras and other Provinces, which passed through Bombay; somewhat similar features characterised the dealings at the sub-circles of this division.

Provincial Services.

The receipts on account of Provincial Services were £1,745,602, or £25,241 more than in 1876-77, but the expenditure, £3,794,287, was also more than that of the previous year by £507,687. The Imperial allotment under the arrangement above mentioned, amounted to £,2,108,635, of which £1,535,231 were on account of the fixed assignment, £17,615 were allotted to compensate for a deficit under the headings of excise and stamps, in accordance with the conditions under which those branches were made over, £495,789 were added as a special famine contribution, whilst the remainder consisted of the unencumbered balance of £60,000, with which the Provincial services under the administration of this Government were to begin the financial year 1878-79.

The largest increases in revenue have been under the headings of salt, law and justice, police, and public works. There has been a falling off principally in excise, stamps and miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure has been heavier this year in respect to land revenue, customs, salt, law, justice, police, education, pensions, allowances for service, and public works. There was a considerable decrease under the headings of ecclesiastical, stamps and miscellaneous. These variations are explained in full in Part II. of this Report, so it is unnecessary here to allude to more than the principal items.

Excise.

The administration of the excise revenue has this year been placed on a better footing by legislation and it is expected that henceforth the system in force in the town and island of Bombay will be found to work harmoniously with that to be now introduced into the rural districts.

The duty on spirit distilled in the suburbs from the flower of the "Mowra" has been raised so as to place this article more on an equality with foreign imported liquor. The tree tax, too, has, with the same object, been increased pending the introduction of the system of levying on toddy spirit a fixed duty at central distilleries, now being erected. The actual decrease of the year, amounting to £23,281, is due in great measure to transactions in excise opium, a large adjustment of which was made in 1876-77.

Stamps. The decrease of litigation, that has been mentioned before in this review, caused a falling off in the receipts from the sale of court-fee stamps to the amount of about £27,671. There was, however, an increase in revenue from general or non-judicial stamps owing to a brisk trade in Bombay and more numerous small loan transactions in some of the rural districts. Exclusive of process-serving charges, the percentage of cost on establishment or receipts was 4 in the case of court fees and 5·9 on revenue from non-judicial stamps.

Law and justice. Jail receipts, fines and fees in courts of law, and more extensive registration transactions together show net increase of £6,791. The transfer of part of the cost of police to municipalities and railways has caused an increase in receipts from contributions to the amount of £7,029.

Public works. There is an increase of £65,741 shown, which, however, is due merely to the toll collections being brought on the civil books for the first time.

Expenditure. Under the head of expenditure the chief point to be noticed is the increased cost of administration due to famine charges on account of establishments in the revenue, judicial, customs, and minor departments. The cost of police and jail departments was also much increased, both on account of the high cost of rations and the larger number of criminals and prisoners. Increased expenditure on medical services and public works was also increased owing to the famine. On the whole the

comparatively unfavourable results of the year as regards finance are not attributable to any other cause than this great public calamity.

Local funds call for little remark. The receipts credited to this head amounted to £432,470, or £27,283 less than last year. The chief cause of decrease, however, is the transfer of the toll fund to the Public Works Department. There was an increase in the road, educational, and post funds. The expenditure amounted to £465,942, or £92,470 less than last year. The decrease is chiefly owing to fewer road-works, the transfer to which allusion has been made above, and smaller educational charges on account of building and establishment. Local Funds.

The administration of municipal finances has already received notice elsewhere. Municipal.

VITAL STATISTICS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The number of births registered in this Presidency was 311,661, or 33,823 less than last year. Greater correctness in recording statistics of this nature is gradually being secured by the present system of supervision, and the close inspection of the districts during the famine has greatly contributed to the value of these returns for the year under review. The birth-rate for the whole Presidency is shown as 19·26 per mille. In eleven out of twenty-four districts it exceeded that of last year. The number of deaths recorded was 627,708, or 250,048 in excess of those registered last year. The average rate per mille is thus 38·79. In eight districts this average was exceeded, and in Kaládgi and Dhárwár the death-rate was more than double that just given. Deaths from cholera rose 78·26 per cent, and from small-pox, fevers and bowel complaints 131·61, 52·34, and 78·89 respectively. The year has thus been an unhealthy one throughout the Presidency, and the mortality seems to have greatest between August and December, when fever became

abnormally prevalent. A special census was taken in selected parts of the famine districts, but the numbers of people absent at the time of enumeration prevented correct estimate being formed of the actual mortality. Cholera was prevalent in every district of the Presidency proper, but declined, on the whole, after the rainy season of 1877 set in. Small-pox carried off a larger number of victims than had ever been previously recorded. It reached its greatest height in March 1877, after which it declined. Its prevalence in certain districts showed that more attention to vaccination was required there, and orders have been issued to the Sanitary Department to exercise a more stringent supervision over the operations of their subordinates in those parts. Fever, like small-pox, was more fatal than usual, especially in districts where the autumnal rains had been late and heavy. The great mortality from bowel complaints is partly attributable to unwholesome food and continued privations, as it was most noticeable in the western Kárnátic, where famine had been more severe than elsewhere.

Vaccination

The important duty of extending vaccination is carried on, as last year, by a large staff under the supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner. The number of persons vaccinated was 750,948, or less than in 1876 by 64,229. This decrease was inavoidable, especially in the districts where famine had affected the general population, and had also necessitated the employment of sanitary officers, whose ordinary sphere of duty lay in other parts of the Presidency. In Bombay the compulsory system has been legalised, but for a great part of the year the public do not seem to have understood the new obligation thus imposed upon them. The ratio of success of the operations throughout the Presidency was on an average 94·11 per cent. Vaccination from cow-lymph in preference to human was carried on at the large towns of Bombay, Poona, and Súrat. The only class amongst whom vaccination seems not to be making progress, is that of the Párs is. It is satisfactory to note from the list of sanitary improvements in different towns submitted by

the Sanitary Commissioner, that conservancy is largely occupying the attention of the municipalities.

Medical Institutions

There are forty-six civil hospitals or institutions of the higher class, and 130 dispensaries. Two new buildings of the latter description were opened this year. The unhealthiness of the season led to an increased number of admissions, particularly at the dispensaries. The ratio of deaths to admissions was rather higher than in 1876, being 11·2 against 8·1 per cent. The work of the medical department, particularly in the rural districts affected by famine, was not confined to the treatment of patients at hospitals or dispensaries, and numbers were attended during epidemics or near relief works, who could not be registered in the departmental returns. The diseases for which patients were treated and the proportions of admissions under each class, can be inferred from what has been above stated with reference to the general health of the community. The cost of these institutions was altogether £101,517.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The number of educational institutions recognized by Government in this Presidency was 4,417 during the year under review, or 47 less than in 1876-77. The average monthly number of pupils on the register was 245,876, or 1·09 per cent on the population of the districts thus provided with means of instruction. The net decrease in the number of pupils, as compared with last year, was 1,317. The cost of institutions managed or under the inspection of the State was £305,897, or £1,806 less than in 1876-77. Of this sum, £238,262 was administered by, or under the control of, Government. From Provincial revenues the contribution amounted to £114,392; £68,387 were derived from local funds, £5,611 from municipal grants, £4,978 from endowments. Native states contributed £16,519, £829 were collected by subscriptions; £26,453 consisted of the receipts from fees and fines, and £1,090 from miscellaneous sources. Of the £67,635 not administered by

Government, about £34,186 were estimated to have been spent from private funds on aided schools, and £33,449 by Native States on schools inspected but not controlled by Government. Not taking into consideration the balances from former years, the funds of this department showed an increase under provincial grant, local fund cess receipts, provincial fees, assignments by municipalities and Native States, and interest on endowments. There were decreased receipts from local fees and subscriptions, owing in each case to the scarcity in the Deccan and western Kárnátic. The expenditure of fund administered by Government was distributed according to the following percentages :—Primary education, 40·7 ; secondary normal and technical education, 34·7 ; direction, inspection and building, 16·5 ; encouragement of literature and scholarship, 6·4; the University, 1·7. Local agency is employed to a certain extent in each district, through a committee of which the chief executive revenue officer is President, and the divisional Inspector of education an *ex-officio* member, who as regards changes and suggestions acts as intermediary between the committee and his own department. The funds thus locally administered amounted this year to £153,197, of which £73,734 were derived from a cess of one anna for every rupee of land revenue paid in the district. The number of schools supported from this fund was 3,016, attended by 163,934 pupils, and costing £111,876.

Class. The educational institutions of this Presidency are classed according to their connection with the State treasury, as Government or aided. There are also unaided institutions, mostly in Native States, which are classed as inspected, or not inspected by Government officials. Aided establishments are either paid a fixed grant, or by results. Classed according to the nature and quality of the instruction given, the institutions fall under the heads, first, of colleges, affiliated to the University, (which is chiefly an examining body) and teaching arts, or special subjects, such as medicine, engineering, or art in its more restricted sense; secondly, normal and supe-

rior secondary establishments, such as training colleges and high schools; thirdly, middle class, ordinarily known as Anglo-Vernacular, from the fact of the native languages being taught in them, as well as English to a smaller extent; then come primary institutions for boys and girls. The quality of the instruction in high schools is tested by the matriculation, or entrance examination of the University, and it is with reference to this that the standards taught are adjusted. Of middle class education the criterion is the examination for certificates of qualification for the public service. Primary schools are examined annually by the subordinate inspecting establishments; whilst the Inspectors themselves, as a rule, conduct the examinations of the high and middle class schools.

The distribution of all these institutions, according to the classification first mentioned in this paragraph gives, under the head of State establishments, five colleges, eight normal, and three technical schools, 109 high and middle class schools, 3,326 primary boys' and 156 girls' schools. The aided establishments consist of 2 arts and 1 technical college, 31 high and middle class schools, 117 primary boys' and 51 girls' schools.

Unaided institutions comprise 1 normal, 31 high or middle, 521 primary boys' and 49 girls' schools.

Pupils. At the 3,607 State institutions 207,369 pupils were on the rolls at the end of the year, to which are to be added 171,150 at the 208 aided and 23,621 at the 602 unaided establishments. Excluding miscellaneous expenditure, the cost of Government institutions was £230,452, of aided ones £50,969, and of inspected establishments £17,155.

Before considering each description of college or school separately, it is as well to note the ratio of pupils of each race to the total number on the rolls, as compared with that of the race to the total population of the Presidency. Hindus,* for instance, constitute 83 per cent of the pupils, or 2 per cent in excess of the proportion of this to the total population. Pársis, too, take a still greater

* Of whom 41 per cent are Brahmans.

comparative advantage of educational institutions. Muhammadans, it is regretted to notice, show proportionately few pupils on the registers compared with the actual numbers of this race in the Presidency.

Owing to the famine, the numbers of the lower classes fell off in attendance, whilst those of Jews and Brâhmans show an increase.

As regards the race of the pupils to the class to which they belong, it is unfortunate that this information is only available at present for the higher and middle schools. According to the statistics furnished by the Educational Department for those institutions, the largest attendance is that of sons of Government officials, 1,778, and the next, that of sons of private clerks (1,143). Last year and the year before the numbers of sons of Government servants attending school were 2,145 and 1,643 respectively out of a total of about 8,200 in each year. The trading and artisan classes also seem fairly represented both here and in the vernacular schools, but the ratio of sons of persons engaged solely in agriculture in the latter establishments is believed not to be more than 20 or 25 per cent of the whole number, and the educational authorities are now ascertaining by the order of Government how far primary education has spread amongst the masses, as judged by the attendance of the children of actual cultivators.

The numbers of pupils in the higher schools studying English or classical and foreign languages may here be mentioned. Last year the former were 18,657, this year only 17,454, or less by 1,203. The decrease is most apparent in the high and middle class schools, whilst in the colleges and female schools there is an increase. Sanskrit is taken up by a large number of pupils, but the number fell this year from 2,901 to 2,574. The study of French and Arabic also was reduced to a minimum. Various reasons are assigned for this fluctuation, particularly as regards the study of English, the desire for which is said to have decreased in many parts of the rural districts. It is to be hoped, however, that this is not the case, and the matter

is under enquiry by Government, whose attention has been directed of late to the falling off in the number of pupils in the arts colleges, with which, probably, the result above mentioned is to a certain extent connected.

Coming now to the consideration of the different classes of institutions, and the results of the year's work at them, the University first engages attention. University.

The matriculation examination was conducted on a new system this year, according to which proficiency in English is tested at various centres, instead of in Bombay, and only those who pass can present themselves for further examination at the latter place. Out of 1,030 candidates, 437 passed in English, out of whom 217 were successful at the final test, or about one in five. Out of three girls who appeared for examination, two were successful. The standard of last year was maintained for this test, but some changes have been introduced into the two subsequent examinations. For the degree of B.A. 30 candidates out of 83 passed, only one of whom was placed in the first class. Three out of six candidates passed their Master's examination. The great success of Government institutions was again most marked. Although the attendance at the two Government Arts colleges fell off, the results of the year were in other respects satisfactory, specially as regards the performance of the students at the University examinations. The aided colleges show much the same numbers as last year with a decreased attendance. The law and medical establishments continue to grow in popularity. From the latter college six students have obtained commissions in the covenanted medical service, after passing the prescribed examinations in England, and will probably proceed ultimately to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The numbers on the rolls increased from 286 to 326, and former students, now employed under Government, have shown during the famine the advantages of the sound and practical training received at this college. The engineering college at Poona shows results equally satisfactory; and it is under the consideration of Government to attach to it classes

for training natives in forestry and scientific agriculture, for which the proximity of a botanical garden affords additional facilities.

The new School of Art building was opened this year, and ample accommodation provided for the art decorative department, as well as for two studios of architectural sculpture and art metal-working. The experience of this institution seems to point to Cutch as the Province from which most artistic talent is procurable; and the Council of Regency, as has been mentioned in the political review of the year, are fully alive to the advantages of cultivating it. The expedition to the caves of Ajanta took place, as usual, under Mr. Griffiths, who has now commenced copying some of the larger subjects. He was assisted by seven pupils, and has written a most interesting description of the paintings in hand. Altogether 155, against 132, students are enrolled in the various departments at the school of art.

High schools.

Forty-three high schools are connected with Government, four aided institutions having withdrawn from the connection this year. The number of pupils at the end of the year was 7,735, or 792 less than at the corresponding date of 1876-77. The decrease is due to the withdrawal of the four schools just mentioned, as there has been an increase in both Government and inspected institutions. The matriculation examination, to which allusion has been made above, shows the Elphinstone, Poona, and Súrat high schools still at the head of the list, with an aggregate of 67 out of a total of 147 pupils passed from all institutions. It is gratifying to see that out of 26 schools, there has been an increase in the number passed in the case of 16, whilst three have maintained their position of last year, and only seven have fallen below it. More than 36 per cent of the candidates took up Sanskrit, and the next largest number passed in Gujáráti. Two-thirds of the successful candidates were from Government institutions, and this decline in the success of aided schools is said to be partially owing to the withdrawal, on account of financial pressure, of the Government grant

which used to enable the managers to employ efficient masters on higher pay.

Middle class schools.

The number of middle class schools has fallen from 152 to 145. There has been a decline of 14 in Government institutions of this class, chiefly in the Northern and Southern Divisions. Judging from the Inspector's reports this description of school has not as yet nearly approached the standard expected from it. Instead of providing a first class vernacular education with the means of acquiring a ground-work of English, in too many of these schools a good vernacular class seems to be neglected in favour of inefficient instruction in English. In some schools, on the other hand, the instruction in the native languages is continued, and the amount of English taught in a class added to the school, is insufficient to be of any use whatever.

Primary education.

The progress of education amongst the masses has been watched with great care and anxiety by Government during the last few years. The famine has no doubt been the cause of a temporary check in the advance of this important work, as a great portion of the falling off in attendance from 210,370 to 209,370 has been in the districts in which the decrease of cess receipts owing to suspension of collections of land revenue led to the closing of some of the less frequented schools. There is little doubt, too, that education has not yet acquired that value in the eyes of the cultivator which the numbers on the rolls of vernacular schools seem to imply. It has been already stated that only about one-fifth, or one-fourth at the most, of these pupils belong to the real agricultural population, the remainder being sons of petty tradesmen, accountants, or artisans, whose circumstances do not permit them to resort to the higher institutions in the large towns.

Indigenous schools.

It must be remembered that indigenous schools are not in this Presidency, as in some other countries of India, an integral part of the original village community, so that education, even of the most elementary description, has not hitherto been brought home to the people by

its existence in their midst by right of usage, nor, again, have Government found it practicable to use such indigenous establishments as there are, to the extent that has been found possible in Bengal. If an independent schoolmaster succeeds in attracting a fairly good attendance, he usually places himself in connection with Government; but, as a rule, such undertakings have a precarious existence, and are only of temporary utility to the village where they are started. They are most numerous in the Deccan and western Kárnátic; in Gujárát they have, in fact, all but become extinct. It is said that one cause of their attraction is the simplicity of their curriculum, as compared with that of the classes in the State schools, but this is a point in which the educational policy of this Government does not allow it to enter into competition with them. The training which it is endeavoured to impart in Government schools does not contemplate, as its primary object, the mere capacity to perform the rudimentary transactions of ordinary village commerce; it cannot, therefore, enter the lists with a system whose aim is no higher than this. At the same time, Government are fully aware of the necessity for patience and caution in introducing higher standards into schools frequented by such as leave the classes at an early age to spend the rest of their days in field-work. With the view of imbuing the leaders of village society with greater sympathy for the efforts of the State in educating the masses of the community, it is proposed to extend the employment of local school committees by investing them with greater powers; and incorporating, in fact, to a great degree, the educational with the revenue administration of the district, since the latter agency is the one whose contact with the cultivator is closest and most continuous.

Standards.

Training and normal institutions.

The want of efficient and trustworthy masters is much felt in some districts. There are six training colleges or schools for male and three for female students. The institutions of both classes at Poona and Ahmedábád are most favourably mentioned in the departmental

reports. Those at Rájkot and Kolhápur also seem to be doing good work. In Sind the progress is not nearly so satisfactory. The proportion of trained to untrained masters is highest in the Northern Division, 36·5 per cent; in two other divisions it is 26 and 27·3 per cent respectively; whilst in Sind and the Southern Deccan the want of properly qualified masters is very great.

Girls' schools.

There are 243 girls' schools, or 7 more than in 1876-77. The attendance was 13,091, or more than last year by 883 pupils. The Presidency town, as might be expected, shows the greatest progress in this branch of education, particularly amongst the Gujaráti-speaking population. Ratnágiri, Kaira, and Ahmedábád come next in order of increase of attendance and general proficiency. The mistresses trained under European supervision are reported to be very successful in attracting and retaining their pupils.

Muhammadans.

The education of Muhammadans is usually separately considered in the report of the Director of Public Instruction. The numbers under tuition seem to have fallen from 27,263 to 26,563, or 10·7 per cent only of the aggregate number of pupils; whereas the Muhammadans constitute over 15 per cent of the total population of the Presidency. It is, however, satisfactory to note an increase in the numbers of students of this denomination at the colleges and higher schools. The fact that the decrease has been only in the girls' and primary institutions seems to imply that a great part of the falling off is due, as in the case of Hindus, to the straitened circumstances of the lower classes in many of the districts this year. Special schools in which Urdu is taught are established in towns, or where there is a large professional or artisan class. It is noted, however, that in many parts of the Presidency, where there is a large Muhammadan population engaged in agriculture, Urdu is useless, as the cultivators, who were originally converted from Hinduism, have retained in all the common transactions of life the language, and even the customs of their former class. Artisans, soldiers, police, and the like, on the contrary,

almost invariably prefer a school in which instruction is given in Urdu to the purely vernacular establishments.

Education in Native States.

The funds devoted to education in Native States amounted during the year under review to £48,656, of which £32,137 are administered by the state agency and £16,519 by Government. The schools in Káthiáwár and the Northern Division generally are highly efficient, as also seem to be those in the Kolhápur states and its feudatories. The ministers, many of whom in the present day have been appointed from offices under the British Government, and have, therefore, every reason to appreciate the importance in India of a sound system of State education, are usually earnest in their endeavours to render the schools in their charge as efficient as possible, and the inspection to which the greater number of these schools is annually subjected at the hands of the Government department, contributes a good deal to the interest taken in their work by the masters and those set over them.

The results of the year, on the whole, show that the study of medicine and civil engineering is becoming more attractive, but Government regret the apparent decline in the attendance at the arts' colleges. The utility of higher education is said on some sides to be doubted by the youth of this Presidency, and Government are now taking steps to counteract, as far as lies within their province, the apparent indifference to this important branch of instruction which has been noticed by many of the educational officers in their reports. To the famine was, no doubt, attributable a great part of the falling off in primary education noticed last year, and which has continued during the year under review in parts of the Deccan. The restoration of primary education to the place it held before the famine, is now one of the objects most earnestly desired by Government, as its decline has already been noticed elsewhere as one of the most lamentable results of the late scarcity. Female education appears to be gaining ground, and its progress is one of the

features of the year on which Government can comment with unmixed satisfaction.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

The number of publications registered is only one in excess of that of last year. Fluctuations seem to have taken place in the numbers respectively of pamphlets and periodicals, which increased, whilst books and miscellaneous publications decreased. Three hundred and forty nine original works were published in oriental languages and 84 in English; most of the remainder were republications, with a few translations. Works connected with religion and languages were most numerous. There was a decrease of three in the number of printing presses, but an increase of five in that of libraries registered.

The Native Press.

There are 69 vernacular papers published in this Presidency, or four more than last year. Forty-two are written wholly or partially in Maráthi, and twenty-four in Gujárati, two are in Urdu, and one in Persian. Two leading characteristics of the Native Press seem to be the cheapness and the recent establishment of most of the publications. One paper was published at three pence a year, but appears to have now ceased to exist. There are still, however, seventeen papers, the subscription to which is from thirteen pence to four shillings per annum. As the circulation of none of these is very large, they are no doubt chiefly dependent on gratuitous contributions to fill their columns, or started merely to disseminate the views of certain classes or associations. Thirty-eight of the sixty-nine papers have been in existence less than ten years, and twenty-five of these are under six years old. The greater part of the Press seems to support no consistent view or policy, but to form a hasty opinion on each topic of public interest as it comes forward. There are exceptions, however, amongst the Bombay and Poona papers. Those most patronised by the Párs is take a great interest in commercial and social questions, both Indian and European. Two leading Maráthi papers (and it may be mentioned that forty-one of these papers are edited by

Deccan Brahmans,) are ably conducted, and may be fairly taken to represent the views on general subjects of a large class of native society. The tone of these can, on the whole, be considered loyal, though occasionally, in matters in which Márátha interests are held to be directly concerned, their comments exceed the limits of fair criticism. Only three papers, all of which are published in Poona, can be said frequently to admit disloyal articles into their columns.

PART II.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CHAPTER I. — POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

THE numerous states which are comprised within the Bombay Presidency form several distinct groups, and will be noticed below according to their geographical position. The administration of the settlement of Aden, also, comes within the scope of this chapter. The Baroda state was under the supervision of the Government of India during the year under review. No account of it is therefore needed here. Since January last, the superintendence of political matters within their respective divisions has been vested in the three commissioners, except in the case of the more important states of Cutch and Kolhápur and those included under the Káthiáwár Agency. The geographical classification adopted is shown below:—

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population, according to returns of 1877-78.	Revenue in Rupees.
1. GUJA'RA'T—*			
A.—*North:*			
Cutch	6,500	500,000	24,00,000
Pálanpur	8,000	500,669	12,79,500
Mahi Kánta	4,000	447,056	7,91,717
Káthiáwár	22,000	1,884,815	1,02,22,450
Cambay	350	83,494	4,00,000
Rewá Kánta	4,790	401,842	15,60,000
Nárukot	143	6,837	10,487
B.—*South:*			
Dharampur	790	74,592	2,50,000
Bánsda...	240	32,154	1,12,598
Sachin	35	18,062	1,77,173
	46,848	3,949,521	1,72,03,925

* The Baroda state covers an area of 4,500 square miles, contains a population of about 2,100,000, and yields a revenue of about Rs. 1,30,00,000.

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District.	Area in square miles.	Population, according to returns of 1877-78.	Revenue in Rupees.
2. Mara'tha' States—			
A.—*North:*			
The Dangs	3,840	36,542	69,610
Peint	850	47,038	56,450
Jawhár...	540	37,306	54,600
B.—*Coast:*			3,22,996
Janjirá...	150	72,000	3,04,278
Sáwant Wári	900	190,814	
C.—*Deccan:*			8,87,155
Satárá feudatories	3,026	263,534	2,28,500
Akalkot	500	81,068	30,47,243
Kolháp ur	3,184	802,691	
D.—*Western Carnatic:*			18,02,748
Southern Maráthá States	2,734	389,427	67,600
Sávanur	66	17,288	
	15,790	1,937,708	63,41,180
3. Sind—			
Khairpur	6,000	127,000	5,59,129
4. Aden	11	135,300	77,111
Total ...	68,649	6,149,529	2,41,81,345

GUJA'RA'T STATES.

CUTCH.

Cutch.

The present Rao of Cutch is nearly twelve years old, and during his minority the affairs of this state are administered by a council of Regency, composed of the Political Agent as president with three members—the chief minister; one of the Bhayád, or kindred of the ruling prince; and one of the leaders of the mercantile community. The reforms sketched out last year have been carried out in 1877-78 as far as possible. The country has been divided into eight departments, each under a revenue and judicial officer, with a separate organization of police and village officials. The farming system has been abolished, as far as the land revenue is concerned. Special officers have been selected for the supervision of education and public works. Investigations have been set on foot as to the mineral wealth of the country, and every inducement is being held out to the inhabitants to exert themselves in certain branches of manufactures in which their skill has been noticed in other parts of the Presidency. The judicial and revenue officers now move on circuit, instead of transacting their duties in central courts. The chief minister and the Political Agent visited most parts of the country, which was at one time of the year threatened with a failure of crops and water supply. The young Rao is studying at Bhuj under the supervision of a British political officer, and is reported to have made much progress and to promise well.

The chief events of the year were the threatened failure of the rains above alluded to, and the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Sir Richard Temple landed at Mándvi on 29th November 1877, and proceeded to Bhuj, where he presented a banner from the Delhi Assemblage to the young Rao in full durbar. After inspecting several other parts of the district His Excellency left by Mándvi on 2nd December.

The relations of this state with Sind, Pálanpur and Navánagar have been satisfactory throughout the year, and at the last-named place the Cutch Agent has been retained, in accordance with previous arrangements. It is a matter of regret that the disputes between Cutch and Morvi, regarding the jurisdiction of the former over the whole of the waters of the inner gulf, have been again before Government during the year. The subject of the difference was brought, in 1876, before the Political Agent, an appeal from whose decision was settled by Government during the present year. The question was, as usual, whether Morvi, who has land in Cutch territory, had also jurisdiction over the waters contiguous to that land, involving, too, the question of the right to flotsam and jetsam within the inner gulf. The decision passed towards the close of the year was in favour of Cutch on both questions. A Cutch agent has since been admitted at the Morvi port, but the relations between the two states continue very strained in more than one respect.

The Sindhals, a tribe of graziers who have colonized the island of Kharir, came to terms during the year with the Cutch State, abandoning their claims to the proprietary right over the island, and agreeing to hold part of it on service tenure from the Rao's government.

Estates under management.

There are five estates belonging to the Rao's kindred under direct management—Vinjan, Lakádia, Roha, Kanthkot, and Lakhánia.

The revenue of Vinjan during the year was Rs. 6,638 and the expenditure Rs. 6,150. This estate is burdened with so heavy a debt, that the young chief, on attaining his majority, was only put in partial charge of his domain. The debt of Rs. 80,850 is being slowly liquidated.

The Lakádia estate yielded a revenue of Rs. 27,410, the expenditure was Rs. 20,974. The debt at the end of 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 43,359. Part of this estate being in Morvi territory the management of it is attended with some difficulty. The wife of the imbecile Thákor has taken the heir to live with her in Káthiáwár, to the prejudice of his studies, which were going on well at the Rájkumar College. The debts of Roha now amount to Rs. 74,635; the income for the year was Rs. 19,956, and the expenditure Rs. 13,577.

The estate of Kanthkot is divided amongst several of the Bhayád, or kindred. It is heavily burdened with debt, and is also involved in a dispute with Morvi, wherein property of considerable value is at stake.

The owner of the Lakhánia estate having died but recently, his affairs have not yet been thoroughly investigated.

CUTCH.

Survey.

The Survey Department measured 2,696 fields, containing an aggregate of 60,566 acres of land. The cost of these operations during the year was Rs. 9,198. The total amount of work done up to the end of the year was the measurement of 284,905 acres, with 73 maps. A good many new wells have been dug, and some advance has been made in the amount of waste land taken up for cultivation.

Legislation.

The Council of Regency have introduced during the year Acts regulating merchant shipping, the duties of village police officers, and the forms and procedure to be adopted in civil and criminal inquiries. They have also applied the general laws on stamps and registration to this province.

Police.

The regular police force consists of 232 mounted and 412 foot. The mounted police are being gradually reduced in strength. There is one officer in charge of the whole force, with an assistant and inspector under him.

There were fourteen cases of robbery, one of dacoity, two of murder, and the rest of the cases brought before the courts consisted chiefly of petty thefts.

The value of the property stolen is given as Rs. 35,108 against Rs. 55,168 last year. It is probable that in cases where compensation is obtainable, such as are frequent in Cutch, the amages are systematically overstated. The number of accidental deaths was 56, and of suicides 35. The proportion of police to population is 1 to 756·7, and of crime 4·2 per mille. The police cost about Rs. 0-3-1 per head of population. There has been unfortunately too little co-operation in the establishment of an efficient village police on the part of the land-holders. The Arab mercenary force is being gradually reduced, and this year all those in it who had not intermarried with native residents were dismissed.

Criminal justice.

The courts of the province were described fully in last year's report. During the present year the powers of the five first class Nyáyádishes have been raised, to prevent the necessity of parties being brought long distances in cases. These courts can now fine up to Rs. 250, or imprison up to twelve months. The three second class courts continue as before, and the thánadárs and subdivisional officers of three districts also exercise second class powers. One small cause court has been opened during the year.

The new organization is said to have worked well. A committee has been appointed, under one of the subordinate ministers, to make a digest of the local customs and traditional, but ill-defined rights and privileges, which are constantly in question before the tribunals.

The number of offences reported to the police was 2,063 against 1,098 last year. Out of 3,349 persons arrested, 3,189 were sent for trial. The Khálsa and Jádeja courts dealt with 7,151 persons against 5,208 last year; 1,226 were discharged, 2,468 acquitted and 3,313 convicted, 132 remained untried at the end of the year. There are now four appellate courts. Out of 253 appeals, in 96

the original sentence was confirmed, in 74 modified, and in 17 reversed; further inquiry was ordered in 16, and 24 (mostly compensation cases) remained unheard.

The lower classes of landlord exercising jurisdiction keep no record of their trials, so that their work cannot be supervised by the superior courts, nor can the regular returns show the results of their proceedings.

Petty offences against property show an increase in numbers, but there has been little serious crime. Of those convicted, 101 were sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. In the less serious offences whipping was resorted to in many instances, in consequence of the crowded state of the prison and lock-ups.

Prisons.

Of the eleven recognized places of confinement, ten are mere lock-ups and one is a roomy and well-managed Central Jail. The total number of prisoners confined was 2,824, or an average of 201 a day, against 175 the year before. Two hundred and ninety-eight prisoners remained at the end of the year. The total cost of jails and convicts was Rs. 11,436.

Litigation.

The Jádeja court, described in last year's report, has been at work since November 1876. The Political Agent describes the way in which it has worked as *one of the brightest features in the retrospect.* The opposition to it raised at first by the Jádejas seems to have originated more in dislike of any innovation whatever than in real hostility to the new jurisdiction. Out of 1,480 suits disposed of, 243 decisions have been appealed against to the minister, but not a single one to Government. The chief minister, in commenting on the working of the courts in this state, reports that the divisional Jádeja court, which sat for a quarter of the year only, was most useful in assisting to clear off the heavy arrears.

The recent orders of Government on the extent of the guarantee of 1819 to the Bhayád, or kindred, will tend to still further aid the administration in their work of reconstructing the judicial machinery of the state by the reduction of so many petty and incompetent tribunals.

The Bháyád, or landlords invested with jurisdictionary powers, keep no more record of their civil than of their magisterial proceedings. In the 23 other courts the number of suits filed was 4,852, which, with the arrears of 1876, make a total of 6,520 against 7,446 in 1876-77, out of which 5,871 were disposed of, leaving 649 in arrears, or 1,019 less than last year.

Out of 1,266 appeals, 1,123 were disposed of, leaving 143 on the files. The total value of suits on the files was Rs. 3,75,424. On the whole, a good deal more civil and magisterial work has been done this year than last.

Registration.

The Act regulating the registration of documents has only recently been introduced.

Municipality.

One new municipality was established during 1877-78 at Jakháu, making five in all.

CUTCH.

The revenue and expenditure of each is shown below :—

MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Income.	Expenditure.	Taxation per head.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Bhuj	23,818	10,405	9,842	0 6 11
Mándvi	35,988	8,788	9,380	0 3 10
Mundra	7,952	1,095	1,277	0 2 2
Anjar	12,944	1,627	1,049	0 2 0
Total ...	80,702	21,915	21,548	0 3 9

With the exception of a large public latrine at Bhuj, no expensive new works were completed during the year.

Season.

The rainfall was 16·62 inches, but it fell unseasonably. The early monsoon crops failed, but the later showers were very favourable to the cold weather crops. On the whole, however, the season was a hard one for the poorer classes. The Council remitted half the import rate on the common grains and private charity contributed towards the relief of those on whom the high prices pressed most heavily. The chief works opened for relief purposes were the Juria and Anjar and the Mándvi and Bhuj roads. The harbour works at Mándvi gave employment to many, and extensive well-digging was provided for in other parts of the district.

Minerals.

A specially trained European officer has been employed in exploring the country with a view of ascertaining its mineral wealth. Coal, iron pyrites, and alum-earth, have been discovered in varying quantities in different districts. The most promising return is that of alum, the manufacture of which has been enlarged and improved. The iron and coal have not been found in any large quantities. A sort of clay, peculiarly adapted for pottery and cement, has been worked during the year. The State engineer has been successful in manufacturing the latter, whilst the potters, both of Bombay and Cutch, seem to be taking full advantage of the superior quality of this clay in their trade. From the aptitude Cutch pupils in the Bombay schools have shown for modelling and sculpture, it is probable that the art of pottery will in time be much developed in this district.

Trade.

The trade of Mándvi declined in a slight degree. The revenue from sea customs there was Rs. 2,08,643 in 1877-78, or slightly less than in 1876-77, but the number of vessels belonging to this port was 260, or 24 more than last year: 21 of these were new vessels, built during the year. There were 1,641 arrivals and 856 departures. The sea customs duties collected at other ports amounted to Rs. 1,82,958, or in all Rs. 3,91,601 against Rs. 3,88,628 in 1876-77. The Council has decided upon introducing a system of large drawbacks on the Rájputána frontier in order to draw the trade of that country through Cutch ports. It is with the same end in view that this state has paid for the survey of the country through which a line might be carried from the Western Rájputána railway into Cutch.

CUTCH.

The only absolutely new manufactory set up this year has been one of candles and matches in Bhuj.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works is stated to have been as follows:—

1.	His Highness the Rao's new palace	Rs. 70,063
2.	Construction and maintenance of roads and buildings	„ 50,969
3.	Irrigation and water-supply	„ 26,795
4.	Harbour works	„ 1,82,015
	Total ...	Rs. 3,29,842

This is an excess of Rs. 1,35,711 over the expenditure of last year.

The Mándvi breakwater was begun towards the end of the year. A light-house was erected at Túna, and the channel to that harbour deepened. Two large tanks, one being close to Bhuj, were repaired and enlarged.

A new school of art was begun and a rest-house erected at Bita for the use of the Jádejas attending the divisional court there.

Revenue.

The state revenue, as distinguished from the share held by the Bhayád, was this year Rs. 14,79,677; the expenditure was again more than the income, being Rs. 14,87,718. There is thus an apparent deficit of Rs. 8,041, but Rs. 16,813 were invested during the year and shown as expenditure, so that there is really a surplus. The ordinary expenses are set down at Rs. 9,77,323. Amongst the extraordinary the following are the chief items—marriage ceremonies of the Rao's sister and expenses connected with the Delhi assemblage Rs. 2,75,147, public works Rs. 1,38,016, and gratuities to servants Rs. 43,428. The estimated revenue for the current year is Rs. 13,44,121, and the expenses, including Rs. 3,29,842 for public works, will be Rs. 12,55,263.

Vital statistics.

There were 6,540 births and 5,374 deaths registered. Cholera carried off 175 and small-pox 381 persons. The infanticide fund contributed Rs. 5,382 toward the the marriages of 85 Jádeja women. There are two dispensaries in Cutch, one at Bhuj, the other at Mándvi. The working of these is shown below:—

	No. of Patients.		Average daily attendance		Total Cost.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Bhuj	11,148	11,818	206·29	214·62	11,052	11,378
Mándvi	15,740	17,248	312·69	342· 3	4,507	4,480

Out of the 29,066 patients treated, 23,661 are reported to have been cured, 485 of the whole number were in-door patients. A new dispensary was opened this year at Anjar.

The number of vaccinations performed was 13,747 against 9,200 in the previous year. Two additional vaccinators have been entertained. Re-vaccination was performed in 57 cases.

CUTCH.

Instruction.

The number of schools increased by 20, and the pupils were 3,845 against 2,756. The new educational system lately introduced is said to work remarkably well.

The receipts from fees were Rs. 2,195 and the expenditure Rs. 28,590 against Rs. 25,558 in 1876-77.

The schools are thus classified—High school, 1; Anglo-vernacular 2; primary schools, 55; girls' schools, 6; night schools, 4.

A system of scholarships to various colleges has been introduced and measures taken to improve and enlarge the instruction at the High School.

There are three public libraries, containing in all 1,682 volumes. 141 new books were added during the year. The income of these institutions was Rs. 639. There is also a printing press attached to the public offices. The school of art, recently opened, promises to have a very good attendance, the number of pupils being already 55.

PA'LANPUR.

Area, 8,000 sq. miles; Population, 500,669; Land revenue, Rs. 12,79,500.

Two large and thirteen small states are included under this superintendency. The largest is that of Pálanpur, with an area of 2,384 square miles and a population of 215,972 souls, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 4,55,804. Next comes Rádhanpur, of 929 square miles, containing a population of 91,579. The revenue of this state is not ascertained. Both are first class states, the chiefs of which exercise full jurisdiction. Amongst the smaller estates, that of Thárad (650 square miles), the revenue of which is about Rs. 50,000, has been under attachment for the last four years in consequence of the mismanagement of the chief. The maintenance of order and suppression of crime in the smaller estates is effected by six thánadárs, exercising the powers of a third class magistrate.

During the year the chief of Pálanpur died on 28th August 1877 and was succeeded by his son Shir Mahomed Khán, a prince of twenty-seven years old. The district was visited in March 1878 by His Excellency the Governor who held two darbárs, one at Deesa, where he presented the Delhi banner to the chief of Rádhanpur, and the other at Pálanpur, where a similar honour was conferred on the new Diwán.

Season.

The rainfall was here, as elsewhere in this province, scanty and insufficient, and the consequent failure of monsoon crops and of forage caused much hardship.

Estate under direct management.

The estate of Thárad, under the administration of a native assistant, yielded a revenue of Rs. 50,354, or less than in 1876-77 by Rs. 2,110. Including the opening balance and arrears collected during the year, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,04,867, and the expenditure was Rs. 66,453. The debts of the chief, which were in all Rs. 34,605, amounted to Rs. 14,072 at the end of the year.

The heir to the estate is attending the Rájkumar College, but account of his progress is not, the superintendent thinks, satisfactory.

Police.

The contingent from the Gaekwar's Government numbers 686 men, and the village police recently organized are said to be increasing in efficiency, and to have worked well during the year. The number of offences reported to the police was 2,140, or 927 more than in 1876; of 2,040 arrested, all were sent for trial, and 1,241, or 60·78 per cent. convicted, the proportion being much the same as last year. The estimated value of property stolen was Rs. 73,839, and of that recovered Rs. 7,897. Last year Rs. 41,313 was stolen and Rs. 7,685 recovered. The percentages of recoveries are thus respectively Rs. 19 and 11.

Criminal justice.

Two thousand and forty-three persons were tried before the agency courts, 621 before the Political Superintendent and his two assistants, and 1,422 before the Thánádárs; of these 1,244 were convicted and 780 discharged or acquitted, two died, and 17 remained untried. There is a considerable increase in the number of crimes, but of the graver offences there were fewer during 1877-78. The chief increase has been in petty offences against property. The chiefs having jurisdictionary powers, report an increase in the number of murders, hurt, and dacoity, as well as in that of thefts. Of 23 appeals heard, the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed in nine, modified in seven, and reversed in an equal number.

Prisons.

Pending the completion of the agency jail, the prisoners are detained in the prison of the chief of Pálanpur. The total number confined there during the year was 372 against 282 last year, or a daily average of 91 instead of 79. The cost of the whole was Rs. 3,894. The Rádhanpur and Pálanpur darbárs have furnished accounts of their jails, which show the following results :—

No. of prisoners on 31st March 1877.	Admitted during 1877-78.	Total, 1877-78.	Remaining at end of year.	Total Cost.
116	819	935	171	Rs. 4,403 (Prisoners' diet only.)

Four prisoners escaped from the Rádhanpur jail. Altogether three deaths occurred amongst convicts.

Litigation.

There were 1,362 suits on the files, including the arrears of past years. Of these 792 were disposed of during the year, the subject-matter being valued at Rs. 54,652; 570, or 94 more than in 1876-77, were left undecided at the end of the year.

Thirty-six appeals were received; 23 were disposed of, leaving 13 pending.

Eighty-seven boundary disputes have been settled during the year, and there remain 117 undecided.

There were 2,180 political cases for settlement, out of which 857 were disposed of, the subject-matter being Rs. 67,657 in value.

PA'LANPUR. The native states possessing jurisdiction in judicial and magisterial cases have submitted some information concerning their states. It appears from this that in these eight states 3,145 persons were tried for different offences, out of whom 1,747 were convicted, and 1,398 discharged or acquitted. The civil work of these chiefs seems to have consisted in 1,411 original cases decided and 64 appeals. They also disposed of 638 political cases.

Weather and crops. The average rainfall throughout the Pálanpur superintendency was only 9 inches 15 cents against 20·88 the year before. This partial failure of the monsoon caused great injury to crops and grass.

Public works. The chief public works carried out during the year were civil buildings at Thárad, Sihori, and Pálanpur, costing Rs. 17,238. The length of that part of the Western Rájputána State railway, which passes through this district, is fifteen miles. The earthwork of this portion has been completed during the past season. The Pálanpur state expended this year Rs. 18,949 on public works, and the Rádhanpur state Rs. 19,340.

Public health The number of persons vaccinated was 17,831, or 2,319 more than in 1876-77. The cost of these operations was Rs. 1,789. There is a dispensary at Rádhanpur and another at Pálanpur. The number of patients treated was 2,997 and 8,761 respectively. A few cases of cholera occurred, and small-pox was prevalent to a considerable degree throughout the district.

Education. There are twenty schools, the same as last year. The attendance has increased from 702 to 795. New school-houses were built at Rádhanpur, raising the expenditure on this department from Rs. 5,446 to Rs. 9,704.

MA'HI KA'NTA.

MA'HIKA'NTA This district extends from the Ahmedábád collectorate to the Rajputána frontier, in the extreme north-east of the Presidency. It covers an area of about 4,000 square miles, with a population of 447,056. There are in it no less than 59 states, of which Idar is the largest and most important. The total revenue this year of all the states was Rs. 7,91,717. Fifteen, including Idar, are under attachment. A darbár was held during the year, at which a Delhi banner was presented to the Máhárája of Idar. The classification of the chiefs, with reference to their judicial powers, which was fully described in last year's report, has worked well. There have been no disturbances of any sort on the frontier, and four boundary disputes were settled by the officers of the Máhi Kánta and Rajputána agencies. Two Border courts met during the year. That established for the settlement of disputes between Dongarpur and the Máhi Kánta disposed of 26 cases. The other for the Meywár and Máhi Kánta frontier settled 71 cases. The scarcity in Sirohi prevented that court from disposing of any cases. The revenue of the states included in this agency for the year was about Rs. 7,91,717 and the expenditure Rs. 8,22,294.

Survey. Survey operations were continued in Idar; six villages were

classified, and the land of some five others measured and prepared for settlement. The cost of the survey was Rs. 8,164.

Two estates, Wasna and Posina, were released from attachment this year (Wasna continuing to submit accounts of revenue and expenditure to the Agent), so that now 15 remain under the direct management of the Agent and his assistant. The largest of these is Idar, with a revenue of Rs. 2,62,671; Rs. 2,61,995 were spent. The debt at the close of the native year in November amounted to Rs. 2,66,154, and since then Rs. 85,000 have been borrowed for the expenses of the marriage of the sister of the Máhárája to the Máhárána of Udepur. The aggregate revenue of the whole of the states under attachment is Rs. 3,40,730. A great deal of the police work of the district is done by the Gaekwár's contingent of 955 horse. The Idar police, consisting of 30 horse and 410 foot, is the only regular force in the Máhi Kánta. Its cost was Rs. 37,415 this year. There are 1,648 police-patels and 3,393 inferior village police in the whole district. The number of offences reported was 3,400, or 481 more than in 1876-77. The number of persons arrested was only 1,925 against 1,972 last year. All those arrested were sent for trial, and 1,621 or 84·21 per cent. of them convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 73,140, or Rs. 1,915 less than in 1876-77; the amount recovered was Rs. 20,538, or 28·1 per cent against 18·1 last year.

Estates under direct management. Idar. Police.

One thousand two hundred and twenty-three claims for compensation remained unsettled, 77 of which will be brought before the Border courts, and 261 will be settled by the Agency courts: 463 of the whole number concern Idar alone.

The population whom the Infanticide Act affects numbers 2,178. During the year 37 male and 34 female infants were born, 6 boys and 5 girls died. The receipts of the fund were Rs. 1,597; the expenditure Rs. 1,284, including Rs. 645 given to nine Rájputs in order to enable them to portion off their daughters.

Infanticide.

The number of accused brought to trial before the 69 courts of the district was 4,504, out of whom 2,637 were convicted, 66 committed or referred, 5 died, and 1,596 were discharged or acquitted. Last year the number brought to trial was less by 702. At the end of the year 253 persons remained untried. The sessions court tried 13 cases. Two men were transported, 94 sentenced to terms of imprisonment in excess of six months, and 401 to less than six months. Rs. 12,332 were realized out of a total of Rs. 22,457 inflicted in fines. The Political Agent, in his report, remarks upon the preference shown by the jurisdictional chiefs for punishment by fine only. Culpable homicide, grievous hurt, thefts, and robbery, show an increase in numbers. Out of 56 appeals disposed of by three courts, the sentences in 13 were confirmed, in 25 modified, and in 17 reversed.

Criminal justice.

There are two jails and 24 lock-ups. The number of prisoners confined was 872 against 498 last year. The total cost was Rs. 17,776.

Prisons.

1,272 civil suits were instituted during the year, and 715 remained from last year. Out of these 1,403 were disposed of, and 584

Civil justice.

MA'HIKA'NTA. remained undecided at the end of the year. Two appellate courts decided 22 out of 35 appeals filed: 18 boundary disputes and 621 political cases were disposed of, leaving 82 and 865 respectively to be settled. Thirty documents were registered against 93 last year, and the receipts under this head fell from Rs. 947 to Rs. 373.

Crops, &c. The early crops were only saved by the timely fall of showers in September after nearly a month and a half's cessation of rain. As it was, the mango and mhowa fruit, which is largely eaten by the poorer classes, failed almost entirely. Cotton cultivation declined 30·17 per cent, and the value of the outturn was 32·08 per cent below last year's. The opium manufactured amounted to 247 maunds and 20 seers. The trade at the two great fairs is shown below, as an indication of the depressed condition of the country people:—

		Goods bought.	Goods sold.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Samláji	1877 ...	7,59,394	2,89,752	4,69,642
	1876 ...	12,13,247	9,06,933	3,06,314
	Decrease...	4,53,853	6,17,181	
Bramhákhair ...	1877 ...	1,18,140	65,335	52,805
	1876 ...	1,11,029	79,240	31,789
	Increase...	7,111	Decrease 13,905	

Public works. The cost of public works completed was Rs. 10,707. They consisted chiefly in roads and improvements in the water-supply. School and rest-houses were also attended to. Works are in progress which will cost, when finished, Rs. 13,756.

Vital statistics. The number of births registered was 11,553, deaths 7,063, but the Agent will not vouch for the accuracy of the returns. There are two dispensaries open. At Sádra, the daily average of patients was 4,219, or less than last year by 989. The cost of maintaining this dispensary was Rs. 3,403. At the Idar dispensary, also, the attendance fell off by 545, making a daily average of 16·5 at an expenditure of Rs. 1,922. Fever, small-pox, typhoid, and cholera, were all prevalent during parts of the year, but not to any great extent. Ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight people were vaccinated; out of this number of operations all but 143 were primary. The total number exceeds that of last year by 3,890. Ten thousand five hundred and forty-nine are reported to have been successful.

Instruction. The number of schools is 52 against 45 in 1876-77 with a total number of pupils on the rolls of 2,899, the daily average being 2,170·4. The educational charges amounted to Rs. 12,883. Fourteen young chiefs attend the Tálukdári School, as last year. There seems to be a slight increase in the number of cultivators' children attending the village schools. The Máhárája of Idar, who studies at home, is said to have made fair progress, but the Agent is of opinion that his character would be much improved by the companionship of his equals at the Rájkumar College. The Thákors

of Dadhalia and Walasna died during the year; the former was succeeded by his son, the latter by his brother. Nothing of moment occurred in the other states.

KA'THIA'WA'R.

KA'THIA'WA'R.

The area of this peninsula is about 22,000 square miles, and the population, according to the returns of 1877-78, is 1,884,815 souls. It contains no less than 186 territorial divisions, great and small, the most extensive of which covers 3,800 square miles, whilst others contain a single village. The smaller estates are grouped into administrative sub-divisions under officers subordinate to the agency, but the jurisdiction of the more important chiefs has been maintained. The whole body of chiefs is classified into seven grades in accordance with their jurisdictional privileges. The chiefs are also divided into three classes with reference to their position politically as regards the paramount power. The Political Agent exercises no control under any but exceptional circumstances over the management of their states by the thirteen chiefs in the first grade, who rule over seven-tenths of the whole province. The powers of those in the second are supplemented by the authority of the agent. In the case of the third grade, most of the administration is virtually vested in the political officers. The Political Agent has four assistants, each of whom supervises a division, or pránt, of the whole peninsula; a deputy agent is also posted to each division, and there is always a station officer with judicial powers in Rájkot. In each of these divisions there is one first class chief. The distribution of the charges is as follows:—

Political.

Jhaláwar, in the north-east corner, containing Dhrángadra, a first class state, three second, three third, two fourth, and two fifth under their chiefs; the total area being 2,914 square miles and the population 299,457. There are besides some fifty three small divisions, covering 1,123 square miles, and with a population of 120,021, under the direct management of the agent.

Gohelwár, to the south of Jhaláwár and south-east of the peninsula, contains Bhaunagar, a first class, one second, two third, and one fourth class state. The area is 4,433 square miles, and the population 537,062. There are in this division fifty-eight small estates under direct management, with an area of 198 miles and a population of 63,059.

Sorath, to the south and south-west, contains Junágarh, a first class state, one second, two third, three fifth, and four sixth, the area of which is altogether 5,275 square miles and population 609,548. There are nineteen small estates under management with an area of 162 square miles and a population of 42,294 souls.

The fourth division is called Hallár, and includes the north-west and north of the province. The first class state in it is Navánagar; there are four second class, three fourth class, and five fifth class states, the area of which is altogether 6,017 square miles with a population of 610,762. There are also eighteen small states under attachment, with an area of 422 square miles and a

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population of 38,435 souls. Thus 18,639 square miles of the whole province are under the native chiefs and 1,905 square miles under the administration of the Political Agent.

During the year no disturbances took place in any of the states. In Navánagar the heir-apparent, Bhimsingji, (called Kálubha), gave such trouble to his family that he has been formally disinherited and interned at Ahmednagar. The disputes of Morvi with Cutch still remain unsettled, but efforts are being made to induce Morvi to withdraw some of its claims as regards the gulf.

The province was visited twice by His Excellency the Governor. On the first occasion he merely stopped at Wadhwán, but afterwards returned for an extensive tour. At Bhaunagar, where he landed, he inaugurated the high school, and presented a Delhi banner to the Raja of Dhrángadra. After visiting Pálitána and Veráwal, His Excellency went to Junágarh and afterwards to Bántwa and Porbandar. To the chief of the latter state he presented the Delhi banner. He then touched at Navánagar before leaving the peninsula for Cutch. A special darbár was held at Rájkot by the Political Agent for the purpose of presenting the insignia of a K.C.S.I. to the chiefs of Navánagar and Dhrángadra. The Thakur of Limri, who has returned from England, was placed in charge of his state, subject to the supervision of the Political Agent. The Thakur of Morvi also was placed in joint charge of his. The separation of common from private land in Mália, the cause of the dispute mentioned in last year's report, has been effected by the divisional officer.

Season.

The season was one of great scarcity and hardship to the poorer classes. The rains failed at the time of sowing the early crops, and the cold weather harvest was also much affected by mildew and blight. The cotton crop failed in all but a small tract in Jhalawár. Drought and want of forage began to have their effect upon the cultivators and cattle early in 1878. Relief works were opened in March by all the larger states. Some of the trunk lines in progress under the Agency gave employment to many, but the works started by the states consisted chiefly of tank and well excavations. During the season no less than 14,137 wells were dug, mostly for irrigational purposes, and 137 tanks were either excavated or repaired. The states gave employment to an aggregate number of 56,741 persons daily; the larger freely admitting to their works the destitute subjects of their poorer neighbours.

Landlords' Court.

The Rajasthánik Court has been at work for nine months of the year on the footing on which it was placed in 1876. Its duty is to settle the disputes regarding shares in the land claimed from the state by subordinate landlords, most of whom are distantly connected with the ruling family. It has to survey and map the landed estate of each grassia, to fix his miscellaneous dues and define his obligations to his chief, both municipal and political. The court received 105 fresh suits during the year, decided 144, leaving 324 for disposal; 28 were amicably settled, and out of the 144 decisions, 64 per cent were in favour of the grassias. The map

of the estate now served by the chiefs on the grassias contains the actual as distinguished from the rightful holding.

Surveys. Surveys made considerable progress in Bhaunagar and Gondal. In the latter state the work is all but complete; but two years will be required to finish the whole of the operations throughout Bhaunagar. Fifty-five boundaries were defined this year, 51 of which were in the Jetpur taluka alone.

Bhaunagar. The largest of the states under management and in many respects the most important and progressive part of the province is that of Bhaunagar, which has been under joint administration for the last eight years. The young Ráwal, who was educated at the Rájkumar College, succeeded his minister as joint administrator at the beginning of April 1877. He was placed in sole charge after the close of the year. The cash balance in the treasury, when Government assumed the joint management, was Rs. 22,98,347; at the end of the last native revenue year (November 1877) it was Rs. 51,86,422. The average annual expenditure on public works during the eight years of joint administration was Rs. 6,09,900; 161 miles of bridged and 48 miles of unbridged road have been constructed. The town has been placed beyond reach of any apprehension of scarcity of water, and has been embellished by some of the finest and most commodious public buildings in the Presidency. The port has been improved and works commenced on a railway, forming part of a system which is to connect this town with the producing districts of the interior. The revenue during 1877-78 was Rs. 31,06,287, the expenditure Rs. 30,36,120, out of which Rs. 10,03,521 were spent on public works. The state also supports a high school with an average attendance of 95 boys, and 98 other schools attended by some 5,486 pupils. The survey operations cost about Rs. 50,000 and 340,970 acres were completed during the year.

Gondal. The young Thakur of Gondal is at the Rájkumar College, where his progress is satisfactory. This state was seriously affected by the scarcity. The cotton crop failed almost entirely, and, instead of getting 12,000 maunds as its share, the state only received 56 maunds, or ·046 of the average. Two roads were opened for relief purposes at a cost of Rs. 1,05,000. The Bhádar bridge and the civil buildings at the chief town were also carried on. The revenue of this state was Rs. 9,87,386; the expenditure Rs. 8,52,551. The cash balance is more than double what it was when the management was first undertaken by the Agent. The survey was completed of 59,865 acres at a cost of Rs. 0-2-6 per acre. There are 39 schools in the taluka with an average attendance of 2,123 pupils. The expenditure on education was Rs. 13,792.

Morvi. The chief of Morvi was admitted to a share in the joint administration of his state during the year and gives promise of becoming a good ruler. The rainfall was rather more favourable than in the rest of the province. Nevertheless, relief works had to be opened in March. The number of labourers on them averaged 4,260. The revenue of the state was Rs. 8,07,685, and the expenditure

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Rs. 7,49,493, of which public works absorbed Rs. 28,120. The disputes with Cutch have been alluded to before. It has been ruled that the jurisdiction over the waters of the inner gulf belongs to Cutch, and that Janghi, on the other side of the gulf, cannot be treated by Morvi as a foreign port. This state maintains 28 schools with 1,001 scholars.

Limri.

The young Thakur of Limri is now in charge of his state with limited jurisdiction, under the general supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, who reports that it is a pleasure to conduct business with a chief who takes such an interest and so direct a part in the general management of the state. The road connecting the chief town with the railway at Wadhwán is approaching completion. The cotton grown in this taluka during the season was the best exported from the whole province.

Wadhwán.

The young chief of Wadhwán is still attending the Rájkumar College, where he is high up in the first class. There was very little actual distress in the state during the year, but a good many labourers were given employment on the Morvi and Wadhwán road, part of which is approaching completion. The Bhogawa bridge, close to the town of Wadhwán, was opened for traffic this year.

Rájkot.

The young chief of Rájkot continues to administer his state in a most satisfactory manner. His chief town is the only one of the province into which the municipal system has been introduced. The average municipal revenue and expenditure are said to be Rs. 20,000. The organization for charitable relief here is said by the Agent to have been excellent.

Navánagar.

In addition to the trouble caused by the misconduct of the heir-apparent alluded to above, the Jam of Navánagar has had to contend against two other factions—one, that of a dismissed minister, the other a set of palace servants, called Khawáses, who have much influence. The finances of the state were inadequate to cope with the demands made upon them for relief, and a loan for the special purpose of opening public works was negotiated under the guarantee of Government. Roads were undertaken, and the water-supply of this city considerably improved by means of these additional funds.

Jetpur.

The Council of talukdars and Judicial Committee has worked well in Jetpur as regards the settlement of cases and disputes arising in villages held in partnership or in the large towns.

The administration of the remaining states of the province calls for no special comment.

Police.

The stipendiary police number 6,006, horse and foot, and cost this year Rs. 7,62,450. The system of village police established in 1873 seem to be improved a little, still it cannot yet be considered of any great efficiency. The number of offences reported was 15,546, or 2,557 more than in 1876. The number of persons arrested was 19,115, out of whom 18,653 were sent for trial. This is an increase of 3,994 and 4,781 respectively. Eleven

thousand one hundred and thirty-six were convicted against 9,100 last year, or a percentage to persons arrested of 58·25 and to persons brought to trial of 59·70. The percentages in 1876 were respectively 60·24 and 65·38. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 3,60,255; Rs. 1,37,700 were recovered. In 1876 the amount stolen was Rs. 2,66,843, out of which Rs. 71,127 were recovered. The percentage of recoveries is thus 38·22 against 26·65.

It is very probable that the increase of crime has not been as great as seems to be indicated by the above figures. The more regular organization of the courts, no doubt, admits of many offences being brought before them, which formerly would either have been endured passively, or settled by arbitration. Then, again, many more real offenders were apprehended or discovered than formerly, owing to the better training of the police. As regards the small percentage of stolen property recovered, it is reported first of all that, in the majority of cases, the value of property stolen is overstated, and again that in a year of scarcity many of the thefts are of articles of food which are consumed almost as soon as taken, and thus entered on the list as irrecoverable. There has been, no doubt, a large increase of offences against property during 1877-78 in the province, and notably of those of a serious nature. There were 118 robberies (eight being of the Government mail) and 45 dacoities, in which a total of 720 people were concerned; 261 of these were captured, but only 109 convicted. The number of Bahérwatias, or outlaws, is much decreased. Out of 26 on the register, 18 are merely in hiding to escape justice, and not in any way actively aggressive.

Criminal justice.

The courts of the Agency disposed of 1,497 original criminal cases and 50 appeals. Out of these, 1,429 original cases and 24 appeals were heard in the exercise of its direct or entire jurisdiction, and 68 and 26 respectively in the exercise of residuary jurisdiction; out of the aggregate of original cases, the Thánádars, or 3rd class magistrates, disposed of 75 per cent. Taking the work of the last seven years, 1,016 original cases and 44 appeals seem to be the average number of cases disposed of, and a notable increase has been apparent since 1875-76. Thirty-two cases were committed and tried during the year, against 27 in 1876. The total number of offences reported throughout the province was 18,565, or 2,120 more than last year; 30,449 persons were brought to trial against 25,083. Out of these 11,765 were discharged or acquitted, 15,370, or 50·48 per cent convicted, and 1,282 committed or referred; 1,966 remained untried at the end of the year. Fifty appeals were heard, in 28 of which the original sentence was upheld, in 8 altered, and in 14 reversed. The Political Agent disposed of 22 of these. The total number disposed of by the states, as well as by the Agency courts, was 1,192 out of 1,235 filed. Of these, 600 judgments of the lower courts were confirmed, in 300 modified, in 281 reversed, in 10 the proceedings were quashed, and in one further investigation was ordered.

Prisons.

There were altogether 130 places of confinement of all descriptions in the province, many being mere lock-ups. The number of admissions was 12,239, making a total of prisoners in

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confinement of 13,478, or more than last year by nearly 51 per cent. The daily average varies from 291 in Navánagar to 5 in one of the lock-ups; 2,193 persons were in jail at the end of the year. The total cost was Rs. 1,42,039.

Litigation.

The number of civil suits disposed of was 18,418 against 23,890 in 1876-77; 4,104 stood over at the end of the year. Out of the total, the Agency courts disposed of 1,359, 12 only being tried in the exercise of residuary jurisdiction. Out of 1,316 appeals on the files, 812 were decided and 504 remained unheard. The Agency courts heard 78 in the exercise of entire and 56 in the exercise of residuary jurisdiction. The decrease in the value of suits filed in these courts was Rs. 1,594; but in numbers the decrease amounted to 702. In the chiefs' courts the value increased, whilst the number considerably declined.

Registration.

Some system of registration is in force in several of the states, but is not recognized by the agency.

Season.

The cessation of rains in July and August was very unfavourable to the monsoon crops of grain and to cotton. In some districts, however, a fair cold weather crop was grown under the assistance of the later rains of October. Prices rose at once and continued very high, with the exception of a short interval in the cold weather, till the beginning of the new year.

Trade.

Grain was imported to a considerable quantity, both by rail and sea; the value of that brought by sea, in excess of the imports of last year, being Rs. 30,27,115, or about 250 per cent. The export of cotton was much less than in the preceding year, but still amounted to 904,270 cwt. In consequence of the increased proportion of imports to exports, bullion has been passing to the amount of Rs. 15,27,100 out of the province contrary to the usual course of Káthiáwár trade. The import value of bullion was Rs. 32,11,279, or about Rs. 10,00,000 less than that of last year. The excess value of exports over imports was Rs. 53,495, exclusive of the railway traffic. The total value of exports by sea was Rs. 2,04,12,402, and of imports Rs. 2,03,58,907.

The cultivation of the Hinganghát variety of cotton in Bhaunagar has proved unsuccessful, as also has that of safflower and foreign tobacco, which has been abandoned. The same number of mills and spindles were at work there as in 1876, but the outturn has been greater. This state, too, has been very successful in tree-planting. There are signs of an increased export trade in building-stone, and marble of good quality is to be obtained near Navánagar and Gondal.

Public works.

The Agency engineer has expended during the year Rs. 1,69,076 on roads, Rs. 1,94,722 on bridges, Rs. 73,194 on buildings, Rs. 23,163 on repairs. The system of trunk lines of road is still being carried out. The works under construction during the year 1877-78 were—between Rájkot and Wadhwán; Wadhwán and Limri; Jetpur and Virpur; Rájkot and Sardhar; Rájkot and Joria; Kandorna and Ranawao; and Jetpur and Dhoraji.

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The chief bridges opened for traffic during the year are the Bhádar and Saran, both near Jetpur. Jails were built there and at Bilkha, travellers' rest-houses enlarged and improved on various roads, and additions to the Rájkumar College effected. The much-wanted road between Junágarh and Viráwal, its sea-port, is still in progress, but no intimation is given as to when the Nawáb will have it opened for traffic. The Rána of Porbandar and the chiefs of Jetpur have entrusted the execution of the roads and buildings within their states to the Agency engineer.

Post Office.

The post office system has been developed considerably during the year. There are 71 offices against 45 in 1876-77, 203 boxes against 94, and 74 rural messengers, or 24 more than last year.

Health.

There was one sharp outbreak of cholera at Viráwal in May 1877, and this disease also made its appearance in parts of Jhaláwar in January 1878, but did not spread on either occasion. Small-pox was prevalent for a short time in different parts of the peninsula, but the activity of the vaccinating officers seems to have prevented its gaining ground. During the year 81,382 primary operations and 3,537 re-vaccinations took place, the percentage of successful results being 92·1 and 72·2 respectively. The number of state vaccinators was 36, besides the nine medical officers in charge of dispensaries, and the Government vaccinator acting under the inspector.

Dispensaries.

There are now 46 hospitals or dispensaries open, of which seven were opened during 1877-78.

Education.

Twenty-one schools were opened during the year. The total number is now 488, attended by 28,171 pupils. A new high school was opened at Navánagar, making the fourth in this province. There are 46 girls' schools with 1,662 scholars. The percentage of scholars to population is 1·2, and there is a school for every 41 square miles of the country, and to every 4,739 of the population. The Rájkumar College is now attended by 35 pupils, and the Agent reports most favourably of the results of the training received there on the young chiefs. The latest arrival at the college is the minor chief of Sávánur, who has been previously under instruction in Dhárwár. The young chief of Bánsda has also joined, and arrangements are in progress to send the other minor chief under the Súrat Agency.

CAMBAY.

CAMBAY.

This small state covers an area of 350 square miles, and has a population, according to the census of 1872, of 83,494 souls. The revenue is about Rs. 4,00,000. The Nawáb takes personally a considerable share in the administration, and has conferred some of his authority upon his sons. No administrative details are available. The Political Agent reports that owing to a popular appointment to the post of chief judicial authority, more confidence is felt in the administration of justice, and the effect upon the trading classes has been most beneficial.

The Delhi banner was presented by the Political Agent in November 1877 in due form. One boundary dispute of long

CAMBAY.

standing was settled, and it is said that there now remains no other to be decided.

The Nawáb has been at last induced to consent to close the salt-works in Cambay, which have been open for the last thirty-seven years. In 1876-77, the share paid to the Nawáb amounted to Rs. 58,136. A fair sum in compensation, namely, Rs. 40,000 per annum, based on the average of the Nawáb's share of the receipts since the works were opened, was offered, and accepted, and the salt pans have since been destroyed. Trade in this state has been brisk during the year, partly owing to the prevailing high prices of grain. The Ráhadári collections, which are shared by Government, show an increase of Rs. 3,224.

There are two primary and 29 indigenous schools; 288 pupils are under instruction in the former and 954 in the latter. The Nawáb contributed Rs. 500 to the Government school. The numbers attending are somewhat less than last year, but the Political Agent reports favourably of the schools on the whole.

REWA KA'NTA.

REWAKA'NTA.

This district lies along the Gujárát and Central India frontier between the rivers Tapti and Máhi. It derives its name from the Narbada, or Rewa, that passes through it from east to west. The total area is 4,790 square miles with a population of about 401,842 and a revenue of Rs. 15,60,000. It contains one first and five second class states; the remaining fifty-five are very small, averaging about thirty square miles of territory to each. They are classed into three groups, called Mewási, probably on account of the character originally borne by the inhabitants. Two of these groups are situated on the borders of the Máhi river, and one on the Nerbada. The latter, called Sankhera, is the largest, with an area of 312 square miles, in which are twenty-six petty states. The Pándu Mewás is only 74 square miles in extent, but contains twenty-two small states. Dorka includes three estates in an area of 8½ square miles. It is managed like the other two by a Thánádar with magisterial powers. Two of the second class and ten of the Mewási states are under the direct administration of the Political Agent. The total area thus managed is 985 square miles, or nearly one-fifth of the district. The revenue of this portion is Rs. 3,10,200.

Two special darbárs were held during the year by the Political Agent. At the one held in Bária, the chiefs of Bária and Chota Udepur were presented with due ceremony with the Delhi banners in commemoration of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India. Similar banners were presented to the chiefs of Lunawárá, Sunth, and Balasinore, at Lunawára.

A scarcity of rainfall affected the whole of the district, except the Narbada Mewás and the state of Rájpipla. The lower classes were put to great hardships, with the usual result of an increase in the number of offences against property. Except in one

state, however, no serious disturbances took place, and when relief-works were set on foot by the chief of that state, the Bhils and Naikras remained peaceably at work on them. A special officer was appointed this year to investigate the claims to certain girás and wánta rights, made by residents of this district against the Baroda state. No Border court was held on the Meywar frontier during the season, as the scarcity within the Rewa Kánta itself and the temporary amalgamation of that charge with the charge of the Panch Máháls made the work of the Political Agent heavier than usual. REWA KA'NTA

With regard to the different states under this agency, the Political Agent reports that Rájpipla had a fair season, and that the Rajá has commenced the road towards Anklesar on the railway, from Nandod, his capital. The jail has been completed, and is said to be most satisfactorily constructed. The state police have been working well, and no complaints have been made of offences committed by the inhabitants of this district against their neighbours. This is the largest state under this agency, and has an area of 1,514 square miles, a population of about 120,000, and a revenue estimated at Rs. 8,00,000. Rájpipla.

The state of Chota Udepur covers 873 square miles, contains a population of 62,913, and has a revenue of about Rs. 3,00,000. It was this year the scene of a serious quarrel between the chief and his eldest son, which happily ended in an amicable settlement of the points in dispute. A second cause of controversy was the neglect of the chief to appoint a minister, after dismissing the former one. As the lower classes were being driven by want to commit serious depredations in the district, and there appeared to be no one responsible for the administration of the state, a minister was appointed by the Political Agent and subsequently accepted by the chief. An engineer was brought up to open relief-works, and before the close of the year, matters were going on harmoniously in all quarters. ChotaUdepur

The young chief of Bária, who has been educated at the Rájkumar College, was placed in charge of his state in November 1876. His territory is 813 square miles in extent, with a revenue of Rs. 1,75,000, from a population of 52,421. He has submitted an account of the administration of his state, and is reported to have retained in its entirety the system introduced during his minority. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 1,86,443 and the expenditure Rs. 1,96,881, out of which Rs. 40,283 were spent on public works, chiefly roads. Bária.

The Nawab Bábi of Balásinore has completed a road towards the newly-opened railway station at Páli, and has begun to build a dispensary. During the drought he opened some small relief-works and made concessions as regards assessment to all who built new wells in their land. Balásinore.

One more estate (Dhamásra) in the Sankhera Mewás was voluntarily placed under the direct management of the Agent by the chief in consequence of the debts of the latter. Mewás.

REWA KA'NTA States under direct management. Lunawára.

The most important of the states under direct administration is Lunawára, with an area of 388 square miles, a population of 74,813, and revenue of Rs. 1,29,000. The chief, now nineteen years old, has been nearly four years at the Rájkumar College, and is now gaining a knowledge of the affairs of his state by attending the court of the Assistant Political Agent. The revenue of this state during 1877-78 was Rs. 1,37,204 and the expenditure Rs. 1,28,807, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 8,397, or Rs. 6,000 more than the excess of last year. The state debt stands at Rs. 64,662. Rs. 7,843 were expended on public works. The survey settlement has been introduced into two talukas during the year, thus leading to the abolition of the former revenue system throughout the state. Inquiries into alienations are in progress.

Sunth.

The state of Sunth is under the same Assistant Political Agent as has charge of Lunawára. The area is 394 square miles, containing a population of 49,675 and yielding a revenue of Rs. 90,000. The chief, a minor, is being educated at the Rájkumar College. The revenue this year was Rs. 1,01,472 and the disbursements were in all Rs. 1,08,411. The decrease is most marked in sayer revenue and the receipts from fees on civil suits. Public works were carried out to the amount of Rs. 8,219, of which Rs. 3,000 were spent on communications.

Mewás.

The most important Mewás states under attachment are Mándwa and Wajiria, the finances of both of which, especially of the latter, are in a satisfactory condition.

Police.

The federal police cost Rs. 31,682 or Rs. 6,000 less than last year. The states which employ their own police also furnish certain statistics of crime. From these it appears that 2,319 persons were arrested against 1,317 in 1,876; out of these 1,614 were convicted, or about the same proportion, 70 per cent., as last year. The estimated value of property stolen was Rs. 53,792, of which Rs. 10,418 worth, or 19 per cent., was recovered. Last year Rs. 30,048 worth was stolen and 27 per cent. recovered. The decrease is doubtless due to the nature of the offences and of the property taken, great part of which was consumed almost on the spot by the starving Bhils or Naikras who had stolen it.

Criminal justice.

There are in the district one third class, five second class, one first class magistrate, and one sessions judge. The Political Agent, as sessions judge and magistrate of the district, tried 30 cases, and out of 142 accused, convicted 82·39 per cent. The seven other magistrates disposed of 651 cases affecting 1,277 accused, out of whom they convicted 867 or 67·88 per cent. The chief increase was in offences against property, of which there were 346 more than in 1876-77; out of these 73 were serious and 192 ordinary thefts. Murders were 22 against 7; culpable homicides 14 against 7; dacoities 39 against 9; and house-breaking with theft 345 against 264. The increase is attributed to the failure of grain crops and the difficulty of obtaining a subsistence. Three men were sentenced to death, two transported for life, 253 flogged, and 170 sentenced to imprisonment in excess of six months. Rs. 12,551 were realized in fines from 1,119 sentences.

Prisons.

There are four good

jails and 19 lock-ups. The daily average number of persons in confinement was 339 against 288½ last year. REWA KA'NTA

The states under their own rulers furnish no returns of civil litigation. In the courts under the agency, 788 suits were disposed of, leaving 54 at the end of the year. Only 441 fresh suits were filed in all the courts against 1,399 in 1876-77. The decrease is attributed to the fact that the creditors know that their debtors are insolvent, and so abstain from suing them. Nine civil appeals remained unheard at the end of the year in the court of the Political Agent, whose time was much occupied with the affairs of Chota Udepur. Civil justice.

The rainfall was only 22·10 inches, the average being 37 inches. The early crops failed, and the lower classes had recourse to roots and herbs till the relief-works were opened in the different states. Season.

There are four dispensaries open in this district, namely, at Nándod, Lunawára, Rámpur and Bária. A dispensary building has just been begun in Balásinore. Health.

The number of patients treated daily at Lunawára was on an average 60·8, and at Rámpur in Sunth 46·6. The cost was Rs. 2,526 and Rs. 913 respectively. Cholera broke out during the year towards the south of the district in Balásinore. Medicines were sent and suitable arrangements made.

The total number of vaccination operations was 15,907, or more than in 1876-77 by 2,559; of these, about 97·08 were successful. The cost of the establishments, which consist of twelve vaccinators, was Rs. 2,775.

There are in the district 63 boys' schools with an average attendance of 3410·2. At the three girls' schools, the attendance was 94·9. No new schools were opened during the year.

NA'RUKOT.

The area of the state is 143 square miles, the population 6,837, mostly Naikras and Kolis of a very low class. It is administered by the Agent to the Governor, Panch Máháls. The rainfall of 1877 was scanty and caused a failure of crops and fodder. The inhabitants, however, remained quietly at home, and showed none of that disposition to take to a lawless life in the jungles, for which they were once noted. The introduction of the revenue survey was deferred in consequence of the unfavourable circumstances of the season. NA'RUKOT.

The detachment from the Panch Máháls police force, which is assigned for duty in this state, consists of 3 mounted and 37 foot. The number of arrests was 96, and the proportion of convictions to persons brought to trial 88 per cent. against 71·57 last year. The percentage of stolen property recovered fell from Rs. 79-9-6 to Rs. 32-3-9, as shown below:—

Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage.	
1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Rs. 485-2-6	Rs. 608-0-0	Rs.361-14-6	Rs. 196-0-0	79·59	32·23

NA'RUKOT.

The number of persons brought to trial and the cases disposed of during the year were 119 and 105 respectively. Out of the 79 cases reported, 74 were disposed of by the second class magistrate at Jámbughora, the chief town, and five by the Political Agent.

No appeals were made during the year.

Prisoners.

Convicts sentenced to not more than 15 days' imprisonment are confined in the lock-up at Jámbughora. The rest are sent to the jails in the Panch Máháls. The details of the convicts confined in Jámbughora are given in the following table :—

Prisons.	No. of Prisoners.		Total, 1877.	Last year, 1876.	Daily Average.		Total Cost.
	Remaining from last year.	Admitted.			1877.	1876.	
1	0	47	47	23	1·35	·6	Rs. 117-8-9

Litigation.

No civil suits were filed or disposed of during the year.

Cultivation.

The cultivation is of the most rude description, and chiefly consists of wálra, or sowing seed in ground roughly covered with the ashes of trees cleared off it. Another favourite mode of tillage is by turning up the soil of the sides of the hills with a small pickaxe. The assessment is levied by a plough-tax, or by a fixed payment on each wálra (or kumri) cultivation.

Season.

The season is reported to have been one of the driest on record, and the rainfall (22·3) half the average of the preceding three years.

Forests.

The teak jungle is carefully reserved, but inferior timber and firewood are allowed to be cut for exportation on a fee of Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 4, respectively, per cart-load. The decrease in revenue from this source has been considerable, owing partly to less demand, but also to the want of draught power in the district, where fodder was scanty and dear.

Public works.

Rs. 849 were spent on public works, such as road and jungle clearances. One well was sunk during the year.

Revenue.

The gross revenue was Rs. 10,487, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,706. The chief items of this decrease are forest receipts, where it amounts to Rs. 500, and transit duties. The decrease in the latter is nominal, as only eight months' receipts from the contractor are brought to account during the year against the twelve months shown in 1876-77. The difference is therefore a matter of adjustment.

Vital statistics.

The registration of births and deaths is said to be imperfect. According to the returns, there is an increase of 52 births and 61 deaths.

The number of patients, exclusive of Government employés, treated by the hospital assistant in medical charge of the police detachment, was 613, at a cost of Rs. 120 to local funds.

Vaccination.

No vaccination operations took place this year.

The school at Jámbughora was poorly attended, owing to the scarcity in the district. The average daily attendance was 24·1 against 33·52 last year. The cost of the school was Rs. 300 against Rs. 376 in 1876-77.

SOUTHERN GUJA'RA'T.

SOUTHERN GUJA'RA'T.

There are three small states under the supervision of the Agent to the Governor at Súrat. One of these, Sachin, lies immediately to the south and south-west of the city of Súrat. The other two, Bánsda and Dharampur, are situated to the east of the southern sub-divisions of the collectorate, between them and the Dáng forests. The largest of these three states is Dharampur, with an area of 790 square miles and a population of 74,592. Bánsda covers 240 square miles, and Sachin about 35. The population is 32,154 and 18,062 respectively. Those two last states are under the direct management of Government during the minority of their chiefs.

DHARAMPUR.

DHARAMPUR.

This territory contains a population of 74,592 souls, mostly cultivators of the lower class. The revenue is about Rs. 2,50,000. A large part of the state is covered with forest, or is otherwise unarable. Towards the south-east it borders on the Peint state, and on the east it reaches the Dáng forests. The chief is a Rájput of ancient lineage, and well connected with other states. A darbár was held at Dharampur this year, at which a Delhi banner was presented with proper ceremony to the chief by the Agent. The municipal system is being introduced into Dharampur. The chief has entered into arrangements with the Political Agent of the Dángs for the preservation of the valuable timber in the forests. He has set up six schools with a fair attendance. The Agent speaks very favourably of the administration of the state and of the cordiality of the relations of the chief with the British officers with whom he comes into contact.

BA'NSDA'.

BA'NSDA'.

The ruling family of Bánsdá belongs to a distinguished branch of the Rájput race. The chief is at present 13 years old, and during the period under review was being educated at the Rájkumar College, where he seems to have advanced both in his studies and in general progress. His territory is under the administration of a native superintendent. Survey operations are in progress. Twelve villages were settled last year and eight this. Measurements and maps are completed for all these. In the time of the late chief the practice of leasing out villages was in force, and the villages are surveyed as the terms of these contracts expire. Preparations for completing the survey of 25 more villages next season are being made. The demand for culturable waste in settled villages has increased, and as the survey system is being introduced cautiously and modified to suit the peculiarities of the low class agricultural population, it is probable that it will prove a success both to the treasury and the cultivator. Village officers with fixed emoluments are being established in settled villages. Some steps have been taken

towards preserving trees, but hitherto no system of conservancy has been put in force. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,86,570, out of which Rs. 91,668 were on account of land revenue, Rs. 6,287 abkári, and Rs. 8,698 compensation from Government for the abolition of transit duties. The actual expenditure was Rs. 1,72,453. The balance to the credit of the state was Rs. 75,933 in cash, Rs. 3,04,300 invested in Government paper, and Rs. 278 on loan. The amount expended on public works was Rs. 1,639 ordinary, and Rs. 13,605 extraordinary. The most important works were two residences for the chief, a bridge, a weir across the Bánsdá river, a post office, and two rest-houses. One road was in progress towards the forest territory and one towards the British frontier. The dispensary, opened in 1876-77, afforded relief to 3,304 patients, mostly of the lower classes. 1,082 vaccinations were performed, or 236 less than the year before. There are five schools, with an attendance of 206 pupils. Out of the 171 cases tried, none seem to have been of a serious nature. Thirty-three civil suits were on the files, out of which thirty were decided within the year. Forty-one boundary disputes were settled and 21 remain for decision, out of which 17 are on the Gaekwar's frontier.

SACHIN.

SACHIN.

This small state is under an offshoot of the Abyssinian family of Janjira. The present chief is a boy of 13. The state is administered by an assistant to the Agent. The population is 18,062 souls. The revenue for the year was Rs. 1,77,173 and the opening balance Rs. 1,51,782. Expenditure Rs. 1,84,988. Including deposits, the closing balance was Rs. 1,43,965. The survey classification of three villages was completed, and the settlement will probably be introduced next season. Six hundred and seventy-seven acres of arable land remained unoccupied at the end of the year. Rs. 52,508 have been spent on public works this year. The U'n bridge, the Bhimpur causeway, a prison at Sachin, and improvements to the main road to Súrat were the chief works undertaken. A new school and a rest-house were also constructed in Sachin, in addition to ordinary road repairs. The planting experiments on the sand-hills near Dumas have been successful, both as regards the prevention of further drift and the production of marketable colocynth. The new dispensary was opened in January, and has been attended by 1,360 out-door patients. Its cost up to July was Rs. 1,431. The total revenue, exclusive of deposits and advances recoverable, was less than that of last year by Rs. 10,218, chiefly on account of remissions granted. The actual expenditure exceeded that of last year by Rs. 44,183, owing to the large sums laid out on public works. The season was unusually bad, without, however, causing actual distress. A few cases of cholera occurred; otherwise the public health was good. The number of persons vaccinated was 286. One hundred and seventeen criminal cases and 139 civil suits were disposed of. None of the former were of a serious nature, except two cases of culpable homicide. There are three state and two indigenous schools open. The health of the young Nawáb and his brother has so far improved that they are to be sent to the Rájkumar College next term.

MARA'THA' STATES.

KHA'NDESH DA'NGS.

KHA'NDESH DANGS.

This group of small states is situated chiefly in a wild country under forest. It is divided into three parts. The six Mewás states are in the north, with a population of about 7,000 and a revenue of Rs. 41,780; south of the Mewás are the Dáng states, seven in number, covering about 1,000 square miles, and containing a population of 19,000 souls. The estate of Surgána lies south of the Dángs, between them and the Peint state. It is larger than the rest, having an area of 350 square miles, and a population of 8,023. It yields a revenue of about Rs. 10,000.

One estate, Chikhli Mewás, has been under attachment since 1874. Its revenue during the year 1877-78 was Rs. 1,053, or about 255 more than in 1876. Its forests are being preserved on the Government system. The Wards' estate of Lingpur also yielded an increased revenue, this year's receipts being Rs. 1,630 against Rs. 1,490. The young chief attends a neighbouring school.

Crime.

There are no special police entertained, but the Agent reports that the chiefs give the aid of their followers in tracking offenders. Four cases were tried in the year, 2 of violence and 2 offences against property; out of 7 accused, 3 were convicted. The chiefs exact a sort of feudal homage of men and service from their subordinates, many of whom can bring up 30 to 50 archers when called upon. The natives of these states are poor and thriftless, who do not themselves cultivate in the Dángs. The land there on which a crop can be raised is almost invariably let to a race of kunbis from the Konkán. In the Mewás states a rude sort of agriculture is carried on for subsistence. The chief wealth of both Dángs and Mewás states lies in their forest products. In the Gawhali state the revenue consisted this year of about Rs. 700 from the land, Rs. 1,400 from abkári, and Rs. 20,000 from timber fees. The grazing also brings in some small income. Transit dues are still levied by the chief of Surgána. One case of misconduct on the part of one of the Parsi liquor-shopkeepers, who lives in the Dángs, has been found out, and the offender punished. The Agent believes the influence of this class to be hurtful to the Bhils and other wild tribes. One darbár has been held, at which 15 chiefs attended and remained in the camp, entertained by the Agent, for some days.

PEINT.

PEINT.

Peint is a small state, lying below the line of the western ghâts, having an area of 850 square miles and a population, according to the census of 1872, of 47,038. The revenue is about Rs. 56,450. Since the death of the last ruler in 1837, without male heirs, the territory has been directly administered by the collector of Násik, as Political Agent, for the benefit of the daughter of the last Rája and the state in general. After deduction of the total cost of administration, two-thirds of the surplus revenue were made over

PEINT.

to the Begum, and the remaining third spent on the improvement of the country. In January 1878, the Begum died, and, as she never married, the state will lapse to the British Government. The country is hilly and unfertile; the population, as a rule, live contentedly by a sort of cultivation that yields little beyond a moderate subsistence.

Survey.

Survey measurements have been applied to the rice-lands only, and the land revenue is collected by a cess on ploughs or on axes according to the mode of cultivation carried on.

The present rates are guaranteed till 1880. The Political Agent reports that the people are, for their class, well off, and, being contented with very little, seldom commit serious criminal offences.

Protection.

The Mámlátdar is invested with the powers of a second class sub-magistrate; the Political Agent with those of a sessions judge. Besides the village police, there are 42 of the Násik district constables, maintained at a total cost of Rs. 5,800 per annum. The number of cases investigated during the year was 87 against 84 of last year. Most of these were petty cases of grain-theft or hurt. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested was 58·67 against 28·31 in 1876. The value of property stolen was Rs. 350 against 1,329 last year, but only Rs. 68 were recovered against Rs. 1,070 recovered last year. The percentage of recoveries has thus fallen from 80·57 to 48·57. The second class magistrate tried 84 cases and the sessions judge 3. The former convicted 98 out of 166 and acquitted 68. Out of five persons committed to the sessions court, four were acquitted. There were no appeals made during the year. Accused persons sentenced to less than one month's imprisonment are confined in the lock-up at Peint. Longer sentences are carried out either at Násik or Tanna.

Litigation.

As regards civil justice, the revenue officer is invested with powers of a second class sub-judge, an appeal lying from his decision to the Political Agent, who exercises the jurisdiction of a district judge. The latter during the year decided one case brought by the late Kárbhári to recover arrears of a pension said to have been granted by the Begum. The subordinate court disposed of 65 cases out of 84 on his files, of the total value of Rs. 2,760. This is an increase of 20, notably in suits on written obligations and accounts stated under Rs. 500 in value. Sixteen were contested and 29 decided *ex-parte*.

No appeals were made during 1877.

Season.

The rainfall was only 41·85, or less than half the fall of the past four years, which averages 87·26. It was, however, favourably distributed throughout the cultivating season, and the crops were not below the ordinary outturn. Prices were much as in 1876, but a good deal above those that prevailed up to that date.

Revenue.

Land revenue realized Rs. 28,095, or Rs. 737 less than last year. Forest receipts, too, on account of general depression of trade, only realized Rs. 17,775 against Rs. 23,288 in 1876. The abkári and intoxicating drug farms fetched better prices and show an increase, the total being Rs. 4,807 against Rs. 3,701 last

season, or an increase of Rs. 1,106. The total revenue collected was about Rs. 52,405. There were no remissions or balances. Rs. 10,579 were spent on public works, of which Rs. 3,415 were on roads. There is little, if any, internal trade beyond that in necessaries of life, carried on by village shop-keepers. The chief exports are wood and bamboos, and the trade in them is conducted principally by merchants from without. The want of roads is the chief impediment to the opening out of the state.

The number of births registered was 952 and deaths 1,020. The dispensary was attended by 73 in-door and 1,959 out-door patients, showing the large increase of 461, or more than 30 per cent. The Political Agent remarks that confidence in the efficacy of European remedies is gaining ground in this most unhealthy district. Ague and diarrhœa were the prevalent diseases of the season. The number of primary vaccinations performed was 1,359 against 1,778 last year. There are 8 vernacular schools attended by 318 pupils, a decrease of 21. The total amount spent on education was Rs. 2,810.

JAWHA'R.

Area, 540 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 37,306; Revenue, 1877-78, about Rs. 54,600.

JAWHA'R.

This is the first year during the whole of which the administration has been carried on by the chief in person. He received charge in December 1876 from the Political Agent, Tanna, and for some time his minister carried on most of the administration. The chief proposes to introduce the survey system as soon as he can get a party from the survey department of Government to begin measurements. A slight addition has been made to the police force. Out of 75 persons arrested, 51 were convicted, or 68 per cent. The value of property stolen was 785 against Rs. 2,161 last year, and the recoveries were 669, or 72·2 per cent, which shows an improvement of 31 per cent. The criminal courts dealt with 359 accused, or 104 more than in 1876-77; of these 160 were discharged or acquitted, and 189 convicted. The five appeals made were heard by the minister and not by the chief. Four sentences were modified and one confirmed. There is one jail in which either 92 or 96 convicts were confined; from the returns it is not clear which figures are correct. Seventy-five civil suits were on the files this year, of which 29 were settled, leaving 46 for disposal.

The season was by no means a favourable one, and the rice and other crops were not up to the average. The accounts for the year are not shown in a trustworthy form, but seem to indicate a slight increase in receipts. The expenditure was Rs. 41,961, and the total receipts for ten months Rs. 56,216. The chief has introduced the English calendar year as the period for which his accounts are henceforth to be kept. He has therefore only shown them for this year, a broken period.

The expenditure on public works was about Rs. 1,440, but the Agent reports that more is needed for the maintenance of two main roads, constructed at considerable cost during the chief's minority.

JAWHA'R.

The registers show 278 births and 253 deaths, or an increase of 106 and 19 respectively, as compared with last year's figures.

The chief is proposing to build a dispensary; meanwhile, his own medical officer dispenses European medicines to the public. There is one vaccinator, who performed 872 operations at a cost of Rs. 289. There are three schools, the cost of which was Rs. 940, the number of pupils being 80 against 86 last year. The chief has abolished forced labour, offered specially light conditions to those who wish to take up waste land for cultivation, and reduced, in a small degree, the duty he levies on exports. He also has paid some attention to forest conservancy.

JANJIRA.

Area, 150 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 72,000; Revenue, 1877-78, about Rs. 3,22,996.

JANJIRA.

This state lies along the coast south of Alibág, in the Kolábá collectorate, as far as the creek dividing that district from Ratnágiri. It was originally occupied by the Habshi, or Abyssinian admirals of the Musalman rulers of Delhi. The present chief, Nawáb Sidi Ibrahim Khan Yákub Khan, is their descendant. The state is under the political superintendence of the agent at Kolábá, whose assistant resides at Janjira. The Nawáb agreed, in 1870, to certain stipulations as to his administration, and has since scrupulously adhered to the greater part of them. It is the expressed wish of Government that the Political Agent should interfere with the Nawab's revenue arrangements as little as possible, and never without cogent reason.

The chief event worth recording that happened this year was a series of riots at the Ganpati religious festival in September 1877, originating in sectarian hatred between the Mahomedans and Hindus, and partially connived at by some of the officials. In order to avoid such disturbances in future, the Nawáb has issued an order regulating processions and public ceremonies, in consultation with the leading men of both religions. Two judicial appointments were abolished during the year, and a servant of the British Government, selected by the Nawáb, has been appointed minister with civil and magisterial powers.

Police.

There are 60 stipendiary police, maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,534, under the supervision of the Assistant Agent. The number of offences reported was 619, or 86 more than in the year before. According to the returns submitted, in over 80 per cent of the cases in which persons were discharged without trial, the complaints were compounded or withdrawn, and of all sent for trial only 14·15 per cent convicted.

The amount of property stolen was Rs. 3,647 against Rs. 4,410. Out of this Rs. 3,151 were recovered. The percentage of recoveries was thus 86·42, and shows a decrease of 8·43 as compared with that of 1876-77.

Criminal justice.

The courts dealt with 1,425 persons, of whom 1,188 were acquitted or discharged, and 204 convicted, 31 were committed or referred. The slight increase in crime was owing to the riots alluded

JANJIRA.

to above. Three appeals were heard, in all of which the original sentence was confirmed. The only serious case decided was a dacoity committed at the end of last year, and mentioned in the report of 1876-77. The agency chief constable was charged with bribery and malpractices in eight instances. He was tried on three, and in the least serious one a conviction was passed. Out of Rs. 1,042 inflicted as fine, Rs. 935 have been recovered. Six persons were sentenced to transportation and eight to imprisonment for more than six months.

Prisons.

The Murud jail contained 63 prisoners during the year, the daily average being 24·45 against 20·13 in 1876-77. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 3,692.

Litigation.

The number of civil suits for disposal has somewhat decreased, being 312 against 377 of last year. The number decided was 234 as compared with 311 last year; the percentage is 68 against 69 of the cases on the file. The arrears were 78 against 66. Sixty-seven appeals were disposed of out of 127.

Forests.

One great source of the Nawáb's revenue is the forests in his territory. A Government forest officer has examined the condition and capabilities of these during the year, and the Nawáb has agreed not to let contracts for cutting in future without consulting the Agent. It seems that the wood is much cut down by cultivators for burning on the land as manure, and by men who are allowed contracts for supplying the Bombay market with firewood.

Trade.

The imports were chiefly grain, ghee, and necessaries of life, the total value being given as Rs. 70,150. The exports consist chiefly of wood and betel-nut (sopari), and the value of the trade in these is said to have been Rs. 69,620. Few public works of any importance have ever been carried out in this state, which is practically without cart-roads.

Revenue.

The receipts of the state amounted in 1877-78 to Rs. 3,22,905, out of which Rs. 29,18,568 and Rs. 12,514 were from land revenue and customs respectively. The disbursements by the Nawáb are not given with any degree of correctness. The agency cost Rs. 16,000, and the judicial, magisterial, and jail expenses paid through the Agent, to Rs. 12,680.

Health.

There is a medical officer at the Janjira agency. During the year 596 patients were treated by him against 525 last year. The chief prevailing diseases were fever and diarrhœa.

Vaccination.

The vaccinator performed 1,052 operations, of which 969 were successful, against 1,569 in 1876-77. The cost of this department was Rs. 233, paid in grain.

Instruction.

The number of regularly established schools was 14, the same as last year. The average attendance was also nearly the same, being 460·7 against 461·5. The number on the rolls decreased from 689 to 575. The receipts under this heading were Rs. 3,747 and the disbursements Rs. 3,738. The number of boys that left the schools was 367, whilst 253 were admitted. Education in this state is

JANJIRA.

nominally compulsory, though no attempt is made at coercion. The Agent reports a disinclination of Mahomedans towards learning Maráthi, although all the official business of the state is conducted in that language.

There are 41 indigenous schools with 353 pupils. The education of the younger sons of the Nawáb, including that of the only one born of a legal marriage, is not progressing satisfactorily at Janjira, nor is there likelihood of improvement whilst the boys are subject to home influences.

SAWANT WA'RI.

SAWANT WA'RI.

This state lies between the Ratnágiri collectorate, a strip of which cuts it off from the sea, and the Portuguese territory of Goa. It covers an area of some 900 square miles, contains a population of about 190,814 souls, and has a revenue of Rs. 3,04,278. The chief, one of the Bhonslé family, is a minor, and at present attends the Rájkumar College in Rájkot. The state has been administered by the British Government since 1838. During the year one darbár was held for the purpose of conferring a title of honour on an old servant of the state, who has also been appointed minister. This office, which had fallen into abeyance, has been revived, partly to relieve the Political Superintendent from some of the routine work, partly with the view of training an officer for the duties of minister, which will be a heavy and responsible post when the young chief is put in charge of the administration. The special judicial assistant temporarily appointed has been retained permanently with additional jurisdiction. The local cess for public works and education was introduced into the state during the year, and an overseer of public works and an inspector of schools were appointed.

Surveys.

The survey of the state is in progress, but only a small detachment could be spared by the Government survey department. About 10,372 acres were measured and 25,256 acres classed. The settlement was introduced into thirty villages and is expected to raise the revenue from them by about 20 per cent. The whole cost of the survey operations was Rs. 37,582.

Wards' estates.

Sixteen estates are under direct administration; some heavily involved in debt. The financial position of the largest, however, that of Shrirám Sáwant Bhonslé, cousin of the chief, is satisfactory.

Police.

The police duties are performed by a local corps, from which 290 men were specially entertained for them, or one to 658 of the population. The total cost was Rs. 33,167. The number of cases reported was 1,152 and of persons arrested 500. Last year they were respectively 1,079 and 635. The returns include this year the work of the Kotwal of the town of Wári, as well as that of the district police. Of 496 persons sent for trial, 287 were convicted, or 57·8 per cent against 63·8 per cent last year. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested is 57·4. The value of property stolen was Rs. 4,220 against 2,925 in 1876-77, and the percentage recovered was 40·2 against 38·1. The scarcity of food had the usual result of causing an increase in the number of petty thefts reported to

the police, in many of which the offender could not be brought to trial. The number of accidental deaths rose from 53 to 81, the increase being chiefly in cases of drowning during floods.

Criminal justice.

The courts in this state are four magistrates of the second class, one of the first, and one sessions judge. The number of persons dealt with was 766; out of these 578 were convicted, 224 discharged or acquitted, and one person remained untried at the end of the year. Fourteen persons were sentenced to imprisonment for periods in excess of six months and 163 for shorter periods, 29 were whipped and 329 fined. Out of Rs. 1,956 inflicted as fine, Rs. 986 were recovered. The only notable increase is in cases of petty theft and salt-smuggling. To put down the latter, extra police were posted along the Goa frontier. There were 23 appeals, in 11 of which the original sentence were confirmed, in 5 modified, and in 7 reversed. The total number of prisoners confined in the prison was 214 against 258 last year. The daily average was 54, and the cost Rs. 6,909 as in 1876. Two convicts died of cholera in jail. The value of the labour of the prisoners was Rs. 1,409.

Litigation.

Two thousand eight hundred and twenty-four cases were filed in the three civil courts of the state against 2,779 in 1876; 973 remained over from previous years. Out of all these 2,923 were disposed of during 1877 and 874 remained undecided. The value of suits decided was Rs. 1,29,950. Out of 194 appeals on the files, 164 were heard and settled and 30 left in arrears. The receipts from stamps and process fees was Rs. 22,002, and the expenditure on the courts Rs. 17,139, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,863.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 3,853 of the value of Rs. 3,20,084. Last year 8,734, of the value of Rs. 7,14,287, were registered, but the circumstances of that year were exceptional, as a special rule was passed allowing time-barred documents to be registered within a certain period. The cost of the department was Rs. 2,427 and the income Rs. 10,051, leaving a surplus of Rs. 7,624.

Municipal.

The municipal system has been introduced into the town of Wári. The expenses of sanitation and general improvements are provided for by appropriating to these purposes the town duties and trade-license fees, as well as the local cess levied within municipal limits. Thus no new taxation has been imposed. The receipts were Rs. 1,420 and the expenses Rs. 829, leaving a balance of Rs. 591. The chief expenditure was on roads, drains, and clearing rubbish and garbage.

Military.

The total strength of the local corps was 437.

Agriculture.

The estate on which coffee was tried has been found not to be at a sufficient elevation, and the rainfall not sufficiently distributed throughout the year. The fibre-cleaning machine brought from New Zealand answers well for the aloe plant, but not for the Manilla hemp grown in Sáwant Wári.

Weather and crops.

The rainfall was 111·92 inches against 143·15 in 1876. With the exception of a too long break in July, the rain fell opportunely

SAWANT WA'RI.

and the hill-crops were good, but the rice suffered a little. In consequence of immigration from the famine districts above the ghâts, relief works on a small scale were started at a cost of Rs. 2,817.

Forests.

The income from forests was Rs. 8,014, the expenditure on conservancy and other measures Rs. 1,035. A new system, sanctioned during the year, was to have been introduced, but only the preliminary arrangements were carried out. Seven thousand acres of forest land were surveyed and demarcated during the year.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 26,057, chiefly on roads and civil buildings.

Revenue.

The gross income of the state was Rs. 3,04,278 and the expenditure Rs. 3,02,760. The actual disbursements were less by Rs. 34,591 than in 1876-97. Local fund receipts reached Rs. 56,755, out of which Rs. 8,279 were spent.

Vital statistics and public health.

Three thousand two hundred and seventeen births and 3,614 deaths were registered against 3,611 and 2,321 respectively in 1876. The patients treated in the Wâri hospital were 4,474, or 948 more than last year. Three hundred and three persons died of cholera: 80 cases of small-pox with 8 deaths were registered. Vaiccation operations were 8,065 against 7,559.

Education.

There is one Anglo-vernacular, one girls' and 35 primary schools. The number of pupils increased by 70. One new school was opened. The average monthly attendance rose from 1386·4 to 1471·06, the increase being chiefly in the vernacular and girls' schools.

The total expenditure on education was Rs. 11,494 against Rs. 11,344 in 1876-77. A system of inspection has been introduced throughout the district.

SATA'RA' FEUDATORIES.

SATA'RA' FEUDATORIES.

The estates of five great feudatories of the old Satárá kingdom are under the political supervision of the Collector and Political Agent of Satárá; of these, Bhor is in the north-west of the district, Pháltan towards the north, Aundh in the middle, Jath to the south-east, and Daflápur west of Jath. The area and resources of these estates are as follows:—

NAME.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Pant Sachiv of Bhor	1,491	1,36,075	4,42,889
2. The Nimbalkar of Pháltan	397	59,536	1,27,578
3. The Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh... ...	213	68,335	1,25,000
4. The Deshmukh of Jath	885	70,665	83,640
5. The Deshmukh of Daflápur	40	8,693	6,360
Total ...	3,026	3,43,304	7,85,467

The Jath state is still under attachment, and is managed directly by a political officer; the rest are administered by the chiefs. The season was, on the whole, not a favourable one as regards crops. There was excessive and inopportune rain in Jath;

whilst in Bhor the late-sown crops were much injured by the absence of the usual October showers. In Aundh and Phâltan, the khárif, or early crops, were average, and forage sufficient.

Surveys. The greater part of one taluka in Bhor was surveyed at a cost of Rs. 18,874 this year; but before the classification could be completed, the survey party employed was transferred for duty elsewhere. In Aundh, a mahál was completed, but the introduction of the settlement deferred. In Jath, the settlement has been retarded by the absence of the ryots from their villages. The chief part of the work has been done. Phâltan was settled in 1870-71 and Daflápur in 1876. As regards the state under direct management, the officer in charge reports that the amount of debt outstanding is Rs. 3,83,000, and that it is anticipated that not less than twelve years will be necessary in which to pay it off. The receipts during the year 1877-78 were Rs. 1,03,067, of which Rs. 84,847 were derived from land revenue. The expenditure was Rs. 1,07,108, of which Rs. 59,039 were on administration and tribute.

Jath.

Police. Three hundred and twenty police, at a cost of Rs. 19,324, were maintained, the greater portion of them being employed in Bhor and Phâltan; 2,098 offences were reported; 2,359 persons were sent for trial, of whom 1,369 were convicted, or about 59 per cent. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 10,838 against Rs. 6,379 in 1876-77; the recoveries were 65·27 against 44·86. The conduct of the Jath police is commented on unfavourably by the Assistant Agent in charge of that state.

Criminal justice. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight offences were reported, being 418 more than last year; 3,556 persons were brought before the courts. Out of these 1,801 were acquitted or discharged, and 1,679 convicted. An increase in crime is noticeable in each state, but in Bhor only 26 per cent of the persons accused were convicted, and nearly one-half of those brought before the court were discharged without trial; 35 persons were sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. Little serious crime is reported to have occurred, and the increase is chiefly in minor offences. Of 62 appeals, 13 original sentences were confirmed, 7 modified and 41 reversed, and in one the proceedings were quashed. The 41 cases in which the sentences of the lower courts were reversed were all tried in Bhor, and constitute 80 per cent of the total number of appeals heard by the chief. The Political Agent decided four criminal appeals and two sessions cases.

Prisons. There are thirteen prisons or lock-ups. The total number of prisoners during the year, including those remaining at the end of 1876-77, was 1,098, or about double the number of last year. The cost of these jails was Rs. 10,956. Fifteen prisoners died in the Jath jail and one at Aundh.

Litigation. The fourteen civil tribunals in the states disposed of 1,760 suits out of 2,965 on the files, leaving 1,205 arrears. Last year 3,676 were on the files, including arrears; out of these 2,563 were decided and 1,114 were left over.

SATA'RA' FEUDATORIES. Registration. The number of documents registered was 680, or 13 less than last year, and the income from this source was Rs. 1,930, or Rs. 107 less.

Municipality. There is a municipality at Phâltan with an income of Rs. 5,694 and expenditure of Rs. 2,521, of which Rs. 1,880 is on establishment and road-sweeping.

Public works. The expenditure on public works by the various states is shown marginally. In Jath Rs. 2,326 were spent on charitable relief in addition to the amount specified.

NAME.	Amount.	NAME.	Amount.
Bhor ..	State Funds .. Rs. 3,925	Daflápur ..	Jath .. Rs. 7
	Local Funds .. „ 17,281	Jath ..	..... „ 65
Aundh ..	State Funds .. „ 6,916	Do. ..	Relief Works.. „ 13,138
	Local Funds .. „ 6,744		
Phâltan ..	..... „ 9,482		Total.. Rs. 57,561

Revenue. The revenue and expenditure of the year is shown in the following table. The total local fund revenue amounted to Rs. 38,487.

NAME.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	NAME.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bhor ...	7,34,399	7,14,544	Daflápur ...	9,626	9,658
Aundh ...	2,58,910	2,60,283	Jath... ...	1,03,067	1,07,108
Phâltan ...	1,97,011	3,28,495			
			Total ...	13,03,013	14,20,088

Publichealth. Cholera prevailed in parts of Jath from April; 149 deaths occurred. Fever and ague of a severe type were also prevalent there and in Phâltan during the cold weather. At the Bhor dispensary, where native medicines are provided, 4,593 persons were treated, or 365 more than last year. The cost of this institution was Rs. 618. In Aundh the state employed native doctors at a cost of Rs. 315. The mortality throughout these districts is reported to have been greater than last year.

Vaccination. There are six vaccinators employed at a cost of Rs. 1,219. They performed 3,305 operations.

Education. The following table shows the general condition of these states as regards education. The attendance has decreased very much during the past year, owing to the scarcity, and to the number of people who had emigrated for the season. A girls' school was opened during the year at Phâltan, which has been fairly attended.

STATE.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance	Receipts.	Expenses.
			Rs.	Rs.
Bhor	22	531	325	4,208
Phaltan... ...	14	307	3,139	2,766
Aundh	15	410	3,642	2,488
Daflápur ...	2	24	...	216
Jath	13	274	138	...
Total ...	66	1,546	7,244	...

AKALKOT.

Area, 500 square miles; Population, 81,068; Revenue, about Rs. 2,28,500.

This state lies to the south-east of Sholápur, and is now managed by one of the assistants to the collector of that district. The chief, originally one of the feudatories of Satárá, is now ten years old. He is under instruction at Kolhápur with some others of his class. His father's widow, Lakshmibai, died during the year. His sister was married to the Rája of Dewas (junior branch). The whole district has been affected by severe distress, consequent upon the failure of the monsoon, but some of the land in which grain was sown yielded an average crop.

The land revenue, assessed under the survey system, was Rs. 1,85,261 (net) during 1877-78; sayer revenue amounted to Rs. 8,288, a trifle more than last year. Large outstanding balances (Rs. 1,36,233), on account of land revenue, remained at the close of the year.

Protection.

There are 71 regular police and 186 village officials doing police work. The total cost was Rs. 17,446. The number of accused arrested was 1,143, or nearly double the number arrested in 1876-77. Out of 991 sent for trial, 744 were convicted, or 75 per cent against 79 per cent last year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 16,702, or Rs. 6,423 more than last year, but the percentage of recoveries fell from 27 to 14.

Criminal justice.

Out of 1,541 persons brought to trial, 1,028 were convicted, including 14 committed to and sentenced by the sessions court. There were 17 appeals, ten of which were rejected. In five the original decision was confirmed and in two reversed. Only 14 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months, and 441 persons were whipped.

Prisons.

In the Akalkot jail there were 460 admissions, making a total of 521 prisoners for the year, more than double last year's number: the daily average was 83·3 against 62·16 in 1876. At the end of the year 57 remained. The total cost was Rs. 6,418. Six prisoners died during the year. The average number of sick was 4 per diem.

Civil justice.

The number of civil suits on the files during the whole year was 562, or 91 more than last year, 411 were disposed of and 151 left undecided. The value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 70,467, considerably more than double the value shown last year.

Registration.

There was also an increase in the number and value of documents registered, which were respectively 561 and Rs. 81,642 against 379 and Rs. 66,045 in 1876-77. No special establishment is entertained for this duty.

Season and agriculture.

The rainfall was 27·87, or nearly seven inches below the average. A large area of arable land, about 24 per cent of the whole, was left uncultivated, as many of the ryots had emigrated during the scarcity, and did not return in time to take advantage of the rain when it fell.

Revenue.

The gross revenue was Rs. 4,21,788, of which Rs. 1,52,597 was on account of former years. The expenditure was Rs. 3,61,822,

AKALKOT. and the closing cash balance Rs. 80,983. The marriage expenses of the sister of the chief and the relief works (Rs. 45,592) are the chief items of the increased expenditure.

Public works. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 9,253, in addition to Rs.45,732 spent on relief works. Three roads were constructed or improved, connecting Akalkot with Sholápur and another railway station. These were undertaken partly as relief works. The remaining works were chiefly tank and well clearances.

Vital statistics and health. The number of births registered was 958, against 1,792 in 1876, and deaths, 5,890 against 2,529. Fever and dysentery were the most prevalent diseases. Cholera carried off 372 persons and small-pox 96. Rs. 804 were spent on conservancy in the chief town, which was visited during the year by the divisional sanitary officer. The number of primary vaccine operations was 1,671, of which 1,527 were successful. There is one travelling vaccinator and a hospital assistant engaged on the work. The total cost was Rs. 346. The number of patients treated in the dispensary was 9,376, or a daily average of 25·6, against 7,127 last year. The cost was Rs. 2,698, or Rs. 651 more than in 1876-77.

Education. Five schools were closed during the year. There are now seventeen, costing Rs. 5,438. The average attendance at Máráthi, Hindustani, and Kánárese schools was 754·30 against 992·20. The falling off is most noticeable in the Hindustani schools, four of which, out of seven, have been closed.

KOLHA'PUR.

Area, 3,184 square miles; Population, 802,691; Revenue, about Rs. 30,47,243.

This state, situated in the line of the Syahádri mountains, between the Warna river on the north and the Belgaum collectorate on the south, is the most important of the Maráthá states in the Deccan. A large portion of its territory is distributed amongst feudatories, some of whom have estates of considerable size and revenue, all paying tribute to the Rája of Kolhápur. The state has been directly managed by the British Government ever since the death of the last ruler of full age in 1866. The present chief is a minor, and his education is being conducted at Kolhápur, with that of some of the minor chiefs of his state, under the supervision of a special political officer. There are also four tributary estates of considerable size under direct management by Government in consequence of the minority of their chiefs. The area and population of these estates are as follows :—

ESTATE.	Area in sq. miles.	Population (1872).
Vishalgarh	235	32,414
Inchalkaranji	201	59,330
Baura	83	43,439
Kágal	129	47,801
	648	182,984

KOLHA'PUR.

Three of the chiefs of these estates are under tuition at Kolhápur. The fourth is nearly of age, and is taking part in the administration of his estate.

The season was not a favourable one, and in July and August, during a long break in the usual rains, the pressure of high prices, scarcity of food, and the gloomy prospects of the coming harvest, all combined, tended to drive larger numbers of people to seek work and relief from the state than even during the dry season. The rain that followed at the end of August and afterwards was heavy and inopportune. The rice of the western talukas was injured, whilst the millet of the eastern, where it constitutes the bulk of the cold weather crop, was rotted in the ear.

The chief events of the year were the darbárs in honour of the investiture of the Rája with the insignia of the Star of India and the visits of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on two occasions to Kolhápur. The presentation of the insignia and the Delhi banner was made with due ceremony at a very largely attended darbár, and the Rája held a second darbár in acknowledgment of the honours conferred on him. Two darbárs were also held on the occasion of the first visit of His Excellency the Governor. The young Rája during the interval between the departure of his former tutor and the arrival of a successor travelled with the Political Agent in the districts.

The Jágirdár of Torgal and the Sir Lashkar died during the year. The succession to the estate of the Himat Bahádur, who died in 1876-77, is still a matter of dispute.

States under management: Vishalgarh.

The revenue of the state of Vishalgarh during the year was Rs. 151,231, or, including the opening balance, Rs. 3,81,791. The expenditure was Rs. 1,53,525, a great deal of which was on account of relief works. The year closed therefore with a balance of Rs. 2,28,266. The Jagirdar is now ten years old, and studies at Kolhápur.

Baura.

The chief of Baura is now nineteen years of age, and is still at the Kolhápur High School. He has this year begun to study law. The expenditure in this state was Rs. 1,17,255, the receipts being only Rs. 1,09,410. Much of the expenditure was extraordinary, and incurred on account of relief works and charity. The closing balance was Rs. 17,003.

Kágal.

The chief of Kágal is now twenty-one years old, and takes a share in the work of his state. His revenue, including balances, shows a surplus to his credit of Rs. 2,85,116.

Inchalkaranji

The young chief of Inchalkaranji is only seven years old, and studies at Kolhápur. The receipts of this estate during the year were Rs. 3,12,456, and the expenditure Rs. 3,83,240. There being funds, however, in reserve, the closing balance was Rs. 2,75,295, or more than in 1876-77.

Surveys.

The measurement of the Garh Hinglaj sub-division was completed and that of Bhudhargarh begun. Classification was completed in Panhála and Karvir, and operations begun in Garh Hinglaj.

KOLHA'PUR. The settlement of all the state villages in Pánhala and Karvir was accomplished, and shows a net increase in the ninety-eight villages of Rs. 7,658. The cost of survey and settlement operations was Rs. 28,810.

The total number of alienation investigations on the files was 6,272, or 1,104 more than in 1876-77. One thousand nine hundred and ninety-four cases were decided, being 1,045 more than in the preceding year. In 693 cases, revenue amounting to Rs. 12,274 was resumed, and in 1,301 cases, the alienations, of the aggregate value of Rs. 42,507, were continued. Two cases relating to entire villages were referred to Government for settlement.

State holdings. The Rája's personal estate, covering an area of 5,010 acres, is assessed at Rs. 24,294. This land is periodically leased to the highest bidders at a public auction, and the proceeds, which this year amounted to Rs. 33,481, are credited, during the chief's minority, to the public accounts.

Ward's estates. The surplus funds of the one estate under the management of the State amounted to Rs. 26,119, of which sum Rs. 19,500 was invested in Government paper.

Police. The foot police are 512 strong. The cost of maintaining this force was Rs. 46,002 during the year. The duties of mounted police are performed by the state cavalry when called upon. The number of offences reported to the police was 3,612 against 1,498 last year. 5,874 persons were arrested and 5,201 sent for trial; an increase of over 90 per cent over those sent for trial in 1876-77. The number of convictions was 3,454 against 1,379. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent for trial was 66·5, and 58 to those arrested, against 50 and 43 respectively last year. The Agent accounts for the great part of this increase by the fact that so many destitute people were found stealing grain and did not attempt to deny their guilt.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 45,934, out of which Rs. 35,012 were recovered, being 76 per cent, or 20 per cent more than last year.

Incendiarism, which has been very rife of late years in the Kágal state, diminished this year owing to repressive measures taken. The number of accidental deaths increased considerably; out of a total of 381, 205 were by drowning alone. The state infantry were called upon to aid the regular police during part of the year, and are reported by the Agent to have done useful service.

Criminal justice. Seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-two persons were brought before the courts of criminal jurisdiction, out of whom 4,994 were convicted and 2,765 acquitted or discharged, 162 were committed or referred, and 51 remained untried at the end of the year.

Two thousand nine hundred and seventy-five persons were sentenced to imprisonment, of whom 58 were sentenced for a longer period than six months, 978 to fine as well as imprison-

ment, 1,446 to fine alone, and 435 were whipped either with or without additional punishment.

One hundred and fifty-three appeals were heard; in 111 the lower court's decision was confirmed, in 25 modified, and in 17 reversed. The sessions court acquitted 71 persons, convicted 78, referred 17, and had a balance of 29 untried on 31st March 1878. Thirteen persons were sentenced to death and three to transportation for life. Thirty-one were imprisoned for a term exceeding one year, and 38 for a lesser period. There was a serious increase in the following offences:—murder, 25 against 9; culpable homicide, 8 against 2; theft of cattle, 305 against 77; simple theft, 2,101 against 983; receiving, or possesing stolen property, 215 to 40; house-breaking, 432 to 166; and offences relating to coinage, 21 against 3. Miscellaneous or unclassified offences were 906 against 684.

Prisons.

There are 12 jails in this district, but many of them are mere lock-ups. The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 4,512, against 2,190 in 1876-77. Three hundred and five remained at the end of the year. The total cost of the maintenance and subsistence allowances was Rs. 39,636. The net income of the Kolhápur jail workshops was Rs. 434. There was a considerable increase in the mortality amongst the prisoners, the number of deaths being 37, or 30 more than the year before. Many people, it is said, got convicted simply with a view to being supported by the State in prison. The mortality and general ill-health are attributed to the number of destitute persons admitted on minor charges.

Litigation.

The number of suits remaining over from last year was 531, in addition to which 3,956 were filed during the year. Out of the total of 4,487 (or 215 more than 1876-77), 3,600 were disposed of, and 887 remained unheard at the end of the year. The aggregate value of the property concerned amounted, in the suits decided, to Rs. 2,81,003, a little less than in last year's work. The percentage of cases decided on their merits was 71 against 64 last year. The greater number, by far, concerned moveable property, as was the case in 1876-77. There were 96 appeals on the files at the beginning of the year, and 273 were instituted during the year. Out of the total of 369, 184 were disposed of, or not quite half.

The presiding officer of one appellate court was on leave for part of the year, and the Political Agent was fully occupied in superintending relief operations in the districts, so that the number of appeals decided is less than last year by 130.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 1,856, only 33 of which were optional registrations; the amount of fees and charges collected Rs. 8,557. The expenditure was Rs. 1,957, less than the receipts. The value of the documents registered was Rs. 5,95,430. The financial position of this department has been gradually improving since 1875-76.

Municipal.

The municipal revenue of the town of Kolhápur, including balances, was Rs. 57,176, or Rs. 4,270 less than in 1876-77. The

KOLHA'PUR.

expenditure amounted to Rs. 36,947. The chief items of income are tolls, octroi, and house tax. The tolls were managed departmentally during the year, and produced Rs. 1,000 more than in 1876-77, when they were farmed. The departmental system was also introduced with regard to several other sources of revenue. The expenditure was chiefly on markets, latrines, and general conservancy. The extension of the water supply scheme is also under consideration. The incidence of actual taxation per head is less than one rupee.

Military.

The sanctioned strength of the Kolhápur infantry is one second in command, one adjutant, (in abeyance at present), 6 subedars, 6 jemadars, 32 havaldars, 1 bugle major, 10 buglers, 31 naiks, 19 musicians, 467 privates, 3 water-carriers, and 16 boys. The cost of this corps for the year was Rs. 71,922, or Rs. 6,663 less than the year before. The red cavalry number 154 horsemen of all grades, and cost Rs. 42,687, or Rs. 5,685 less than in 1876-77.

Agriculture,

1,145,230 acres were under cultivation in 1877-78. Of these nearly 29 per cent were under jowari (great millet), about 13 per cent under rice, 2 per cent under cotton. Bajri (millet), gram, and sugarcane were the other chief crops grown.

Season.

The rainfall of 45·42 inches was above the average, but fell unseasonably. Very little fell in July, when much was wanted for the early sowing, and a great deal fell in September and October, when the crops in ear were, in great measure, rotted by excess of moisture. Public health also suffered. Cholera was prevalent till October, and carried off 5,078 persons out of, however, a total of 10,410 attacked. It was found advisable to keep open relief-houses till November. The high prices of grain during a great part of the year enabled those of the cultivators who had raised any crop to realize enough to support themselves and pay their assessment. The loss to the State on account of remissions or non-collections was therefore less than was anticipated, and is said to have been only Rs. 80,617.

Public works.

The states contributed altogether Rs. 56,800 towards charitable relief from November 1876 to November 1877, and the expenditure on public works for relief purposes during the same period was Rs. 2,60,313.

The actual expenditure on public works, original and repairs, during the year was Rs. 7,37,908 against Rs. 4,21,965 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,15,943. The Kolhápur water works were completed during the year, but the supply is found less than the estimated quantity, and, as mentioned above, an extension of the original scheme is under consideration. Rs. 1,47,043 were spent on important civil buildings and improvements to the soldiers' lines at Kolhápur. Twelve roads were opened as relief works by the state, in addition to seven under the charge of the engineer's department. Twelve tanks were deepened and twenty-one wells repaired. One large and three smaller bridges were finished. That over the Panchganga is still in progress.

Forest.

A special officer was borrowed from the Government forest department to supervise the conservation of the woods in the state, but he joined towards the close of the year, and had only

time to inspect the area under his charge, without taking any active measures as regards reserves.

Finance. The revenue year ends on 5th June. The average income for the last three years, excluding that of 1876-77, has been Rs. 18,97,865, and the average expenditure Rs. 18,95,550. The revenue and expenditure of the year under report, ending June 1877, were respectively Rs. 17,54,864 and Rs. 21,12,619. This result is due to the expenditure on gratuitous relief and public works. The reserve fund was drawn upon for Rs. 2,44,300, and it now stands at Rs. 18,55,700, or Rs. 8,64,749 below the average of the past three years.

The ordinary receipts were as follows :—

Revenue (Ordinary).

General ...	...	Rs. 1,11,371	or an increase of Rs.	9,949
Judicial ...	...	„ 11,136	„ „	1,580
Revenue...	...	„ 11,39,489	„ „	58,988
		12,61,996		70,517

The greater part of the increase in the revenue department is due to the recovery of the moiety of nazarána (adoption fine) from Inchalkaranji, and to the toll collections of ghát roads being for the first time credited under this heading.

(Extraordinary.) The extraordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 41,061, showing an apparent decrease of Rs. 1,28,222. A great deal of this is due to the adjustment of the chief's private account with the general department (Rs. 90,500), and also of the interest on Government securities with the same department (Rs. 47,000), both of which were effected last year.

Expenditure. (Ordinary.) The ordinary expenditure was Rs. 10,25,168 or Rs. 2,57,957 more than last year, owing principally to famine charges, increased cost of prisons, and larger payments to political officers. It was, however, Rs. 2,36,829 within the receipts.

(Extraordinary.) The extraordinary expenditure was Rs. 2,68,541 or Rs. 5,099 less than in 1875-76.

Land revenue. The demands and collections of land revenue for the two past years are shown in the following table :—

Land Revenue.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	9,10,521	9,30,553
Collections	8,69,773	8,29,464
Remissions	235	321
Outstanding	40,513	1,00,767

The balance outstanding is thus greater than that at the end of last year by Rs. 60,254.

Other revenue. Customs and excise brought in Rs. 46,880, stamps and fines Rs. 77,675, tribute realized Rs. 1,03,203 against Rs. 35,466 last year, on account of the adoption fine already noticed. Local funds, with tolls, contributed Rs. 1,51,599, and the educational

KOLHA'PUR. cess Rs. 9,352. The interest on Government securities, amounting to Rs. 83,923, was not realized in time to make the necessary adjustments in the accounts for the year under report. Rs. 55,725 were received on account of revenue fines and miscellaneous heads.

Vital statistics. Compared with 1876-77, the number of births fell from 14,200 to 10,818. In 1875-76, 16,750 were registered. Thus in two years the returns show a decrease of 64·58 per cent. the rate being now 13·47 per thousand on the population of 1872. The number of deaths was 28,573; last year there were 15,340, so the Health. apparent increase is 86·26 per cent. Cholera was prevalent for part of the year. Diarrhœa and fever also carried off numbers of people enfeebled by want of proper nourishment.

There were 2,319 in-door and 11,061 out-door patients treated at the Civil Hospital. Last year the numbers were respectively 734 and 11,597. Of the total number treated (13,380), 12,080 are reported to have been cured. In the Lunatic Asylum, 27 persons were under treatment; of these nine were discharged cured. The total expenditure on account of medical establishment (including vaccination) was Rs. 16,568, or Rs. 1,148 more than in 1876-77. The total number of primary vaccinations was 13,092, and of re-vaccinations 835. This is considerably less than last year's operations.

Education. There is one high school at Kolhápur with a muster-roll of 268 pupils, and one normal school with 23. There are, besides, two Anglo-vernacular, 117 primary, 6 night, and 2 girls' schools. The number on the rolls in all the 133 institutions is 6,475. Nine boys matriculated from Kolhápur, one of whom carried off a Jagannath Shankarsett scholarship. Girls' and night schools continue to secure a very fair attendance. The wives of two of the neighbouring chiefs attend one of the former. The total amount spent on education was Rs. 43,796, not including an allotment for buildings and repairs. The Rája's school is attended by seven Sirdárs, who are reported to have made fair progress in their studies.

SOUTHERN MA'RA'THA STATES.

(A.)—SA'NGLI.

Area, 896 square miles; Population, 223,669; Revenue (1877), Rs. 7,04,146.

SANGLI. This state has been under the management of a joint administration since 1873. The original period for which this arrangement was made expired at the end of 1876, but as the chief had absented himself from his domain, and declined to take any share in its administration, the joint management system was continued till he showed himself fit to conduct his affairs with prudence independently of the assistance of Government. During the year under report he has resided at Sángli and taken some share in the work of administration.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.

The later rains of 1877 came just in time to save the crops, which were average throughout the state. High prices, however, prevailed in consequence of the large export trade in necessaries of life.

Surveys.

A classing establishment was at work in the Miráj (head-quarter) taluka, and both that and the Terdál sub-division are nearly ready for the introduction of the settlement. The financial position of the Digraz estate under management for the chief, who is a minor, is satisfactory, showing at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 3,018, or two-fifths the year's receipts.

Police.

The strength and cost of the stipendiary police were 587 and Rs. 43,798 respectively. The number of offences reported was 1,481. Two thousand one hundred and two persons were arrested and 2,014 sent for trial. Out of these 1,576, or 75 per cent, were convicted and 438 discharged or acquitted. The estimated value of property stolen was Rs. 22,647, and of that recovered Rs. 7,326, or 32 per cent, against 50 per cent, last year. The number of accidental deaths was remarkably large. Out of 67, 51 were from drowning and 9 from strangling.

Criminal justice.

The number of persons dealt with by the courts was 2,381, or 802 more than in 1876. Of these 1,615 were convicted, 660 acquitted or discharged, 22 were committed, 65 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 19 remained for trial at the end of the year.

In 16 appeals the decision of the lower court was upheld, in 6 modified, and in 3 reversed. In six cases the proceedings were quashed. During the year there were 31 sessions cases, nine being dacoity, but not of a serious nature, and three murders. Nine hundred and nineteen persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding six months, and 112 to longer periods.

Prisons.

There are 7 jails and lock-ups in this state. The admissions during the year were 1,926, which, with the prisoners remaining at the end of 1876, give a total of 2,165 against 810 last year. The daily average rose proportionately from 128 to 330. The cost of maintenance and contingencies was Rs. 18,894.

Litigation.

The officers presiding over the civil courts had in many cases extra duties to perform in connection with the scarcity and relief. The regular work of their courts, therefore, shows a considerable decrease as compared with that of the year before. One thousand and thirty-three suits were on the file against 1,476 in 1876-77 ; of these, 742 were disposed of, leaving 290 undecided. Last year 1,331 cases were disposed of. Of 273 appeals, 164 were settled and 109 remained on the file.

Eight hundred and forty-one documents were registered against 836 last year. The receipts and expenditure of this department were respectively Rs. 3,223 and Rs. 2,420.

Municipalities.

There are two municipalities, Sángli and Sháhápur. The revenue of the former was Rs. 8,034 and its expenditure Rs. 4,284. The revenue of the Sháhapur municipality was Rs. 2,722 and its disbursements Rs. 2,312.

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During the year Rs. 1,27,885 were spent on relief of various kinds. Since the beginning of the scarcity this state has expended Rs. 2,18,004 on public works started for purposes of relief and Rs. 18,866 on charitable relief at kitchens. In order to complete the works so undertaken, Rs. 25,557 were set apart to be spent on them.

Relief and Public works.

Revenue.

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 17,64,339, out of which Rs. 9,10,023 were obtained by loans. The income from the ordinary sources was Rs. 7,04,146. Large remissions of land revenue were given in consequence of the distress. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,75,737, but only Rs. 5,19,413 of this were spent on the ordinary objects. The repayment of loans was so managed as to tend to Government, being left the sole creditor.

Vital statistics and medical relief.

The returns of births and deaths show 2,107 of the former and 10,839 deaths. One dispensary was closed. At that in Sángli, 6,002 persons were treated, or considerably less than the number of patients recorded in last year's report. Cholera visited two sub-divisions, and fever was prevalent throughout the state. Two thousand six hundred and sixty-one primary operations in vaccination were performed, of which 2,340 were successful. Last year, of 4,746 operations performed, 4,216 were successful.

Education.

One more school was opened during the year, making a total of 41. The attendance was 1,640. The conversion of the English school at Sángli into a 2nd grade Anglo-vernacular one, is said to have been a measure much appreciated by the people of that town.

(B).—OTHER STATES.

The Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur, has the supervision of eight states, the area and resources of which are shown in the following table :—

STATE.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1872)	Revenue (1877.)
			Rs.
Miraj (senior branch)	340	82,201	2,76,462
Miraj (junior)	208	35,601	1,59,642
Kurandwád (senior)	182	39,420	1,05,000
Kurandwád (junior)	114	30,251	1,02,829
Jamkhandi	492	102,346	3,86,000
Mudhol	362	58,921	1,46,475
Rámdurg	140	38,031	1,04,044
Mhaisal	21	2,656	22,296
Total ...	1,859	389,427	13,02,748

Three of these states, Miraj (senior), Mudhol, and Mhaisal, are under the direct management of the Political Agent in consequence of the minority of their chiefs. The chiefs of Miraj and Mhaisal are being educated at Kolhápur, whilst the young chief of Mudhol is still at Rájkumar College, which he joined last year. The conduct and progress of these young chiefs during the year has been very favourably reported on by the respective officers under whom they are studying.

The failure of the rainfall, both in 1876 and 1877, was seriously felt throughout the greater part of this district. Scarcity of grain and hardships of various descriptions prevailed amongst the people from October 1876 to November 1877. The operations for relieving distress amongst the poorer classes have been extensive, and will receive special notice elsewhere.

Surveys.

The settlements of the Miraj (senior), Mudhol, Mhaisal, and part of the Jamkhandi states have been completed and introduced. In consequence of the prevailing scarcity, however, no further survey operations were carried out in other states. The area of arable waste increased by 18·59 per cent.

Police.

The total strength of mounted and foot police is 857, being 60 more than in 1876-77, the increase having been chiefly in the Kurandwád (junior) state. The cost of this force was Rs. 86,268. There is now a policeman to every 454 persons.

The number of offences reported was 2,955, or 955 more than last year. The arrests were 4,057, or nearly double. 3,816 persons were sent for trial against 2,442, or an increase of 1,374 (64 per cent). Out of those sent for trial, 2,956, or about 74 per cent were convicted. In 1876 the proportion was only 58·6. The Political Agent reports a great improvement in the work of the police in the Miraj (junior) and Rámdurg states, whilst that of the Kurandwád state was still unsatisfactory. The estimated value of property stolen was Rs. 37,069 against Rs. 47,896 last year. The percentage of recoveries was 57 against 36.

Criminal justice.

In addition to the courts of the Political Agent and his assistant, there were during the year 44 courts of criminal jurisdiction in this district. This is eleven more than last year, the increase having been necessitated by the greater prevalence of crime. The number of offences reported was 2,942, or 839 more than last year. The increase was mostly in offences against property, there having been 1,668 thefts alone. Five thousand two hundred and fifty-three persons were brought to trial, of whom 3,713 were convicted, 1,356 discharged or acquitted, and 133 remained untried at the close of the year. Nine cases of murder or culpable homicide were reported, and in four the accused were sentenced to death and executed. Two dacoities and 12 robberies took place. Three hundred and seventy-seven persons were sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months, and 2,317 to lesser terms.

Out of 41 appeals presented, one was rejected, and four remained unheard at the end of the year. In 23 the original decision was upheld, in three it was modified; whilst nine sentences were reversed, and one case remanded for further investigation.

Prisons.

There are only two jails in this agency, the rest of the 18 places of confinement being either lock-ups, or little better than lock-ups. The number of prisoners during the year was 2,694, or 1,745 more than in 1876. The daily average was 426·7, whilst last year it was 201·34. Two hundred and ninety-eight remained in confinement at the end of the year. The total cost of the jail and prisoners' maintenance was Rs. 32,281 against Rs. 18,658 last year. The increase in the number of inmates has thus been 64 per cent, and that of the expenditure Rs. 42 per cent.

SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

Litigation.

The number of suits on the files of the twenty-three state courts fell from 2,519 to 1,629. One thousand one hundred and sixty-eight were disposed of, leaving 461 undecided against 444 last year. Last year 197, and this year 173 cases of these arrears were on the Kurandwád files.

Registration.

The number of documents registered also show a decrease, being 893 against 4,738. This is partly accounted for by the practice of registration having only been introduced into three of the states last year, when probably a much larger number of documents were brought at first than could be brought in subsequent years. Only two states now are unprovided with means of registration. The receipts from fees were Rs. 3,432 against Rs. 11,394. The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,568 to Rs. 3,156, the increase being in the Jamkhandi state, and its reason not explained.

Municipalities.

There are seven municipalities in this district, two having been established during the year. One of these has not yet begun work systematically, so no account of its finances has been sent. The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the rest:—

STATE.	TOWN.	Population.	Income.	Expenditure.	Balance.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (senior) ...	Miraj ...	22,520	11,534	6,982	4,552
,, ...	Lakshmeswar.	11,473	2,029	662	1,367
Mudhol	Mudhol ...	6,366	2,848	2,605	243
,, ...	Máhálingpur...	6,902	4,853	3,067	1,786
,, ...	Lokápur ...	2,000	405	319	86
Jamkhandi... ...	Jamkhandi ...	12,493	4,402	4,351	51
	Kandgol ...	5,000	...	...	...
	Total ...	66,754	26,071	17,986	8,085

The municipalities of Miraj, Máhálingpur, and Mudhol, are the best. Great improvements have also been effected in the town of Jamkhandi since the municipality was established.

Season.

The rains set in at the usual time, but owing to the long break in July and August, the prices of the grain ordinarily consumed rose higher than they had done even in the dry season. The later rains fell in time to save the monsoon crops, but inopportunely for the cold weather sowing, which was not successful. The outturn of early crops was about half to three-fourths that of an average season, and of the late crops from three-eighths to half. In the greater portion of the district the water-supply failed to a very large extent, and a good many of the relief works started were calculated to prevent such a failure in future, more especially in the neighbourhood of the larger towns. The scarcity of forage caused great loss of cattle, in some cases amounting to nearly half the number registered in the village census returns.

Public works. Relief operations.

In addition to the ordinary public works it was found advisable to continue the relief works opened in 1876-77. These works chiefly consisted of roads, tanks, wells, and various improvements

in towns. The following table shows the expenditure on ordinary and relief works during the year :—

State.	Ordinary Public Works.	Relief Works.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Miraj (senior)	27,630 15 5	1,22,670 12 2	1,50,301 11 7
Miraj (junior)	1,633 11 9	33,194 13 5	34,828 9 2
Kurandwád (senior) ...	.....	16,876 12 0	16,876 12 0
Kurandwád (junior) ...	1,115 14 6	24,092 10 3	25,208 8 9
Jamkhandi	10,301 0 0	20,009 0 0	30,310 0 0
Mudhol	26,345 10 3	36,617 3 4	62,962 13 7
Rámdurg	1,262 8 3	7,652 8 6	8,915 0 9
Mhaisál	1,737 10 7	1,816 13 5	3,554 8 1
Total 1877-78 ...	70,027 6 9	2,62,930 9 1	3,32,957 15 11
Total 1876-77 ...	1,18,074 4 1	1,44,281 9 1	2,62,356 13 2
More ...	.....	1,18,649 0 0	70,601 2 8
Less ...	48,046 18 4	.....	.....

The necessity for extraordinary expenditure continued during the whole of the year under report, so that, on the whole, the expenditure exceeded the income. In the case of Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Mhaisal, and the two Miraj states, there were funds in reserve to meet this extra demand; but the states of Rámdurg and the two Kurandwáds were compelled to raise the required sums by loans.

The following table shows the income and expenditure during the year of the various states :— Finance.

State.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (senior)	4,78,889	6,46,293
Miraj (junior)	3,59,170	2,20,829
Kurandwád (senior)	1,05,000	90,000
Kurandwád (junior)	1,26,954	1,51,801
Jamkhandi	3,11,877	3,68,882
Mudhol	2,65,582	2,63,920
Ramdurg	1,01,261	99,511
Mhaisál	22,296	24,634
Total...	17,71,029	18,65,870

The local funds, including an educational allotment, were administered as shown below :—

State.	Income.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj	22,825	19,796	3,029
Mudhol	19,333	14,666	4,667
Rs. ...	42,158	34,462	7,696

During the year the births were 4,182, or 3,547 less than in 1876-77. The deaths increased from 9,391 to 18,203. The Health.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA' STATES.

proportion of births to deaths was therefore only 22·97 per cent. The Political Agent attributes a great deal of this abnormal mortality to a remittent and malarious fever that prevailed in the district during the monsoon and cold weather, as well as to the general distress, by which the condition of the people had been lowered. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight persons were carried off by cholera between April and June 1877. One hundred and nine deaths from small-pox were registered; but these returns are incomplete, no information having been received from three of the states.

Ten vaccinators were employed. The number of primary operations performed was 6,421 against 10,590 in 1876-77, a decrease of 4,169. The reason given is the fewer number of births and the unsettled state of the people, of whom many were temporarily absent from their villages.

Dispensaries.

There were four dispensaries open during the year. The number of patients treated at each and the cost of the institution are shown in the following statement:—

STATE.	No. of Patients.		Daily Average.		Cost.	
	1877-78.	1876-77.	1878-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.
					Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (senior)	6,983	6,509	104·9	64·5	3,525	2,420
Miraj (junior)	1,391	783	22·	19·	1,181	2,493
Mudhol	7,968	4,592	74·6	57·	1,913	1,485
Jamkhandi	8,651	7,598	*	90·7	*	6,373
Total ...	24,993	19,482	...	...	...	1,2771

The Miraj (senior) dispensary was most useful, as it was near the relief works. To increase its efficiency, the staff of the Miraj (junior) Bhargaon dispensary was temporarily transferred to it. The Jamkhandi dispensary does not appear to be in at all a satisfactory condition, and no medical officer has been appointed to it for nearly a year.

Education.

One more school was opened during the year. There are now 5 Anglo-vernacular, 66 primary, 5 girls', and four night schools, or in all 80. The number of pupils on the rolls was 3,110, or 339 less than in 1876-77. The average monthly attendance of 2257·47 shows, as compared with last year's average, a decrease of 441·38. The cause of the falling off was the general distress, as well as partial or temporary emigration. Some schools had to be closed for a while during the year. The expenditure on education was Rs. 27,031 against Rs. 29,105 last year.

SA'VA'NUR.

Area, 70 square miles; Population, 17,288; Revenue, Rs. 81,672.

SA'VA'NUR.

This estate is under the management of the Political Agent, Dhárwár, during the minority of the Nawáb. The administration

* Information not received.

is conducted by the minister, with whom is associated one of the Nawáb's uncles. The latter having been deputed by the Political Agent to make some arrangements about the marriage of the Nawáb's sister, his younger brother was appointed in his place, and invested with first class magisterial powers.

Surveys.

The revenue survey settlement has been in force for about nine years, and works well. The city survey is in progress at Sávánur. Out of 2,126 titles to be investigated, 1,006 have been decided and 1,120 remain for disposal.

Police.

The force employed in this estate numbers 38 men, and this year cost Rs. 5,715, or more than last year by the amount of grain compensation during the season of scarcity. The number of offences reported was 123, or 86 more than in 1876. Out of 158 arrested, 140 were sent for trial, and 117 convicted, or 83·5 per cent. This shows an improvement of 14·2 per cent as compared with last year. The increase of crime has been chiefly manifested here, as elsewhere in the Southern Maráthá Country, in minor offences against property. The stated value of property stolen was Rs. 1,669, or nearly four times that of 1876. The value recovered was Rs. 415, or only 25 per cent, against Rs. 216, or 45 per cent, last year.

Criminal justice.

The courts dealt with 171 persons, of whom 139 were convicted and 31 discharged or acquitted. Serious offences seem to have occurred in about the same numbers as last year; 66 accused were sentenced to less than six months' imprisonment, and 18 to a longer term. Out of Rs. 1,823, the amount of fines inflicted, only Rs. 737 were recovered. Thirty-nine appeals were heard, and no less than 33 sentences reversed to 6 confirmed.

Prison.

There is one jail in which 151 prisoners were confined during the year, 49 remained at the end of it. The total cost was Rs. 2,051 against Rs. 817 last year. The increased number of convicts and the dearness of grain account for the greater cost of maintenance.

Litigation.

Out of 172 cases on the files, the minister, who is the only civil judicial officer, disposed of 127, leaving 45 undecided.

Registration receipts show a slight increase of 10 per cent.

Municipality.

There is one municipality in the state, at the principal town. The income this year amounted to Rs. 2,087, chiefly from house-tax. This is 454 less than last year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,292, of which Rs. 960 were spent on road repairs.

Season and crops.

The rainfall was 33 inches 37 cents, and fell seasonably in all but a few of the eastern villages. The rice was the only crop that suffered appreciably, and the outturn of cotton is reported to have been excellent.

Health.

The season was not a healthy one; 296 births and 1,339 deaths were registered against 396 and 655 the year before. Only 71 persons died from cholera, whereas 186 deaths from that disease were recorded in 1876-77. The chief increase was in deaths

from the especially fatal fever that has been noticed elsewhere in the Southern Maráthá Country during the season under report, and which is attributed to the extraordinary character of the last two rainy seasons and the scarcity of wholesome drinking water. The district was also visited by cattle disease, which carried off 549 animals of different sorts.

Public works. Rs. 9,265 were spent on public works. The cost of repairs to roads was Rs. 873, of water-supply Rs. 3,830, and of tree preserving Rs. 857.

Revenue. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 1,12,240, including an opening balance of Rs. 45,934; the disbursements were Rs. 68,049, or slightly more than the actual income.

Vaccination. Five hundred and ninety-six vaccinations were performed, against 599 last year, at a cost of Rs. 270.

Instruction. The cost of the Educational Department was Rs. 2,443. There are four schools, as last year, but the average attendance has decreased by 22. The progress made by the young chief in his studies not being satisfactory, he has been removed to the Rájkumar College for a time.

SIND STATE.

KHAIRPUR.

Area, 6,000 square miles; Population, about 130,000; Revenue, about Rs. 6,43,734.

This small state is bounded on the east by the great Indian desert, on the west by the Indus. The Haidarábád collectorate lies to the south, and that of Shikárpur, the collector of which is also Political Agent, forms its boundary on the north. A great part of the land is sandy desert, and out of the arable portion a great deal is kept under forest by the chief for purposes of sport and game preserving. About 102,500 acres are said to be still available for cultivation. The chief went to meet His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Sakkar in December 1877. The season was an unfavourable one, about one-third of the land prepared for early crops having been rendered useless by the failure of canal water. The indigo crop, which is usually a large one, also failed to a great extent. The administration of this state is conducted on rather a primitive system, the chief being assisted by his sons, who are bound, however, to refer everything, except trivial matters, to the chief.

Protection. The police number 306, and are said to have cost Rs. 28,920. The number of offences reported was 306, or an increase of 103. The reason for this is probably the scarcity of grain and high prices, pressing on the poorer class. Out of 339 accused arrested, 251 were sent for trial, of whom 211, or 84·per cent, were convicted, against 68· per cent last year.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 6,657, or Rs. 944 more than in 1876-77. The amount recovered was Rs. 66·10 per cent, against 43·93 last year. Two murders, one robbery, three cases of house-breaking, and 242 cases of theft took place this year. Out

KHAIRPUR.

of 344 persons tried, 211 were convicted and 128 acquitted, 5 remained untried. Out of those convicted, 158 were sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. The fines amounted to Rs. 11,941, out of which Rs. 8,617 were recovered. The Mir himself hears all appeals, civil and criminal; of the latter he disposed of three, confirming two sentences and reversing one.

Prisons.

In this state there are two jails. The total number confined during the year was 272 against 208 in 1876-77; 75 remained at the end of the year against 61 last year; the total cost was Rs. 2,880.

Litigation.

The Mir's son sits as civil judge. He disposed of 29 suits out of 42 on the files. Four appeals were filed against his decision in the court of the chief, all of which were heard before the end of the year. The number of documents registered was 22. The receipts from this source were Rs. 575. There is no general system of registration, but documents are received by the district officers.

Military.

Military expenditure is given at Rs. 2,20,939, but there is no properly organized force.

Season.

The inundation was below the average, and the early crops suffered much. Indigo, a crop requiring a good deal of irrigation, was only sown to a small extent. The inundation did not spread over a sufficient area to admit of the sowing of cold weather crops in any but a few places. The forests are of considerable extent, but yield no revenue. No conservancy is attempted, as people are not admitted for fear of disturbing the game, so strictly preserved for the chief's hunting.

Quarries and minerals.

There is a considerable revenue from potash, collected on the subsidence of the Indus, amounting this year to Rs. 56,239; fuller's earth-quarries, too, yield a small revenue.

Trade.

Owing to the low inundation trade was not interrupted. Cotton, grain, indigo, seed, and a sort of hemp, are the chief exports. Metals, rice, oil, ghee, &c., constitute the principal imports. The value of the exports in 1877-78 is given as Rs. 7,85,328, whilst that of the imports is said to be Rs. 5,14,614.

Public works.

The only important work carried out during the year was the raising or strengthening the embankment of the Mirwáh navigable canal, which traverses this district. The expenditure on this work was Rs. 54,178.

Revenue.

The receipts and expenses are said to have exactly balanced each other for the last two years. It is therefore probable that untrustworthy accounts are furnished, or that the balance is entered with the expenses. Last year the receipts and expenses were each Rs. 5,39,129; this year, in spite of the unfavourable season, they are put down as Rs. 6,43,734. As the chief is averse from all innovation or interference, the Political Agent is probably right in stating his distrust in those figures.

The number of vaccinators is two, who have together performed 3,775 primary and 137 re-vaccination operations. This is an increase of 1,249.

Instruction.

There are six schools with a nominal attendance of 3,491 pupils. The average attendance monthly, however, was only 270. No fees are charged, and the cost of these institutions to the State was Rs. 2,688.

ADEN.

ADEN.

This settlement covers an area of somewhat under eleven square miles, and contains a population, according to the last census, of 19,289. In subsidiary alliance with it are eight Arab states on the main land, the population of which is about 133,300 and the gross revenue about Rs. 1,25,000, and the island of Socotra, containing about 2,000 souls, and yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,000.

Some disturbance has been caused amongst several of the main land tribes by the intrigues of Abdulla Mohsin, uncle of the Sultan of Lahej, who has received shelter in the country of Ali bin Mani.

The latter ruler is said to have neither power nor inclination to prevent his subjects from preying upon the territories and caravans of the Abdali, and has been induced, probably by his guest, Abdullah Mohsin, to decline to continue the year's truce that expired last January. The Subaihi Haushabi tribes, too, have been incited to similar acts of hostility, which, since the close of the year, have caused Government to take strong measures to coerce them. The animosity of these tribes towards each other has spread to smaller states, and is the source of a good deal of petty annoyance. The chief event of the year, however, is the assassination of Sultan Haidara bin Ahmad of Fadhli, a ruler who has always been friendly to the British Government. He has been succeeded by his nephew Ahmad bin Husain, who has been recognized by Government, and is said to be likely to continue in satisfactory relations with the English. Various minor disputes occurred during the year, but none such as to disturb the relations between the tribes and the authorities at Aden. No difficulties have arisen with the officials of the Sublime Porte. Berbera continues the principal outlet of trade. The port of Bulhar has been actually thrown open by the Egyptian Government, and a considerable quantity of imports have arrived from that place at Aden.

The Egyptian authorities have not made much progress in opening out the Somál coast.

Socotra has been visited as usual. The Sultan of Kishn is dead, and his successor, Sultan Salim bin Ahmed, has visited Aden during the year. The conduct of the inhabitants of the island with regard to wrecks is said to have undergone some improvement, the chief blame for outrages in such matters resting, it is said, on Suri fishermen. The Resident is of opinion that in order to act successfully against the slave trade, permission must be given to seize vessels in Turkish territorial waters on the eastern coast of the Red Sea.

The constitution and distribution of the police force are the same as last year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 34,016, being Rs. 2,766 less than in 1876. No clothing having been supplied, and the cheaper rate at which water was obtainable account for the decrease. The municipal contribution was Rs. 2,263. Police.

The number of persons arrested was 661, being four less than last year, and the percentage of convictions 77·9 against 80·9 in 1876. The value of property stolen was Rs. 4,794, of which Rs. 4,029 were recovered, the percentage showing a marked improvement, being 84 against 16·5 of last year. This result is chiefly owing to the recovery of all the property, valued at Rs. 2,200, stolen on one occasion. Within cantonment limits the value of property stolen was Rs. 571 as compared with Rs. 1,361 in 1876-77, and the percentage recovered was 65· against 16·5. The water police, maintained out of the Aden Port Fund, cost Rs. 2,909, or Rs. 279 less than last year.

The number of cases disposed of during the year outside cantonment limits was 614, or 103 less than last year.

The number of accused too, 1,065, shows a decrease of 107. Within cantonment limits, 369 were brought to trial against 499 in 1876, and the percentage of convictions was 87 and in the Resident's courts 77·27. Eighty persons were flogged and 22 sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. Fines were inflicted to the amount of Rs. 3,482; the decrease of Rs. 7,395 is almost entirely due to the heavy fine inflicted last year under the Native Passenger Ships' Act. One sessions case was decided, and the accused convicted. In all the seven appeals lodged, the original decision was upheld. The Resident reports that a decrease has taken place in offences against the human body and public tranquillity, and attributes this to the severity of punishments awarded. In the cantonment there was a marked diminution in cases of nuisance and affray. The Somális continue to be the most disorderly class of the community.

Six inquests were held, and three proceedings in lunacy were taken during the year.

The following table shows the number of prisoners confined during the year :— Prisons.

No.	Remaining at end of last year.	Admitted.	Total.		Daily Average.		Remaining at end of year.	Total cost.
			1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.		
1	69	286	294	355	62	77	54	Rs. 19,538

The health of the prisoners was, on the whole, good. There was no death during the year. The total cost of each prisoner per annum, including fixed charges, was Rs. 276-1-9 against Rs. 368-11-7 last year. The net profits realized by jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,744-4-6.

The following table shows the result of the administration of civil justice :— Civil justice.

ADEN.

Court.	On the file.	Filed during year.	Total.		Settled.		Arrears.	
			1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Resident's	19	2,322	608	2,341	589	2,277	19	64
Registrar's	..	..	2,207		2,207		..	
Cantonment Magistrate's ..	1	112	1	113	65	113	1	..
	20	2,434	2,816	2,454	2,796	2,390	20	64

The Registrar was on leave for part of the year. The value of the suits filed in the first two courts was Rs. 1,13,302, showing a decrease of Rs. 29,637. This is chiefly due to the working of the Court Fees Act, introduced in April 1875, and which has had the effect of excluding all but *bonâ fide* cases from court. The average value of suits before the cantonment magistrate was Rs. 15 against Rs. 14 last year. In this court the percentage of contested cases was 75. In the other courts, 56·708 warrants were issued against property to the amount of Rs. 32,699, of which Rs. 15,829 were recovered. In the only appeal that was made the decision of the lower court was confirmed. The increase in the receipts from sale of court fee stamps amounted to Rs. 1,889. The total profit to Government since the introduction of court fees in 1875 amounts to Rs. 28,844.

Registration. The number of documents registered was 183, or six less than last year. The receipts were Rs. 964, and the net deficit Rs. 459-8-0.

Municipality. Municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 80,468 and the expenditure to Rs. 71,281, showing a surplus of Rs. 9,187. Compared with last year's accounts, the increase in receipts amounts to Rs. 3,825 and in expenditure to Rs. 9,753. The average income of the previous six years has been Rs. 68,687 and the expenditure Rs. 65,310. The chief items of increase in revenue are charges for fees and documents, the excavation of pumice, and the grain zaribah. A new road was constructed, and several public buildings were repaired at a cost of Rs. 9,466. The municipality are also improving the public land conveyances and arranging shelters for the cattle and for a certain supply of water to be given to them *gratis*.

Military. The strength of the Aden garrison on 31st March was as follows :—

(A.) Europeans : 24 officers, 9 medical officers, 11 warrant officers, 67 staff sergeants and sergeants, 794 rank and file, 3 boys and one civil subordinate.

(B.) Natives : 22 native officers, 56 havildars, 814 rank and file, 20 tindals, 215 tent and store lascars, 24 boys, 15 medical subordinates, 20 civil subordinates, 514 public, and 531 private followers.

Condensed water was sold by Government at the following rates per 100 gallons, including carriage :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
At Camp and Isthmus	2	10	8
At Steamer Point	2	15	5
At Perim	8	13	10

ADEN.

The establishment of the condensers cost Rs. 54,907. The troops and followers were rationed at the following rates :—

European soldier	...	...	192	15	3
Native soldier	...	...	89	3	9
Public follower	...	...	59	14	3

} Per head per annum.

Marine.

One thousand and fifty-one vessels visited the port against 959 in the preceding year. They are thus classified :—

Royal Navy	...	...	16
Her Majesty's troopships	...	...	6
Indian Government vessels	...	...	20
Foreign men-of-war	...	...	34
Foreign troopships	...	...	43
Merchant steamers	...	...	905
Merchant sailing vessels	...	...	27

Of the 905 merchant steamers 685, and of the sailing vessels 18, or in all 75 per cent were British. Twenty casualties occurred, in only two of which human life was lost. Sixteen pilgrim-ships called, carrying 7,569 souls. No prosecutions under the Native Passenger Act were during instituted the year.

Weather.

The average temperature, as recorded in British hospitals, has been as below :—

Camp.		Isthmus.		Steamer Point.	
Average maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
87·68	81·99	86·82	84·06	88·10	81·92

Rain fell at all three points of observation in five months of the year. The fall registered at the Point was 4·94 inches and at the camp 4·73 inches.

Public works.

Some additions and improvements have been carried out in several of the batteries at a cost of Rs. 2,875. Rs. 40,929 have been spent on the accommodation of the troops, including a new racquet court (Rs. 17,088), a latrine (Rs. 3,553), and a small bungalow at the Commandant's (Rs. 4,075). The large iron tank in the Crater has been set up and Rs. 5,015 spent on it during the year. Some additions have also been made to the post office. The Port Fund has borne the expense of re-roofing the trade registration office (Rs. 5,683). The total sum expended on works in this division has been as follows :—

	Rs.
New	90,223
Repairs	1,10,856
Establishment ...	53,257
Total ...	2,54,336

The Shaikh Othmân Duct has been repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,003. Out of the total receipts on account of water conveyed by it the profits to Government and the Sultan of Lahej amounted, respectively, to Rs. 16,127 and Rs. 15,427 against Rs. 17,212 and

ADEN.

Rs. 16,867 last year. Rs. 5,001, also, were spent on the Tawella tanks out of the sale proceeds of the water drawn from them.

The receipts and disbursements of the Aden Treasury during the year 1877-78 were as follows:—

		Rs.
(A.) *Receipts*—		
1. Imperial receipts		8,964
2. Provincial		68,147
3. Debit account		16,47,615
4. Remittance account		2,15,709
	Total	19,41,447
(B.) *Disbursements*—		
1. Imperial		1,80,389
2. Provincial Service		65,669
3. Debit account		3,28,837
4. Remittance account		15,39,671
	Total	21,14,569

Excess of expenditure over income Rs. 1,73,122. The value of currency notes issued was Rs. 93,380 against Rs. 106,370 of last year; that of notes received, Rs. 90,890 against Rs. 119,440, showing a decrease of Rs. 12,990 and Rs. 28,550 respectively. The license fees for opium and other intoxicating drugs realized Rs. 2,465, and the sale of opium Rs. 2,368, being an increase of Rs. 90 and Rs. 24 respectively.

Opium transhipment fees were only Rs. 10 against Rs. 230 of last year.

The sales of excise contracts realized Rs. 27,163, being an increase of Rs. 11,448 over the bids of 1876-77. The sale of stamps gave Rs. 20,858, or Rs. 3,734 more than last year.

Local Funds.

The results of the administration of the Local Fund is given below:—

		Rs.
(A.) *Receipts*—		
1. Aden Port Fund		85,667
2. Miscellaneous (Cantonment Fund, Rs. 982)		4,329
3. Aden Civil Jail Fund		45
	Total	90,041
(B.) *Disbursements*—		
1. Aden Port Fund		73,076
2. Cantonment Fund		1,453
	Total	74,529

The pilotage fees amounted to Rs. 12,516 and the harbour dues to Rs. 56,765, showing, as last year, a decrease in the pilotage fees and an increase in the receipts of harbour dues.

Health.

The number of births registered was 307, out of which 27 were Europeans. One thousand and twenty-four deaths were recorded, 44 of Europeans. Last year there were 254 births and 879 deaths.

Registration of deaths at sea was introduced this year, and 15 have been reported as having occurred without the harbour limits. ADEN.

The number of sick treated at the Civil Hospital in 1877-78 was 1,770, of which 1,262 were out-patients and 508 in. This is an increase of 97 out-patients. The decrease of 122 in the number of in-patients is accounted for by the hospitals' having been under repairs for some months. The chief diseases have been ague, diseases of the lungs, and genito-urinary system, bowel complaints, ulcers, and abscesses. The health at the Point has been generally good. One thousand three hundred and thirty-one out-door and 93 in-patients were treated at the European General Hospital; of these 150 were sailors. The popularity of this institution is said to be yearly increasing. The chief diseases treated have been ague, ulcers, dysentery, rheumatism, and syphilis. The decrease in the number of seafaring patients is said to be chiefly owing to the greater number of ships now provided with surgeons. In the Prince of Wales' Charitable Dispensary, 4,918 patients were treated, out of whom 4,390 were reported cured. It is suspected that many persons attend both this institution and the Civil Hospital, and so get entered on the lists twice. The average daily attendance was 88·7.

The number of vaccination operations performed was 667 against 597 in 1877; 577 out of these were reported successful.

The attendance at the English school rose from 51 monthly to 55, although twenty of the pupils left with the 'Dalhousie.' Education.

In the Arabic school, the average monthly attendance was 156 against 150 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,741 and receipts from fees Rs. 239. The Resident again suggests that the English school should be thoroughly inspected by an officer of the Educational Department, as the merits of the teaching and progress of the scholars are comparatively unknown.

CHAP. II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Civil Divisions.

THE territory under the entire control and management of Government is divided into twenty-three districts, under four commissioners. The northern division comprises seven districts; six others are under the commissioner of the central division, and five under the commissioner of the southern division; whilst Sind is divided into five districts under the commissioner of that province. An annual report is submitted by the executive head of each district to Government, giving a detailed account of administration in all branches. In the general administration report, however, information is classified by departments, and no succinct account of each district can be obtained without reference to a number of different chapters or tables. In order, therefore, to give an idea of the relative progress, condition, and wants of the various parts of the Presidency, there has been prefixed to this chapter a short summary of the more important statistical facts regarding each district. Most of this has been taken from the reports above mentioned, supplemented, when necessary, from special departmental sources.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDA'BA'D, KAIRA, PANCH MA'HA'LS, BROACH, SU'RAT, TANNA, KOLA'BA'.

Area, 15,576 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 4,008,351; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 1,03,79,213.

AHMEDA'BA'D.

Area, 3,844 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 829,637; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 14,32,053.

Land.

The revenue survey settlement is in force throughout the district. The city survey of Ahmedábád is in progress, but the completion, both of survey and inquiry work, is delayed by there being no limitation of the period within which appeals against decisions by the inquiry officer may be lodged. There are thirty minors' estates under the collector's charge, or three more than

last year. The area of unoccupied arable land on 30th June 1878 was 94,104 acres, or 7,326 acres less than in 1876-77.

Protection.

The police arrested 7,438 persons, or 1,815 more than in 1877. The proportion convicted to arrested was 57 against 59 last year. The police of this district rank fourth in this division judged by the percentage of convictions to arrests in cognizable offences. The amount of property stolen was valued at Rs. 36,582, of which 64 per cent was recovered. Murders, dacoities, and robberies show an increase. The dacoities, however, were not committed by professed thieves, but by villagers, in order to obtain food; similarly with the robberies.

Litigation.

The number of suits instituted during the year in the civil courts was 7,111; of which 6,898 were below Rs. 500 in value; of the 9,448 disposed of, 7,430 were under Rs. 100 in value. In the revenue courts 220 suits were decided, of which 145 were under Rs. 100 in value. There is a court of arbitration at work, which has disposed of 235 cases out of 841 received during the eighteen months it has existed. In addition to 11 original suits and two appeals against Government, outstanding from 1876, 17 fresh suits were field in 1877-78; two original suits and one appeal have been decided in favour of and one appeal against Government during the year.

Municipal.

Registrations rose to 5,463, or an increase of 884, and the receipts from Rs. 15,434 to Rs. 18,666. The district contains one city and seven town municipalities with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 3,32,360 and a population of 199,292, the incidence of taxation being from three annas five pies to Rs. 1-9-11, or an average of Rs. 1-3-4 throughout the district.

Production.

The chief traffic lies along the B. B. and C. I. railway, 74 miles of which lie within this district. There are also the ports of Dholera and Gogo and a fair number of made roads. Out of a total area of 1,316,256 acres of culturable land, 1,218,024 acres were under cultivation, or 4,966 acres more than last year. The rainfall was 21·83, or more than six inches below the average of the last five years. The long break in the monsoon in July and August, followed by the heavy and unusual later fall, was injurious to the early crops, which reached an average of about 60 per cent on the usual outturn. The cold weather crops varied in different sub-divisions. Cotton cultivation decreased by about 59,600 acres. Advances were made to cultivators to the extent of only Rs. 200 against Rs. 853 in 1876-77. The price of Indian millet (jowári), which is the staple food of the majority of the population, rose from Rs. 2-3-4 to Rs. 3-12-9 per maund, but for a great part of the year it averaged Rs. 4 and over, or only 20 lbs. per rupee. The price of unskilled labour remained stationary at 3 as. 3 pies.

Public works.

Local public works funds opened with a balance of Rs. 69,075; the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,67,900 against Rs. 1,06,840 in 1876-77. The closing balance was Rs. 28,610. The chief expenditure on original works has been on roads Rs. 27,279, tanks Rs. 10,270, wells Rs. 12,678, rest-houses, &c., Rs. 7,926. Repairs cost altogether Rs. 46,897, of which Rs. 29,421 were spent on road and Rs. 9,291 on tanks and wells.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1878 was Rs. 14,32,053, out of which Rs. 14,27,186 were realized

NORTHERN DIVISION.

by the close of the year. Eight hundred and ninety-three distraints were necessary to collect this demand against 157 last year. Stamp revenue was Rs. 2,10,045 against Rs. 2,24,405. Excise receipts fell from Rs. 70,182 to Rs. 55,629. The total revenue of all sorts was Rs. 22,62,834, showing an incidence of Rs. 2-11-7 per head.*

Health.

The birth and death-rates recorded are respectively 20·49 and 20·58 per mille (18,681 and 19,725), but those for the city alone, where registration is carefully attended to, are given as 43·8 and 52· respectively. The public health was not good on the whole; 368 persons died of cholera, and small-pox was prevalent for part of the year. There are ten dispensaries, the attendance at which increased from 84,635 to 97,251. Primary vaccinations increased from 25,130 to 27,394, and revaccination operations fell from 1,925 to 1,498.

Instruction.

Local educational receipts fell from Rs. 1,20,031 to Rs. 90,116. The number of superior schools is the same as last year—nine; whilst two more primary schools have been opened. Attendance increased from 11,455 to 12,569.

KAIRA.

Area, 1,561 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 782,733; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 19,55,106.

Land.

The revenue survey settlement is in force in all Government villages throughout the collectorate. The topographical survey was at work in the east of the district and completed the mapping of the roads to Kapadwanj and Páli, where the railway branch line at present terminates. The number of minors' estates under the collector's management are three, with a revenue of Rs. 4,884 and a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 37,191. Several of the chief landlords being heavily involved in debt, have applied for, or taken the benefit of the Act passed last year for their relief. The district contains 106,478 acres of arable land not taken up for cultivation.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,038. The total number of persons arrested was 3,884, or 162 less than last year; the percentage of convictions to arrests was 62 against 43 in 1876. Sixty-two per cent of the cases reported were subsequently struck off the register as false, and of the rest in 85 per cent convictions were passed. Serious crime increased, murders being 10 against 5, dacoities 7 against 4; whilst thefts increased by 77·2 per cent. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 16,779, of which 71 per cent. was recovered against 52 last year.

Litigation.

Out of 8,453 suits instituted in 1877 in the civil courts, 8,390 were of the value of Rs. 500 and under, and out of the 8,852 decided, 7,558 were below Rs. 100 in value. In the revenue courts, 804 out of 806 suits were disposed of, more than three-fourths being of small value. One additional suit

* The total revenue throughout these statements is calculated for the financial year.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

has been filed against Government during the year; and since no decision has been yet passed on those mentioned last year, the number pending is two original and one appeal. The number of registrations was 6,474 against 3,878 last year. The receipts were Rs. 18,385, showing, as compared with last year, an increase of Rs. 6,380. There are five town municipalities, with a population of 67,019. The revenue was Rs. 53,566 and the expenditure Rs. 61,120. The incidence of taxation varies from Rs. 1-3-1 to Rs. 0-3-3.

Municipal.

Production.

The increase in the area of occupied land this year was 15,216 acres, the total area taken up for cultivation being now 377,438 acres out of the total culturable area of 482,207 acres. This district is traversed by 40 miles of the B. B. and C. I. railway from south to north, and a branch now extends to Páli, in the east. Railway feeders are also under construction, and a great increase in traffic has been noticed of late since 195 miles of good road have been opened. The rainfall was 23·94 inches against an average of 29·62 for the preceding five years. In four of the sub-divisions it was only half an average fall. The monsoon crops were considerably injured, but the cold weather outturn was fair. The total amount advanced to cultivators for seed and cattle was Rs. 1,727, or nearly Rs. 1,000 more than last year. Rs. 300 were also lent for permanent improvements in the land. The price of millet (bájri) rose in September 1877 (when the export trade was at its height) to 11 lbs. 12 oz. per rupee. On 31st March 1876 it was 40 lbs. the rupee. On the corresponding dates in 1877 and 1878, respectively, it was 26 lbs. and 16½ lbs. Daily wages of unskilled labour fell from between three and five annas to between three and four. The exports of grain were estimated at 15,823 tons.

Public works.

Local fund receipts and balance amounted to Rs. 1,75,599 and expenditure to 1,49,184. The chief expenditure was on new roads (Rs. 59,523), water-supply (Rs. 28,693), and repairs to communications (Rs. 13,226.) A provincial contribution of Rs. 12,000 was made to one of the most important railway feeders.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 19,55,105, of which Rs. 19,49,459 were collected by the close of the official year. Excise receipts were Rs. 16,511 against Rs. 17,405. The revenue from stamps, Rs. 2,00,205, shows a falling off of Rs. 13,194. To realize the Government revenue 108 distraints were necessary against 15 last year. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 25,05,743, or Rs. 3-3-2 on a population of 782,733.

Health.

The births registered were 20,869 and the deaths 15,923, the population, however, shows an increase of 15,640 in the year. Cholera was prevalent throughout a great part of the year. The total number of patients in the six dispensaries was 52,227 against 49,318 in 1876. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 24,194 to 26,410, whilst re-vaccinations fell from 689 to 650.

Instruction.

There are three superior and 187 primary schools in the collectorate. The numbers on the registers are 14,930 against 14,681 last year. The allotment from local funds to education was

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Rs. 1,07,715, including an opening balance of Rs. 29,081. The expenditure was Rs. 78,541, leaving the balance a trifle more than at the close of the previous year.

PANCH MA'HA'LS.

Area, 1,644 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 240,743; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 2,60,640.

Land.

The revenue survey operations are still in progress in two sub-divisions. The topographical survey mapped 56½ square miles of one sub-division of this district during the year. There are no minors' estates under management. The area of unoccupied arable land is approximately 241,000 acres.

Protection.

Out of 2,039 persons arrested, 77 per cent were convicted. Last year, only 1,519 were arrested, of whom 64 per cent were convicted. There has thus been an increase of 520 arrests. Gang robberies and thefts show a decided increase. The value of property stolen was Rs. 17,811, of which 41 per cent was recovered. One suit was filed against Government this year, but it has not yet been heard. One thousand two hundred and fifty suits were instituted in the civil courts, of which 1,234 were below Rs. 500 in value. Out of 1,353 decided, 1,163 were below Rs. 100. The revenue courts disposed of 52 cases out of 53, 48 being of very small value. Registrations rose slightly in number from 416 to 444. The receipts were proportionately greater, viz., Rs. 1,245

Municipal.

against Rs. 1,209. There are two town municipalities, with a population of 22,113. The revenue is derived chiefly from house-tax, and amounted in 1877-78 to Rs. 5,040, or an incidence of Rs. 0-3-11 per head. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,658.

Production.

The branch line of the B. B. & C. I. railway to Páli has greatly facilitated traffic in this district. There are, besides, several lines open of good made roads, some of which are feeders to the main line joining the chief towns with the present terminus of the railway. The total area under cultivation is a trifle less than last year. Of a total area of 294,337 acres of culturable land, 151,194, compared with 152,081 in the previous year, were under cultivation.

The rainfall was only 19·10 inches, or considerably below the average, which is 44·43 for the last five years, and fell unseasonably. The outturn of monsoon crops was only about three-eighths of the average, whilst that of the cold weather harvest was still more scanty. The advances made to the Talavia immigrants, an account of whose movements was given last year, amounted to Rs. 43,084, of which Rs. 34,633 were given to the settlers in cash, and Rs. 8,401 are in deposit for grain to be supplied as required. The price of bájri (millet), which is the staple food of the cultivating classes, rose from 46 lbs the rupee in 1876 to 36½ in March 1877, and to 17 lbs. on 31st March 1878. Since that date the price has risen still higher. Unskilled labour fell from Rs. 0-2-6 to Rs. 0-2-5 per diem. The extension of the railway to Rutlam and Indor on the one side and to Páli on the other, enabled importers to keep up the supply of food grain, as well as to carry on their ordinary traffic

to an increased extent. Transit duties, which are levied in two talukas not yet brought under the survey settlement, realized Rs. 12,019 against Rs. 19,182 last year, or a decrease of Rs. 7,163, owing to the failure of the mowra crop, which is usually largely exported. Tolls show a steady increase, the receipts having been Rs. 23,522 in 1877-78 against Rs. 17,890 last year and Rs. 16,864 the year before. The total receipts from local funds, including tolls and transit duties, were Rs. 51,456, and with the opening balance the sum available was Rs. 98,388. Out of this Rs. 23,261 were spent on new roads and Rs. 11,288 on water supply. Repairs to roads cost Rs. 9,296, and to tanks and wells Rs. 1,637. Public works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 2,60,640, of which Rs. 2,14,374 were collected by the end of the official year. Excise revenue was Rs. 17,869 against Rs. 19,093. The number of distraints in realizing the Government demands was three. Forests yielded a revenue of Rs. 3,121 more than last year and Rs. 12,744 above the expenditure, being Rs. 28,314 against Rs. 25,193. The expenses were Rs. 15,570 against Rs. 14,749 in 1876-77. The total revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,49,605, and the incidence on a population of 240,743 is about Rs. 1-7-2. Revenue.

Five thousand two hundred and sixty-one births were reported to 4,354 deaths. Nearly 4,000 cases of cholera occurred, of which one-third proved fatal. The number of patients who attended the dispensary was 6,202, or 124 less than last year. Vaccination operations rose from 9,492 to 10,534. Health.

The allotment for education, including a balance of Rs. 2,447, was Rs. 15,311. The expenditure was Rs. 12,977. Thirty-six schools were supported, at which the attendance rose from 2,195 to 2,395, the increase being of four schools and 200 pupils. Instruction.

BROACH.

Area, 1,363 square miles ; Population, Census 1872, 350,322; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 22,47,961.

No survey settlement took place during the year. Under the collector's management are 28 minors' estates, yielding a revenue of Rs. 27,189 and with a balance at credit of Rs. 4,136. The area of unoccupied arable land at the end of the year was 21,546 acres, or rather more than at the end of the year before. Land.

The proportion of police to population is one to 840. Offences were 1,318 against 1,296, convictions to arrests were 42 per cent, or 2 per cent more than in 1876. Thefts increased 21·8 per cent; but serious crime was little more than last year. The percentage of recovery of stolen property was 36. One original suit was filed against Government during the year, and two appeals were decided, one in favour of and one against Government. One suit, therefore, is still pending. Six thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine suits were filed in the civil courts, mostly of small value; of the 7,753 disposed of during the year, (including arrears,) 5,617 affected rights or property worth less than Rs. 100. The number of registrations was 5,491 and the receipts Rs. 15,390, showing, as compared with 1876-77, an increase of 699 and Rs. 590 respectively. There are three municipalities, one of which Protection.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Municipal.

is a city, and two are town corporations. The municipal population is 59,240. The receipts during the year were Rs. 85,495 and expenditure Rs. 86,205, the incidence varying from Rs. 0-5-11 to Rs. 1-11-4.

Production.

The B. B. and C. I. railway passes through the eastern part of the district, and there are feeders to the more frequented stations; a good deal of traffic passes, too, down the tidal estuaries. The area under cultivation was 467,161 acres out of a total cultivable area of 489,192 acres. The rainfall was 20·21 inches, or less than half the average, which has been 41·16 for the last five years. The early crops were much injured owing to the long break in July and August, but the cold weather harvest turned out average. No advances to cultivators were made for agricultural purposes. The price of Indian millet (jowári), the staple food of the district, was 34 lbs. per rupee on 31st March 1877, and only 19 lbs. on the corresponding date of 1878. The wages of unskilled labour fell from Rs. 0-4-0 to Rs. 0-3-3 per diem. The area under cotton rather increased, but the crop was less than last year's.

Public works.

The sum available for public works, including balances, was Rs. 1,88,572, as compared with Rs. 2,54,389 in 1876-77. The expenditure on new works was Rs. 1,96,812, comprising Rs. 40,227 on roads, Rs. 73,601 bridges, Rs. 59,383 tanks, and Rs. 14,371 wells; whilst Rs. 32,516 were spent on repairs, of which Rs. 16,989 were on roads and Rs. 11,642 on wells and tanks. The debit balance of Rs. 84,878 was partly owing to a share of the expense of a large bridge in Súrat, by which the Broach traffic will be assisted, having been debited to the latter collectorate this year.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 22,47,961, of which Rs. 21,25,616 were collected by the end of the official year. Excise revenue fell from Rs. 72,977 to Rs. 68,945. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,88,462 against Rs. 1,96,590 in 1876-77, and Rs. 2,12,331 in 1875-76 There are no forests in the district, but the sales of trees in Government land, which are credited to the Forest Department, realized Rs. 1,288. The number of distraints enforced to realize the Government revenue was 7,191, as compared with 651 last year. The total revenue raised amounted to Rs. 28,33,769, showing an incidence of Rs. 8-1-4 per head of a population of 350,322.

Health.

Births were 6,014 and deaths 6,950. Six hundred and sixty-six persons died of cholera. Small-pox was also prevalent, and 1,036 persons are said to have been carried off by it. There are four dispensaries and one civil hospital in this collectorate. The numbers of patients treated at the former institutions was 19,738 against 17,260 last year. The number of primary operations of vaccination fell from 9,482 to 9,373, and that of re-vaccination rose from 151 to 267.

Instruction.

The allotment for education was Rs. 1,26,491, including an opening balance of Rs. 58,550. The expenditure was Rs. 70,972. There are two superior and 209 primary schools. The attendance at the latter increased by 508; whilst that at the superior schools decreased by 33.

SURAT.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Area, 1,630 square miles ; Population, Census 1872, 607,087 ; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 23,15,315.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the whole district. Ten minors' estates are under the collector's management, with a revenue of Rs. 2,923. The area of unoccupied arable land at the end of the year was 33,817 acres, chiefly in one wild sub-division to the north-east of the collectorate.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 929. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 47, and the number of arrests was 4,595 against 3,066 in 1876. Serious crime showed no great increase or decrease, but thefts increased by 127·9 per cent. The percentage of stolen property recovered declined from 60 to 47. The civil courts received 6,016 fresh suits, of which 5,891 affected claims valued at less than Rs. 500. Altogether 6,821 were disposed of, of which 5,284 were valued at under Rs. 100. The revenue courts decided 216 cases, 157 being of small value. There is a court of arbitration, which has apparently been got up to serve private interests, and has, therefore, not been popular. In addition to the three original suits and seven appeals filed against Government in previous years, and outstanding at the beginning of 1877-78, six original suits were instituted during the year. Three original suits and one appeal were decided in favour of Government; one original suit went against Government, leaving five original and six appeals pending. Registrations were 4,347 against 3,275, and the receipts Rs. 12,814, as compared with Rs. 10,096 last year. The number of municipalities is four, of which one is a city municipality. The total municipal population is 133,040. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,25,235, towards which octroi contributed Rs. 1,20,411. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 1-12-3. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,06,059.

Municipalities.

Production.

Of a total area of 722,647 acres of culturable land, 606,909 acres were under cultivation. The B. B. & C. I. railway traverses the district from north to south for a distance of 73 miles. There are 64 lines of made road, extending over 314 miles. There is also considerable traffic in country craft along the tidal estuaries. The season under review was the worst that has been experienced for the last ten years. The fall of rain was only 17·61 inches, the average being 47·90. Rice and wheat suffered to a large extent. Millet and the coarser grains gave a fair outturn. No advances were made for agricultural purposes. The price of Indian millet (jowári), which is the staple food of the bulk of the population, rose from 26 lbs. for the rupee in 1877 to 20 lbs. in March 1878. The wages per diem of unskilled labour fell from five to four annas, or to the same rate as in 1875-76.

Public works.

Local funds receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 34,586, were Rs. 2,06,128. Last year they were Rs. 3,06,696, but out of the latter sum Rs. 1,11,079 were part of the Government loan for the Hope Bridge. The actual receipts were Rs. 12,600 greater this year than last. New works were executed to the amount of Rs. 39,255, and repairs cost Rs. 44,276.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Revenue.

The land revenue for the year was Rs. 23,15,314, of which Rs. 22,79,830 were collected by the close of the official year. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 3,83,753, or less than last year by Rs. 10,216. Stamp revenue also declined with decreasing litigation, being Rs. 1,54,742 against Rs. 1,72,009. The forest revenue was Rs. 1,18,645 against Rs. 83,958, owing to sales of firewood being credited to this head for the first time. The expenditure on this department decreased from Rs. 41,884 to Rs. 38,643. Eight distraints were enforced to realize the Government revenue, compared with 26 last year. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 34,79,867, or an incidence of Rs. 5-11-7 per head on a population of 607,087.

Vital statistics.

The birth and death registers are not correctly kept, and show 13,736 births against 13,229 deaths, in spite of a general decrease in population of 3,523 souls. Cholera was prevalent throughout a great part of the district. The attendance at the nine dispensaries was 47,799 against 49,950 last year. Vaccinations, which closed were last year 25,651, fell to 20,756.

Education.

The allotment from public funds to instruction for 1877-78 was Rs. 1,56,096, including a balance of Rs. 74,821. The expenditure was Rs. 96,509. There are 13 superior and 291 primary schools open, seven of the latter description having been since last year. The attendance rose from 16,405 to 16,977.

TANNA.

Area, 4,052 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 847,424; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 14,21,872.

Land.

The revenue survey settlement is in force throughout the district. One minor's estate is under the charge of a subordinate revenue official by order of a civil court. The total area of unoccupied arable land at the end of the year was 63,914 acres, more than half of which was situated in three wild and unfertile sub-divisions.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,060. Crime decreased on the whole during the year under review; the number of persons arrested was 11,725 and percentage of convictions 37 against 32 last year. The percentage of stolen property recovered was 29·7, which shows a slight improvement of 7·88 per cent. Cattle-stealing was less prevalent. Murders were seven and dacoities eight more than in 1876. Most of the dacoities, however, were mere thefts, in which more than five persons happened to be engaged, and not regular gang robberies. Five thousand six hundred and eighty-six suits out of the 5,130 filed, affected claims of less value than Rs. 500. Six thousand five hundred and sixty-four were disposed of, including arrears, and out of those 5,367 were valued at less than Rs. 100. Three hundred and eighty-nine revenue cases were decided, of which 387 affected claims of Rs. 100 in value. In addition to nine original suits and five appeals pending from last year, there were three original suits and one appeal lodged against Government during 1877-78. Four original suits

and one appeal were decided in favour of Government; one case was compromised, and in one the plaintiff's claim was only partially allowed, whilst one appeal went against Government. Six original and four appeal cases remain to be heard. Registrations were 3,644, and fee-receipts 10,282, showing, as compared with 1876-77, an increase of 184 in number and Rs. 1,452 in receipts. At the beginning of the year there were nine town municipalities in the district. Two were subsequently abolished, and a new one established, which was not at work before the end of the official year. The municipal population was 85,544. The revenue of the year was Rs. 76,270, and the expenditure Rs. 73,895. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 0-3-5 to Rs. 1-4-10 per head. Municipal.

Two lines of railway pass through the district, and one of them bifurcates at a local market town, and serves both the north-eastern and eastern parts of the collectorate. The B. B. & C. I. railway passes along the coast for 100 miles; the G. I. P. railway passes west to east 25 miles, from which distance a branch passes north-east 42 miles and another south-east 40 miles. Two trunk roads traverse the district, besides several other made tracks towards the south and south-east. The north and east portions are badly off for communications. The total area of culturable land is 1,078,202, out of which 1,015,261 acres were under cultivation during the season of 1877-78. The rainfall was 60·1 inches, or 38·93 inches below the average of the last five years. The rice suffered from the long break in July and August, but recovered in September in all but two sub-divisions. The dry crop land yielded a fair outturn in some places, but a very poor one in many others. Advances to the amount of Rs. 456 were made for agricultural purposes by Government to the cultivators. The staple food of the people is a common sort of rice, the price of which rose from 19½ lbs. in 1877 to 15½ lbs. in March 1878. Wages of unskilled labour were from 2 to 5 annas a day, showing a slight fall, as compared with 1876-77. The local funds receipts, including a balance from last year of Rs. 1,70,143, amounted to Rs. 3,16,282. The expenditure of Rs. 2,24,096 included Rs. 52,732 for new roads, Rs. 17,784 for two bridges, Rs. 32,608 for new wells, and Rs. 7,051 for roadside tree-planting. Repairs to roads cost Rs. 52,396, wells Rs. 9,882, rest-houses Rs. 1,182, and miscellaneous Rs. 3,793, the closing balance being Rs. 92,186. Production. Public works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 14,21,872, of which Rs. 14,18,465 were collected within the year. Excise revenue was Rs. 4,09,720, or Rs. 38,642 less than last year. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,53,884 against Rs. 1,75,229 last year. Forest receipts were Rs. 1,18,853, showing a decrease of Rs. 923; the expenditure also decreased by Rs. 5,969. To realise the Government revenue, 168 distraints were necessary against 129 last year. The total revenue from land, excise, local funds, stamps, municipalities, forests, &c., amounted to Rs. 24,21,968, showing an incidence of taxation of Rs. 2-13-7 per head of a population of 847,424. Revenue.

The registers showed 14,728 births and 19,788 deaths against 16,773 and 16,457 respectively in 1876-77. The returns, however, are by no means trustworthy, more particularly as regards the Vital statistics.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

number of births. Three thousand one hundred and seventy-four deaths from cholera, and 881 from small-pox are said to have occurred. There are ten dispensaries open, one of which only began work in December 1877. The total number of in-door patients treated was 189 and of out-door 69,246 against respectively 132 and 59,319 last year. The number of vaccinations was 17,784 against 21,436 in 1876-77, the decrease being in primary operations.

Instruction. The educational allotment from local and Provincial funds was Rs. 87,508, including opening balance. The expenditure was Rs. 70,821. Sixteen superior and 135 primary schools were open during the year. The attendance at the former increased slightly, but, on the whole, the attendance fell from 7,236 to 7,005.

KOLA'BA'.

Area, 1,482 square miles ; Population, Census 1872, 350,405 ; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 7,46,266.

Land. The revenue survey and settlement is in force throughout the district. The collector is in charge of one minor's estate with a revenue of Rs. 341. At the close of the year 1877-78 the area of arable land unoccupied was 7,235 acres.

Protection. The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,145. Crime slightly increased this year, the number of cases being 1,896 against 1,862. The percentage of convictions was 49, showing an improvement of 12 per cent. The amount of stolen property recovered was 46·39 per cent on the total. There were fewer murders, but more dacoities and thefts during the year. Two thousand eight hundred and fifty-four suits were instituted in the civil court during the year, of which all but 26 were worth less than Rs. 500. The value of 2,916 out of 3,583 decided was less than Rs. 100 each. Revenue cases were 184, and out of 168 decided, all but one were below Rs. 100 in value. Two original suits and two appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, and two original suits, in addition, were filed afterwards. One appeal has been decided in favour of, and one against Government, leaving four original suits undecided by the end of the year. Registrations were 2,528 against 2,159 last year; the receipts also rose from Rs. 5,890 to

Municipal. Rs. 6,376. There are four town municipalities in the district, containing a population of 23,753. The receipts were Rs. 18,276 and the expenditure Rs. 27,035. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 0-8-10 to Rs. 0-13-11 per head.

Production. There is no railway in or near this district, and but few good roads. Trade is carried on at three or four sea-ports and at some towns on the estuaries near the coast. Out of a total arable area of 479,631 acres, 472,413 acres were under cultivation this year. The rainfall was 59·76 inches, the average of the last five years being 86·29. The monsoon crops were fair, but the cold weather ones were injured by blight, in consequence of an unseasonable fall of rain late in the season. No advances to cultivators were made during the year under review. The price of common rice,

the staple food of the lower classes, rose from 19½ lbs. to 18¼ lbs. for the rupee. Wages of unskilled labour remained stationary at 3 to 4 annas a day. The sum available for expenditure on public works from local funds was Rs. 80,626. Out of this Rs. 14,190 were spent on new works, Rs. 11,868 on repairs, and Rs. 2,565 on dispensaries.

Revenue.

The land revenue was Rs. 7,46,265, of which nearly the whole was collected within the official year. Excise receipts were Rs. 88,327, or less than last year. Stamp revenue realised Rs. 73,999, or an increase of Rs. 3,661. Forest revenue was Rs. 91,989 against Rs. 26,753, and expenditure shows a decrease from Rs. 32,404 to Rs. 29,443. No distraints were put in force to realise the Government revenue. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 11,05,690, or an incidence of taxation on a population of 350,405 of Rs. 3-2-2 per head.

Health.

The number of births was 5,463, and of deaths 5,844. Last year they were 5,339 and 4,499 respectively. Cholera was prevalent in parts of the district. At the Civil Hospital and three dispensaries 14,599 patients were treated against 13,519 last year. The number of vaccinations was 7,865 against 10,716.

Instruction.

The local funds assigned to education amounted to Rs. 39,844, including an opening balance of Rs. 12,460. The expenditure was Rs. 28,360. There are 8 superior and 59 primary schools. The attendance rose from 3,342 to 3,589.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Area, 38,563 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 5,194,768; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 1,15,04,591.

KHA'NDESH, NA'SIK, AHMEDNAGAR, POONA, SHOLA'PUR, SATA'RA'.

KHA'NDESH.

Area, 10,162 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 1,028,642; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 30,47,163.

Land.

The revenue survey and settlement is in force throughout the district. A party of the Topographical Survey was at work during the season in six sub-divisions in the north and west. Below the Syhádri range of hills, a party is also surveying the Dáng forests (under the political superintendency of the Khándesh Agent) for the purpose of forest administration. No minors' estates are under the collector's charge. The area of unoccupied arable land is considerable, and at the end of the year under review amounted to 958,893 acres.*

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 597⅓. There was

* The Collector reports that the figures of last year's report, viz., 835,222 acres, were wrong, the correct area being 971,808 acres.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Protection.

an increase of 871 cases. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 63, and of property recovered to that stolen 47 against 37. Thefts and dacoities increased as elsewhere. The proportion of crime to population was 1 to 267½. Thirteen thousand two hundred and three suits were received in the civil courts during the year, of which 13,016 were of small value. Fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-five were disposed of, 11,356 affecting claims valued at below Rs. 100. Four hundred and fifty-five revenue cases were on the files, but the number disposed of is not stated in the return. There are four courts of arbitration, none of which have yet made much way. Six suits were filed against Government, and all decided in their favour within the year. Registrations were 6,884 and receipts Rs. 15,431. Last year they were 6,416 and Rs. 14,717 respectively. The district contains

Municipal.

eighteen town municipalities with a population of 129,070. The income was Rs. 77,950, or an average incidence of taxation of Rs. 0-6-6 per head, varying from Rs. 0-0-6 to Rs. 1-4-6.

Production.

The G. I. P. railway passes through the district for a distance of 124 miles. There is one main trunk road and several good made roads along the chief lines of traffic. The total culturable area is 3,424,280 acres, out of which 2,548,638 acres are under cultivation. The arable area taken into occupation this year was 106,297 acres against 81,308 acres in 1876-77. The rainfall of 19·1 inches was not only scanty, being three inches below the average, but untimely and partial. The harvest of both monsoon and cold weather crops was very uneven, but, on the whole, did not nearly reach the average outturn. The amount lent to cultivators in advances for seed and stock was Rs. 11,850 against Rs. 11,146 last year. Rs. 6,115 were also advanced for permanent improvements, or less than half the sum thus employed last year. Indian millet (jowári), which is the staple food of the district, advanced in price from 34 lbs. the rupee to 24 lbs. In 1876 the price was 58 lbs. Wages of unskilled labour during the same time fell from Rs. 0-3-7 in 1877 to Rs. 0-3-0

Public works.

in 1878. Local fund receipts, exclusive of the opening balance, show an increase of Rs. 2,336 as compared with those of 1876-77; but owing to the opening balance being so much smaller this year, the sum available was only Rs. 2,05,197 against Rs. 2,32,560 last year. Expenditure on original works included Rs. 45,897 on roads, Rs. 2,149 on tanks, and Rs. 9,645 on wells. Repairs to roads cost Rs. 35,373 and to water-supply Rs. 9,325.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 30,47,163 as against Rs. 30,37,189 in 1876-77. The actual collections up to the end of the official year were Rs. 30,37,704. Excise revenue realized Rs. 2,94,110. Stamp receipts were Rs. 3,21,704 as against Rs. 3,82,468 last year. Decreasing litigation and the new procedure in civil courts are alleged as the chief causes of the falling off in this as in other districts. Forest revenue rose from Rs. 58,478 to Rs. 72,882. The area reserved during the year was 223,578 acres, the total area under forest being now 1,234,761 acres. Recourse was had to distraints in 1,253 cases, in order to realize the Government revenue, against 833 last year and 511 the year before. The total revenue under all headings amounted to

Rs. 41,32,218, or, on a population of 1,028,642, to Rs. 4-0-3 per head.

The village registers show 24,058 births and 25,538 deaths, with, however, an increase of the total population. About 1,600 deaths took place from cholera between July and October 1877. Small-pox was also prevalent amongst children. The number of persons treated at the seven dispensaries was 17,447 against 14,312 in 1876. The number of vaccine operations performed was 27,503, showing the large decrease of 8,107. There seems, however, to have been an exceptionally large return last year, as in 1875-76 the number of persons vaccinated was 28,847. Health.

The educational funds administered by the local funds agency show Rs. 1,67,216 in receipts and an expenditure of Rs. 1,02,196, the balance being Rs. 65,020 against Rs. 70,172 last year. The number of schools was one less than last year, being 264; but the attendance rose from 15,853 to 16,610. Instruction.

NA'SIK.

Area, 7,155 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 721,718; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 13,86,228.

The revenue survey settlement is in force throughout the district. Revised rates were introduced this year into 31 villages. There remains still one whole sub-division and part of another to be revised. One minor's estate is under the collector's management. The revenue this year was Rs. 4,726, and the surplus over expenditure Rs. 5,944, including balances. The Topographical Survey has completed field operations in this district, and the maps are published with the exception of one sheet. The area of arable land still unoccupied at the end of the year was 422,638 acres. Land.

Crime decreased as far as the number of offences is concerned, though the persons arrested were more numerous in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the season. The proportion of police to population is 1 to 985½. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 48 against 30 last year, and of recoveries to property stolen 51 to 62. The only serious offence in which any increase is shown, is that of dacoity, of which there were 15 cases more than in the previous year. One original suit and three appeals against Government were pending at the beginning of the year. Three original suits and one appeal have been added to the list during the year. One original suit has been withdrawn. In one other, as likewise in two appeals, the decision has been in favour of Government, and in one appeal against them. Two suits and one appeal remained undecided at the end of the year. There were 8,282 suits filed between private litigants during the year, of which 8,192 were below Rs. 500 in value. Of the 9,261 decided, 7,801 affected rights or property below Rs. 100 in value. Four hundred and forty-one out of 474 revenue suits were decided, of which less then ten per cent affected property valued at more than Rs. 100. There is one chief and three minor courts of arbitration at work, the former decided 122 suits in the year. Against 3,720 Protection.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

registrations and Rs. 8,887 receipts last year, there were in 1877-78 3,666 registrations and Rs. 8,669 revenue. There are six town municipalities in the district, one having been abolished during the year. The municipal population numbers 67,933 souls. The revenue of the year was Rs. 47,729, or an average incidence of Rs. 0-8-7 per head, varying from Rs. 0-2-1 to Rs. 1-5-0.

Municipal.

Production.

One hundred and twelve miles of the G. I. P. railway pass through this district. There is also a trunk road; and 468 miles of made road are distributed throughout all but the western portion of the collectorate. Out of a total arable area of 2,073,823 acres, 1,664,537 acres were cultivated during the season under review; 76,582 additional acres were taken up by occupants for cultivation. The rainfall was 18·84 inches against an average of 26·79. The long break in July and August caused a partial failure of monsoon crops in most of the districts, though a good deal of what had been sown revived under the later showers. Insufficiency of water for drinking and irrigation caused much hardship in parts. Advances to cultivators for seed and cattle were made to the amount of Rs. 4,098, and for permanent agricultural improvements up to Rs. 4,572. The price of Indian millet rose from 30 lbs. per rupee to 22½ lbs. in March 1878. Wheat, too, rose 25 lbs. to 18½. The daily wages of unskilled labour fell from Rs. 0-3-9 to Rs. 0-2-3. Local public works funds receipts rose from Rs. 86,005 to Rs. 98,636; but the expenditure was Rs. 1,15,243, showing, as last year, a debit balance on account of relief works charged to this head now amounting to Rs. 16,607. Rs. 36,360 were spent on original works, chiefly roads, opened as famine relief works. Repairs cost Rs. 13,915, comprising Rs. 10,363 for roads, Rs. 794 for water-supply, and Rs. 1,006 tree planting.

Public works.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 13,86,228, of which Rs. 12,92,275, were collected within the year. Excise revenue was Rs. 1,08,429, or Rs. 12,833 less than last year. Stamp receipts were Rs. 1,64,573 against Rs. 1,91,563 in 1876-77, the decrease being accounted for by less litigation and increased resort to courts of arbitration. Forest revenue was Rs. 20,679, or a decrease of Rs. 7,101, and expenditure Rs. 18,997, or Rs. 447 more than last year. The number of distraints enforced in order to realize Government revenue was 2,063 against 533 in 1876-77. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 19,05,057, or an incidence of taxation of Rs. 2-10-2 per head.

Health.

The number of births was 16,678, and of deaths 19,788, but the registration is reported to be untrustworthy. Ague and fever of a typhoid type were the prevalent diseases. Cholera, too, broke out in Násik during the monsoon, but did not spread. The number of patients treated at the five dispensaries was 17,661 against 17,117 in 1876-77. The number of vaccinations fell from 24,026 to 13,783. In 1875-76 it was 19,465.

Instruction.

The funds assigned to education amounted to Rs. 72,878, including a balance of Rs. 23,628. The number of schools open was one superior and 144 primary, attended by 7,763 pupils. Last year the schools numbered 143 and the pupils 7,867.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Area, 6,647 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 773,931; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 17,08,296.

Land. The revenue survey and assessment is in force throughout the district. Revised rates, postponed from last year, were this year introduced into 56 villages. Revision operations were carried on in four talukas. A party of the Topographical Survey was at work in parts of the district, and completed a survey of the town of Ahmednagar, as well as other field work. No minors' estates are under the collector's charge. The area of unoccupied arable land at the end of the year was 169,483 acres, or 6,586 more than at the end of 1876-77.

Protection. The proportion of police to population is one to 1,246. Cognizable crime increased considerably this year owing to the scarcity of food. The percentage of convictions to arrests in such cases rose to 70, gang robberies increased by 21, murders by 5, thefts by more than 200 per cent. The percentage of property recovered upon that stolen was 34. Five thousand two hundred and ten fresh cases were entered on the files of the civil court this year, only 90 of which exceeded Rs. 500 in value. About five-sixth of those disposed of were below Rs. 100 in value. The revenue courts decided 333 out of 347 cases for disposal; nine-tenths of these affected claims of less than Rs. 100. There is also a court of arbitration here which has decided about 200 cases in the two years it has been at work. One original suit was filed against Government during the year, and no decision has yet been passed in it. Registrations were 3,690 and receipts Rs. 8,475 against 3,408 and Rs. 8,135 in 1876-77. There are three municipalities, Municipal. of which one is city and two town. The municipal population is 47,448. The income of the year under review was Rs. 41,028, or an incidence of taxation varying from Rs. 0-5-9 to Rs. 1-1-2. The disbursements were Rs. 50,838.

Production. The new chord line from Dhond to Manmád passes through the district from south to north. There are also 427 miles of made road well distributed through the district, excepting in the hilly country to the west. The total area of culturable land is 2,571,072 acres, out of which 2,401,589 acres were under cultivation in 1877-78. The rainfall was 23·33 inches, or 1·10 below the average. It fell seasonably, except in July and August, when there was a long break without any but light showers. The northern sub-divisions suffered both as regards the early and the later crops, but in the rest of the collectorate the outturn was nearly an average one. The amount advanced to cultivators for stock was Rs. 7,303 and for permanent improvements to the land Rs. 700. The price of jowári, or Indian millet, was a little higher than in March 1877, being 20½ lbs. against 23 lbs. the rupee. In March 1876 the price was 68 lbs. Unskilled labour became about half anna cheaper per diem, or 0-2-6 against three annas. Local public Public works. works receipts were Rs. 89,880, as compared with Rs. 78,548 in 1876-77. Expenditure, exclusive of famine relief, was Rs. 72,107. The original works comprised roads, on which were spent Rs. 2,430,

CENTRAL DIVISION.

bridges Rs. 826, and wells Rs. 449. Repairs to roads cost Rs. 8,999, water-supply Rs. 893. Rs. 1,470 were expended on tree planting and Rs. 5,725 on dispensaries.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 17,08,296, of which Rs. 11,29,676 were collected within the official year. Excise receipts were Rs. 32,797, or Rs. 860 more than those of the year before. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,53,476 against Rs. 1,76,903, the decrease being chiefly in those of court fee stamps. Forest receipts were Rs. 9,063 or Rs. 6,915, more than last year, whilst the expenses were Rs. 2,069 less. The number of distraints to realize the Government revenue was 59 against 65 last year. The total demands amounted to Rs. 21,22,319, or, on a population of 773,938, an incidence of Rs. 2-11-10 per head.

Vital statistics.

The returns show 20,296 births and 25,804 deaths, against 24,427 and 20,640 respectively last year. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four deaths from cholera took place, and fever of a typhoid type was prevalent during part of the year. There was only one dispensary open during the greater part of the year. The number of patients attending it was 2,529, or ten more than in the previous year. There was a large decrease in vaccination operations, which fell from 24,807 to 16,828.

Instruction.

Rs. 58,123 were assigned to education, out of which Rs. 55,287 were spent. Five schools were closed during the year. There are now three superior and 179 primary schools. The attendance was 7,762 against 8,613 last year.

POONA.

Area, 5,099 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 907,235; Land revenue 1877-78, Rs. 16,33,372.

Land.

The revenue survey and settlement is in force in all parts of the district. Revised rates were introduced this year into ten villages of one sub-division. A party of the Topographical Survey was at work in the northern portion of the district. No minors' estates are under Government management. The unoccupied arable land at the end of the year amounted 61,770 acres.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 821. The total number of offences was 7,539 or 1,527 more than in 1876. The number of cognizable offences was 5,457, the increase being notably in thefts. The percentage of convictions to arrests in cognizable cases was 53, and of recoveries to the amount of property stolen 29. In the civil courts, 12,292 fresh suits have been filed, of which only 265 affected claims or property of more than Rs. 500 in value. Of 14,640 decided, in 12,026 the property involved was worth under Rs. 100. Six hundred and sixteen revenue case were decided, of which 67 only affected claims of over Rs. 100 in value. There are three courts of arbitration in which some 3,953 suits have been filed within the two years or so that the courts have been at work. Judgments were passed in 1,378. In addition to nine original suits and one appeal pending from last year, six

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original suits and four appeals were filed during 1877-78 against Government. Decisions have been passed during the same period in eleven original and one appeal case, and in ten original suits and one appeal the case was decided in favour of Government. One original suit was given against Government, and four original and four appeal cases were undecided at the end of the year. Regisrations and receipts were, respectively, 5,841 and Rs. 16,769, against 5,315 and Rs. 15,598 last year. There are twelve municipalities, containing a municipal population of 14,878. Only one is a city corporation. The aggregate income was Rs. 1,46,839, or an average incidence of Rs. 0-13-3 per head, varying from Rs. 0-0-5 to Rs. 1-10-0.

Municipal.

Production.

One hundred and six miles of the G. I. P. railway pass through the district from west to east, and there are also 310 miles of made road distributed throughout the different sub-divisions. Out of an arable area of 1,929,975 acres, 1,868,156 acres were under cultivation this year, compared with 1,868,194 acres the year before. The rainfall was 18·98 inches, against an average of 29·20. A protracted break in the rains injured the crops in the east and south-eastern sub-divisions; but those of the western parts of the district were above the average. The cold weather crops were much injured by blight, and in some places towards the east failed entirely. The amount advanced to cultivators for seed and cattle was Rs. 45,633, and for permanent improvements Rs. 770. Last year the proportion of these two classes of advances to each other was reversed, Rs. 33,890 having been given for permanent improvements and Rs. 725 for cattle and seed. The price of jowári rose from 23½ lbs. the rupee in March 1877 to 20½ lbs. in the corresponding month of 1878. In 1876 the price was 43 lbs. The wages of unskilled labour rose from two annas to three per diem, or the rate current in 1875-76.

Public works.

Local public works receipts were Rs. 1,71,866 against Rs. 1,88,310 in 1876-77. Expenditure comprised Rs. 17,359 on account of the debit balance of last year. Rs. 10,937 were spent on new works, chiefly wells. The cost of repairing the different sources of water-supply was Rs. 918. Road repairs cost Rs. 12,111, rest-houses Rs. 1,215, and planting roadside trees Rs. 1,613. Besides these local works three large tanks and two canals were in progress at the cost of Government.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 16,33,372, of which Rs. 11,47,652 were collected within the year. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,78,000, or Rs. 9,033 more than in 1876-77. The sales of stamps realized Rs. 2,56,442, as compared with Rs. 2,83,929 last year. Forest receipts were Rs. 36,205, and expenditure Rs. 50,732 against Rs. 40,834 and Rs. 43,413 respectively the year before. The number of distraints necessary to realize the Government revenue was 82, as compared with 87 last year. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 25,14,026, or an incidence of Rs. 2-12-4 per head on a population of 907,235.

Seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty-seven births and 27,489 deaths were registered, against 19,617 births and 19,841 deaths last year. The number of deaths from cholera was 3,196,

CENTRAL DIVISION.

and fever was very prevalent during the year. There are eleven dispensaries, of which, however, only ten were at work during the year. The number of persons relieved at these institutions was 54,111, as compared with 40,894 last year. The number of vaccinations was 16,895 against 22,302 in 1876-77, but many operations performed at relief-houses have not been entered in the returns of the year.

Instruction.

The funds assigned for educational purposes amounted to Rs. 66,964, and the expenditure, including the repayment of a deficit from the previous year, to Rs. 70,332, or Rs. 3,368 more than the income. Superior schools continue as last year, twenty in number, though with a diminished attendance; there are, however, only 150 primary schools against 182 last year, and the attendance has fallen from 5,832 to 5,490. The total number on the rolls of both classes of establishments was 8,534.

SHOLAPUR.

Area, 4,509 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 718,034; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 19,10,779.

The revenue survey and settlement is in force throughout the whole of the district. No minors' estates are under the charge of the collector. At the end of June, 1878, the total area of unoccupied arable waste was 36,475 acres, out of which 19,180 acres is inferior land, situated in a single sub-division.

Production.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,329. Three thousand six hundred and seventy-six cognizable and 407 other cases were reported during the year. In the former, the percentage of convictions to arrests was 73. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 32,596, and the percentage of that recovered 65. Robbery, murder, and dacoity all increased somewhat, whilst in theft the increase over the numbers of cases in 1876 was above 300 per cent. The number of suits filed in the civil courts was 3,755, of which 3,708 were valued at something under Rs. 500. Two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven decisions were passed in suits affecting property of less value than Rs. 100, and 903 in claims of larger amount. The revenue cases decided were 259 in number, mostly of small value. There were three courts of arbitration, but they have been closed on account of the famine. Decisions in favour of Government were passed in the two original suits filed against them in previous years. No new ones were instituted during the period under review. The number of registrations was 3,627 against 2,735 in 1876-77. The revenue from this source was Rs. 8,763, as compared with Rs. 6,714 last year. There are eight municipalities in the district, one of which is a city corporation, and the rest town. They contain an aggregate population of 112,667. The receipts were Rs. 1,37,067 and the expenditure Rs. 1,25,254. The incidence of taxation per head varies from Rs. 0-2-6 to Rs. 2-1-5, but the latter average is found in a town municipality, of which the chief income is derived from a tax on pilgrims from other districts, and not from residents.

The G. I. P. railway passes through the district, and there are good roads to several of the stations. The country is mostly flat and communication not difficult. The area under cultivation is 2,138,788 acres out of a total arable area of 2,175,712 acres. The rainfall was 35·69 inches against an average of 27·17, but fell unseasonably. There was a long break in July and August, which caused much damage to the early crops, whilst a blight in the autumn fell upon the cold weather sowings and spoiled most of the wheat and gram. Advances to cultivators were made to the amount of Rs. 91,656 for seed and cattle, and Rs. 300 for permanent improvements. Last year the sum of Rs. 32,483 was given for permanent improvements, and none for cattle. The price of the staple grain, jowári (Indian millet), fell from 19 lbs. the rupee to 21½ lbs. In March 1876 the rate was 59 lbs. The average rate of wages per diem for unskilled labour was the same as last year, or from one to three annas. The local public works receipts for the year, deducting the amount of the balance debited from 1876-77, were Rs. 46,430, as compared with Rs. 42,376 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 57,788, of which Rs. 17,835 were on new works, Rs. 30,443 on repairs, and Rs. 2,819 on dispensaries.

Production. Public works.

The land revenue for the year was Rs. 19,10,779, of which Rs. 13,03,797 were collected within the official year. Excise receipts were Rs. 95,581, or Rs. 34,462 more than in 1876-77. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,08,141 against Rs. 1,15,274. The forest receipts were Rs. 2,665, and the disbursements Rs. 4,395, against Rs. 2,704 and Rs. 2,660 respectively last year. The number of distraints in realizing the Government revenue was 397, as compared with 79 last year and 344 the year before. The total revenue raised from all the different sources amounted to Rs. 23,94,634, or, on a population of 718,034, an incidence of Rs. 3-5-4 per head.

Revenue.

Twelve thousand nine hundred and six births and 42,233 deaths were registered; 1,967 people died of cholera and 521 of small-pox during the year. The number of dispensaries open was four, as last year. Twenty-eight thousand and fifteen patients were relieved against 22,332 last year. Vaccination fell off from 22,787 to 16,148.

Health.

The funds administered locally for education show an income, including a small opening balance, of Rs. 45,130 and an expenditure of Rs. 34,208. The number of schools is 22 less than last year. There are now six superior and 103 primary with an aggregate of 4,391 pupils, as compared with 4,912 last year.

Instruction.

SA'TA'RA.

Area, 4,991 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 1,045,208; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 18,18,753.

The revenue survey settlement is in force over the whole district. The collector had under his charge one minor's estate for the greater part of the year, but in April a second was put under

Land.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

his management. The receipts of both were Rs. 3,212, the disbursements only Rs. 330; the total area is 1,069 acres. At the close of the year the arable area of the district unoccupied was 34,930 acres.

Protection.

The actual number of offences reported was 5,912 against 4,064 last year. Eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-one persons were arrested, out of whom 60 per cent, or about 18 per cent more than in 1876, were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 95,589, or less than last year, whilst the percentage of recoveries rose to 44 or 2 per cent. Serious crime, such as murder, dacoity, and robbery, seems to have been more prevalent, and the number of thefts was considerably more than double what it was last year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was a little better in cases of theft and other minor offences against property, and considerably so in dacoities and robberies. The number of civil suits filed was 7,649, all of which, but 74, were valued at less than Rs. 500. Nine thousand and ninety-four, including arrears, were disposed of, 7,298 being of below Rs. 100 each. The revenue courts decided 927 cases out of 973 for disposal. In 741 the property in dispute was less than Rs. 100 in value. There is one court of arbitration, which disposed of 98 suits during the ten months it was at work.

Two appeals from decisions passed by the district judge have been decided by the High Court during the year, both in favour of Government. No new ones have been filed. Registrations were 7,391, or 980 more than last year, and the receipts Rs. 16,872

Municipal.

against Rs. 14,835. The district contains thirteen municipalities, with a population of 103,052, and an income of Rs. 69,929. Rs. 32,674 were spent this year on conservancy. The incidence of taxation is about 0-1-3 per head.

Production.

Out of a total area of 1,450,171 acres arable land, 1,415,243 acres were under cultivation this year, showing a decrease of 2761 acres. The rainfall was 22·73 against an average of 44·12 for the last five years. It fell favourably throughout the western parts of the collectorate, though the rice suffered slightly to the eastwards. There was the long break in July and August, noticed in so many districts, but, on the whole, the yield, both of early and of cold weather crops, was an average one. Rs. 7,190 were advanced to cultivators for seed and stock against Rs. 9,069 in 1877; last year, too, Rs. 1,18,195 were lent for permanent improvements, whilst this year only Rs. 50 were so advanced. Prices of staple grains rose, jowári (Indian millet) selling at 16 lbs. the rupee on 31st March against 22 lbs. in March 1877. Unskilled labour was, on the whole, cheaper than in 1876-77, varying between four annas and one and a half anna a day. This was possibly owing to the closing of relief works, which had absorbed a great part of the ordinary labouring population.

The export trade was average, and a good deal of the Belgaum traffic passed through this district to the coast *viâ* Chiplún. The large fairs showed an increase of sales from Rs. 28,400 to Rs. 47,199.

Public works.

Including the opening balances, which were large, the receipts on account of local funds have been Rs. 2,11,321 and Rs. 1,88,629

respectively for 1876-77 and 1877-78. The expenditure this year was Rs. 1,83,813, out of which Rs. 74,133 were spent on roads, Rs. 16,892 on bridges, Rs. 33,545 on tanks and wells, and Rs. 36,352 on repairs to roads and minor works.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1878 amounted to Rs. 18,18,753, including some of the demands left outstanding from 1876-77. The actual settlement for the year under review was Rs. 15,66,310, or Rs. 9,764 more than that of last year. The amount realized by the end of the year was Rs. 13,08,315, and it is expected that the whole balance will ultimately be collected. The number of notices issued for revenue arrears was 17,353, but distraint was only resorted to in six cases. Excise revenue fell off by about Rs. 1,342. Stamp revenue also shows a decrease, both as regards court fees and general stamps, the receipts being Rs. 1,82,304 against Rs. 2,04,834 in 1876-77. The falling off is attributed to decreased litigation and to the temporarily depressed state of the people in parts of the district. Forest receipts fell from Rs. 38,361 to Rs. 34,460, whilst the expenditure rose from Rs. 11,575 to Rs. 18,953. The total revenue collected amounted to Rs. 23,709,23, or, on a population of 1,045,208, to Rs. 2-4-3 per head.

Public health.

There has been a special census taken of two sub-divisions in this collectorate, of which mention will be made elsewhere. The total number of births registered was 23,908, and of deaths 39,116, or 24 and 39·2 per thousand respectively. The village registration gives a decrease of 5·4 per cent in the population, as compared with 1876. The season was rather an unhealthy one, owing to the heavy late rain. A fatal epidemic was prevalent during the cold weather, similar to that noticed in the surrounding divisions. The seven dispensaries admitted 1,612 more out-door and 264 more in-door patients than in 1876. The increase is partially due to the treatment given to destitute and emaciated labourers near the relief works. There are 14 vaccinators in the district. The number of primary operations was 31,176, or less by 3,490 than in 1876-77, when the children were gathered together in large numbers at the relief works.

Education.

There are 21 superior and 192 primary schools in the district, or an increase of two superior and decrease of three primary, compared with last year. The receipts were Rs. 71,822, including fees and Government contribution, but excluding the closing balance of last year's accounts. The expenditure was Rs. 67,134. The attendance at primary schools shows a decrease of 637, and is chiefly to be found in the sub-divisions from which emigration to relief works or other districts took place to the largest extent.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM, DHA'RWA'R, KA'LA'DGI, KA'NA'RA', RATNA'GIRI.

Area, 22,846 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 4,160,366; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 74,92,551.

BELGAUM.

Area, 4,591 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 938,750; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 13,85,056.

Land.

The revenue survey and settlement is in force throughout the district. Revision operations are being carried on in two sub-divisions. No minors' estates are under the manangement of Government. The area of unoccupied arable land at the end of the year was 79,525 acres, as compared with 76,949 last year.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,405. The increase of minor offences against property, due to the prevailing scarcity and high prices of grain, is as remarkable in this district as in others situated in similar circumstances. The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases was 5,864, out of whom 69 per cent were convicted. The percentage of stolen property recovered was 71 against 38 last year. Two thousand eight hundred and one fresh suits were instituted in the civil courts, of which 47 only were above Rs. 500 in value. Two thousand five hundred and one claims were disposed of in which property below Rs. 100 was involved, and 1,198, in which the claims exceeded that amount, a proportion that is not approached in any other district but the adjoining ones of Dhárwár and Kaládgi. Two hundred and eighty-one revenue suits were filed, but information has not been furnished as to the details of their value and disposal. The original suit and the appeal that were pending at the close of last year have been decided, the former in favour of, and the latter against Government. No fresh suits have been filed. Registrations were 4,818 against 3,771 in 1876-77, and the receipts under this heading Rs. 10,686, as compared with Rs. 8,557 last year.

Municipal.

There are six town municipalities in the district with a population of 63,811 and a revenue of Rs. 47,084. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 0-2-2 to Rs. 0-14-1 per head. A temporary municipality is established at the time of a large fair in one of the sub-divisions. The expenditure this year was Rs. 42,877, a great part of which was assigned to works for the improvement of the water-supply in towns.

Production.

No railway passes through the district. There are 55 made roads, extending over a distance of about 844 miles. Traffic passes to the north *viâ* Satárá, or to the west to the ports in Ratnágiri. Out of a total cultivable area of 1,191,610 acres, 1,112,034 acres were under cultivation this year. The rainfall was 47·67 inches against an average of 50·94 for the last five years. It was characterised here, as elsewhere, by a partial failure in July and August, followed by an excessive fall in October. On the whole, the early crops yielded an outturn of about three-fourths of the average, but the cold weather harvest was poor. The advances to

cultivators for seed and cattle reached the amount of Rs. 1,835, and those for permanent agricultural improvements Rs. 1,150, showing, as compared with last year, a decrease of Rs. 10,615. The price of jowár, the staple food-grain, fell from 20 lbs. the rupee in 1877 to 26¼ lbs. in 1878. Wages of unskilled labour continued stationary at three annas a day.

Public works.

Local public works funds receipts, including opening balances, were Rs. 94,944, as compared with Rs. 1,20,755 in 1876-77. The expenditure was Rs. 66,826. New works connected with the water-supply of the district cost Rs. 9,252. Rs. 7,511 were expended on road repairs, Rs. 1,177 on rest-houses, and Rs. 3,375 on tree-planting. The Gokak canal, 40 miles of which run through this district, was in progress during the year.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 13,85,056, of which Rs. 13,34,526 were realized within the official year. Excise revenue was Rs. 1,06,164 against Rs. 1,34,521 last year. Stamp receipts were Rs. 1,35,762, or rather more than last year. Forest revenue was Rs. 95,383, or Rs. 15,518 more than in 1876-77. The expenditure, too, shows an increase of Rs. 9,329, from Rs. 36,698 to Rs. 46,027. To realize the Government revenue, four distraints were necessary, or the same number as last year. The total revenue of the district amounted to Rs. 19,47,131, or Rs. 2-1-2 per head, on a population of 938,750.

Vital statistics.

The returns show 26,587 births, as compared with 27,563 last year, and 51,815 deaths against 31,021. Ague and dysentery, as well as cholera and small-pox, were prevalent during parts of the year. There were four dispensaries open throughout the year, the number of patients relieved at these being 14,600 against 10,722 in 1876-77. The number of vaccinations fell from 22,861 to 16,006.

Instruction.

The allotment for education was Rs. 60,586, and the expenditure Rs. 44,537. There were two superior and 137 primary schools open, the number of the latter being nine more than it was last year. The attendance, however, fell from 7,804 to 7,184.

DHA'RWA'R.

Area, 4,536 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 988,037; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 21,95,741.

Land.

The revenue survey and settlement is in force throughout the district. Revised rates were introduced into parts of six subdivisions, in some of which the introduction was postponed last year on account of the scarcity and the pressure of work it entailed on district officers. The city survey of Hubli and Dhárwár is in progress, but little was effected during the year under review. The collector has under his management the estates of four minors, with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 15,917. The area of unoccupied arable land remaining at the end of the year was 86,407 acres, or 2,953 acres more than last year.

Protection.

There is one policeman to 1,319 persons. The increase in cognizable crime is 80 per cent, owing chiefly to the numbers of

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

robberies and thefts; murders and dacoities also show a considerable increase. The percentage of convictions to arrests in cognizable cases was 61, and of recoveries to property stolen 46, against 37 and 47, respectively, last year. Three thousand one hundred and four fresh suits were received, 3,012 being about claims below Rs. 500. Out of 3,464 disposed of, 2,316 were below and 1,148 above Rs. 100 in value. The revenue courts settled 169 claims out of 173 filed, in 114 rights of small value were concerned and in 55 the claim was for more than Rs. 100. In addition to the six appeals pending at the beginning of the year, two original suits have been filed against Government. One appeal has been decided for Government during the year, so that five appeals and two original suits are left outstanding. Against 3,606 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 8,492 are shown this year 4,407 registrations and Rs. 8,870 in receipts. The district contains six

Municipal.

town municipalities, with a population of 115,264 souls and a revenue of Rs. 75,451, or an incidence per head varying from Rs. 0-3-4 to Rs. 0-8-5. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 91,153.

Production.

No railway passes through the district at present, but the surveys of one from Belári to Hubli have been completed. There are upwards of 1,000 miles of good roads constructed, including one to the sea-coast at Kárwár. Rs. 9,17,415 were spent during the year on provincial lines of communication, of which Rs. 8,15,589 were for relief purposes. Out of a total area of 1,651,842 acres of arable land, 1,565,396 were under cultivation during the season under review. The rainfall of 1877 was 32·73 inches against an average of 23·57. It fell seasonably for the cotton and jowári crops in some parts, though the break in July and August and the excessive falls in October and December did much damage to the cold weather harvest. The outturn of cotton was about seven times that of 1877. Advances for the purchase of seed were made to the amount of Rs. 9,230. The price of jowári, the staple food of the people, fell from 14 lbs. the rupee in March 1877 to 24 lbs. in 1878. The daily wages of unskilled labour rose from an average of Rs. 0-2-6 to Rs. 0-3-0.

Public works.

Local public works funds receipts were Rs. 1,65,945 against Rs. 1,69,991 in 1876-77, including balances in both years. New roads cost Rs. 2,997, and water-supply Rs. 16,397. Rs. 36,036 were spent on repairs to roads and Rs. 5,011 on tanks and wells. Tree-planting cost Rs. 4,928.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 21,95,741, of which Rs. 21,35,338 were realized within the official year. Excise receipts were Rs. 1,18,527, against Rs. 2,20,973 in 1876-70. Stamp revenue was Rs. 1,28,756, as compared with Rs. 1,42,774 last year. Forest revenue was Rs. 17,157, and expenditure Rs. 20,800, as compared with Rs. 30,110 and Rs. 23,697 respectively. The number of distraints enforced to realize the Government revenue was 77 against 38 last year. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 27,95,559, or, on a population of 988,037, an incidence of taxation of Rs. 2-13-3 per head.

The number of births recorded was 28,769 and of deaths 51,581, against 28,568 and 31,726 respectively in 1876-77. Ague and cholera were prevalent throughout the district. The three dispensaries opened afforded relief to 38,440 patients against 8,669 last year. Most of the increase is due to the establishment of temporary dispensary near a relief work. The number of vaccinations fell from 24,055 to 19,159. Vital statistics.

The assignment to education, administered by local agency, was Rs. 1,11,130, and the expenditure Rs. 60,375. There are four superior schools, as last year, and the number of primary schools has risen from 165 to 170. The total number of pupils on the rolls was 8,095 against 9,690. Instruction.

KALA'DGI.

Area, 5,695 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 816,037; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 20,34,428.

The revenue survey and settlement is in force throughout the district. Revised rates of assessment were introduced this year into 39 villages of one sub-division. No minors' estates are under the management of the collector. At the close of the year the district contained an unoccupied arable area of 73,256 acres as compared with 65,393 at the end of 1876-77.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,248. There has been a slight increase in the number of murders and dacoities, but the chief part of the increase of 2,461 cases of cognizable crime is due to thefts, house-breaking, and other offences against property. The percentage of convictions to arrests in such cases was 70, or 17 per cent better than last year. Fifty per cent of the property stolen was recovered against 30 per cent last year. One thousand six hundred and ninety-eight fresh suits were brought, 1,658 of which were below Rs. 100. One thousand six hundred and eighty-two were disposed of. Out of these, 1,149 were about claims of below Rs. 100, and in 513 the suit was valued at more than this sum. One hundred and thirty-two revenue suits out of 141 were decided, 110 being of small value and 22 of over Rs. 100. In addition to the three original suits against Government pending from last year, one more was filed during the year. Two decisions were passed in favour of Government, and two suits remain outstanding. Registrations were 2,386, and receipts Rs. 4,510. Last year they were respectively 2,111 and Rs. 4,272. The district contained ten town municipalities during the greater part of the year, but one was abolished in October 1877, and three more cease to exist from August 1878. The municipal population is 74,415, and the income Rs. 29,167, or an incidence varying from two pies to eight annas eleven pies per head. Protection. Municipal.

No railway passes near the district. There are two provincial roads, but neither is bridged or culverted. There is, on this account, little traffic with other parts of the country. Of a total arable area of 2,165,008 acres, 2,091,733 acres were taken up this year for cultivation. The rainfall was 30·7 inches, Production.

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compared with an average of 23·53. The heavy fall in the latter part of the wet season did much damage to the jowári and other monsoon crops; it was followed by a blight which injured a great part of the cold weather harvest. The outturn, on the whole, was merely enough to provide for the wants of the people themselves. Drinking water, however, was abundant throughout the season. Rs. 38,882 were advanced to cultivators for seed and cattle, and Rs. 800 for permanent agricultural improvement. The price of jowári, the staple food of the cultivating classes, fell from 16 lbs. the rupee to 28 lbs. In 1876 it was sold at 54 lbs. The rate of wages of unskilled labour rose from two to three annas.

Public works. Local public works receipts, including opening balances, were Rs. 1,06,654, as compared with Rs. 1,56,600 last year. The cost of new works was Rs. 29,483, of which Rs. 5,365 were spent on roads, Rs. 15,817 on water-supply, and Rs. 1,608 on rest-houses. Rs. 4,240 were expended on road repairs, Rs. 13,714 on repairs to water-supply, and Rs. 803 on repairs to rest-houses.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 20,34,428, including Rs. 7,48,382 of last year's arrears. Out of this, Rs. 16,38,582 were realized within the year, and Rs. 3,95,846 remain outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 47,410 against Rs. 1,10,713 in 1876-77. The actual decrease in receipts is Rs. 63,333. Stamp sales realized Rs. 66,699 against Rs. 81,271 in 1876-77. Forest revenue was Rs. 1,162 against Rs. 2,852 last year, and the working expenses increased from Rs. 6,351 to Rs. 6,849. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 23,27,744, or, on a population of 816,037, an incidence of taxation of Rs. 2-13-7.

Vital statistics. The returns show 24,653 births and 39,582 deaths, as compared with 18,581 and 20,628 respectively in 1876-77. Cholera has been in the district for the last two years, but has not proved so fatal as the ague and malarious fever of the last cold season. Three dispensaries were open this year, the attendance being 10,855 against 7,200 last year. Vaccinations have fallen off in numbers from 21,737 to 16,504.

Instruction. The educational funds of the district show receipts amounting to Rs. 50,807 and disbursements Rs. 38,080. Primary schools were decreased by eight, being 123 against 131 last year. The one superior school shows a falling off in attendance of 78 per cent, and in the primary schools the number of pupils was 4,691 against 5,978, or a decrease of 1,287.

KA'NA'RA'.

Area, 4,235 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 398,406; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 9,15,196.

Land. The revenue survey settlement was introduced this year into 22 villages in the Kúmpta, 16 in the Yellápur, and 29 in the Sirsi sub-divisions. Measurements and other survey operations are in progress in other parts of the district. Under the collector's management are 23 minors' estates, with a revenue of Rs. 4,558. The area of unoccupied arable land is not ascertainable with any exactitude, as long as the survey measurements have not

been introduced. The parts of the district already surveyed had, at the end of the year, an area of 35,457 acres of unoccupied culturable land.

Protection. The proportion of police to population is one to 572. Cognizable crime increased from 1,329 cases to 1,888; 66 per cent of the people arrested were convicted, and 49 per cent of the property stolen was recovered. At the end of last year 974 survey and 10 ordinary original suits, and two appeals were pending against Government. No fresh suits were filed during the year. Of two original non-survey suits decided, one was in favour of and one against Government. Most of the outstanding suits are brought with reference to the survey operations, and the results depend on the final decision in the representative suit now before the Privy Council. Two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine fresh suits were instituted in the civil courts, and 1,520 remained from previous years. Of the former, only 64 were worth Rs. 500. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-three were disposed of, in 1,902 of which the claims were for less than Rs. 100. In the revenue courts 83 cases out of 85 were disposed of, 63 of them being of trifling value. Registrations and receipts were respectively 4,686 and Rs. 12,164. Last year they were 4,309 and Rs. 10,461. Municipal. There are five town municipalities in the district, containing a population of 38,258. The income is Rs. 41,341, and the average incidence of taxation Rs. 1-1-3 per head.

Production. There is no railway at present in this district, but the line between Kárwár, the chief port, and Belári has been surveyed, and the carrying out of the project is under consideration. There are 191 miles of good road constructed in different parts of the district. Of twelve ports, five are of considerable importance. The chief traffic is in cotton from the western Kárnátic, but there is also a deal of local trade, and until November 1877 the grain imports for countries above the ghâts were abnormally large, aggregating 149,713 bags between July and November, out of which number 95,897 were afterwards conveyed by land out of the district. The total value of the imports and exports of the twelve ports during the year ending March 31st, 1878, was respectively Rs. 55,45,600 and Rs. 48,84,117. The area under actual tillage cannot be ascertained till the survey measurements are completed.

The rainfall of 1877 was 87·52 inches, or nearly 26 inches below the average. The break in July and August, together with the heavy unseasonable fall in October, was most unpropitious for the rice and grain crops, which were much below the average. The garden and cold weather crops also failed to a considerable extent on account of the late rain followed by hot and dry weather. The hill crops of coarse grain, however, turned out well. No advances were made to cultivators. The price of rice, which is the staple food throughout the greater part of the district, rose from 22 lbs. the rupee to 18$\frac{2}{5}$ lbs. The daily wages of unskilled labour during the same period remained stationary between two annas and six. Public works. Local public works receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 22,448, amounted to Rs. 95,592, as compared with Rs. 1,00,445 in 1876-77. New roads cost Rs. 7,216, bridges

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Rs. 2,315, water-supply Rs. 5,750, and rest-houses Rs. 5,459. Repairs cost altogether Rs. 25,576, out of which Rs. 20,446 were spent on roads, and Rs. 767 on tanks and wells, and Rs. 1,481 on rest-houses. On road side tree-planting Rs. 1,532 were expended.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 9,15,196, of which Rs. 8,98,987 were realized by the end of the official year. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,11,720 against Rs. 1,09,447 in 1876-77. Sales of stamps realized Rs. 71,726, or less than last year Rs. 8,710. Forest receipts were Rs. 2,43,993, as compared with Rs. 3,46,268 last year, and expenditure shows a decrease. To realize the demands of Government recourse was had to distraint in 67 cases against 25 in 1876-77. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 15,22,239, or, on a population of 398,406, an incidence per head of Rs. 3-13-1.

Vital statistics.

Twelve thousand one hundred and fifty-three births and 15,987 deaths were registered against 11,728 and 12,708. Fever, dysentery and cholera were all prevalent during portions of the year. The eight dispensaries were attended by 35,965 patients, as compared with 29,295 in the previous season. The number of vaccinations was 14,050 against 10,852 last year.

Instruction.

The sum available for education was Rs. 32,550, out of which Rs. 29,194 were expended. Two superior and 78 primary schools were open during the year. Attendance fell from 4,254 to 4,020.

RATNA'GIRI.

Area, 3,789 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 1,019,136; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 9,62,130.

Land.

The revenue survey and settlement has not yet been introduced into all sub-divisions, but measurements and other operations are in progress. The collector has charge of 12 minors' estates, with a total revenue of Rs. 14,521. The unoccupied arable area at the end of the year in the surveyed portion of the district amounted to 7,820 acres, and consists chiefly of salt marsh, beyond which there is little land available for cultivation in the whole collectorate.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,334. There has been an increase observable in the number of cognizable cases, particularly of thefts, which were 698 against 468. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 48 against 51 last year, and of recoveries to property stolen 51 against 66. Five thousand and sixty-one fresh suits were filed, and 3,879 remained over from previous years, or more than in any other district; of the new ones, 5,009 were below Rs. 500 in value. Six thousand nine hundred and eighteen were disposed of, out of which 6,088 were below Rs. 100. Eight hundred and eleven revenue cases were decided out of 819 on the files; in 807 of these the claim involved was for less than Rs. 100. Twenty original suits and 25 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. One original suit and five appeals were instituted against Government during the year, and out of six original suits and seven appeals decided during the same period, four original and four appeal cases were given in favour of, and two original and three appeal cases against Government. Fifteen original and 23 appeals remained undecided at

the end of the year. No new survey suits have been instituted. Against 2,715 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 8,424 there were 3,352 registrations and Rs. 10,306 receipts. There are three town municipalities in the district, containing a population of 22,707. The revenue this year was Rs. 23,354, with an incidence of taxation varying from Rs. 0-8-6 to Rs. 1-10-1 per head. Municipal.

There are about 500 miles of good cart road in the district, including a trunk road from north to south and two lines up the Ghâts, from the Deccan districts to the sea ports. There are about 17 of the latter, great and small, the imports to which were valued this year at Rs. 1,30,51,902, whilst goods were exported from them to the value of Rs. 73,84,181. Coasting steamers and large vessels touch at the more important of these trade centres. The area of culturable land is not known at present, as the survey measurements are not yet completed. The area under cultivation during the season under review was 1,004,528 acres. The rainfall was 102·42 inches, as compared with an average of 113 inches, and a fall last year of 81. The crops were all above the average, except rice, which suffered some damage from the cessation of rain at time of transplantation. The price of common rice rose from 20⅛ lbs. the rupee, to nearly 16 lbs. Nágli (eleusina coracana), a staple food of the poorer classes, rose from 27½ lbs. to 26 lbs. The daily wages of unskilled labour averaged half an anna less than in 1876-77, or about three annas six pies. Advances were made to cultivators for purchase of cattle and seed to the amount of Rs. 3,935. Local public works receipts were Rs. 72,049, including an opening balance of Rs. 15,677. Rs. 38,728 were spent on original works and Rs. 22,299 on repairs. Rs. 41,002 were also spent from provincial funds chiefly on the communications in the district. Production. Public works.

The land revenue for collection, including arrears, amounting to Rs. 24,411, was Rs. 9,62,130, of which Rs. 9,42,924 were collected within the year. The excise receipts were Rs. 77,603 against Rs. 71,753 in 1876-77. Stamps realized Rs. 1,35,206 as compared with Rs. 1,37,030 last year. Forest revenue was Rs. 4,459 against Rs. 2,368, and expenditure Rs. 4,821, as compared with Rs. 4,393. The number of distraints to which Government were obliged to have recourse in realizing their revenue was 320 against 573 in 1876-77. The total amount raised from all sources was Rs. 13,51,263, or, on a population of 1,019,136, an incidence of taxation of Rs. 1-5-2 per head. Revenue.

The number of births registered was 15,172 and of deaths 18,969. Last year the numbers were respectively 16,451 and 15,585. Cholera and dysentery were prevalent early in the year, but on the whole public health was good. There are no dispensaries, but the three civil hospitals gave relief to 7,246 patients against 6,961 last year. Vaccinations were 30,264 against 32,934 last year. Vital statistics.

Educational receipts, including balance, were Rs. 46,714, and expenditure Rs. 41,986. There are 26 superior and 110 primary schools open, as compared with 23 superior and 114 primary last year. The attendance rose from 8,622 to 8,699. Instruction.

SIND DIVISION.

SIND DIVISION.

Area, 48,876 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 2,203,177; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 37,39,748.

KURRACHEE, THA'R AND PA'RKAR, HAIDARA'BA'D, SHIKA'RPUR, AND UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

KURRACHEE.

Area, 16,109 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 426,722; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 6,18,945.

Resettlement operations are in progress in two sub-divisions; the revision of rates in the Kotri sub-division, mentioned last year, has been financially successful. The city survey of Kurrachee town has been completed, and the work of issuing title deeds concerning properties on which decisions have been passed is in progress. Two minors' estates are under the collector's management, with a revenue of Rs. 10,719. The area of arable land, in the surveyed portion of the district that remained unoccupied at the end of the year, was 47,527 acres.

Protection. The proportion of police to population is one to 296. There was a slight increase of cognizable crime; out of 3,233 persons arrested, 74 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen was 59 against 67·75 last year. Six thousand two hundred and twenty-nine fresh suits and 275 arrears were before the civil courts. Six thousand one hundred and fifty-one of the new ones were of less than Rs. 500 in value. Six thousand three hundred and thirteen were disposed of, only 659 being more than Rs. 100. There were no suits against Government. Registrations were 1,773 and receipts Rs. 6,060, as compared with 1,430 and Rs. 5,432 respectively in 1876-77.

Municipal. There are nineteen municipalities in the district, that of Kurrachee being a city corporation. They collectively contain a population of 102,690 souls. The income was Rs. 4,34,346, of which Rs. 3,45,611 were derived from octroi. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 0-5-8 to Rs. 6-5-5 per head, or an average of Rs. 4-3-8 throughout the district.

Production. The railway passes through the district from Kurrachee to Kotri, and from thence along the Indus to the north of Sehwán. There are, in addition, 1,258 miles of made road available for traffic in the fair season. The total caltivable area is not yet ascertained. 307,297 acres, or 101,151 acres less than last year, were occupied for cultivation during the year under review, and out of these 61,757 were left fallow. The fall of rain was only 1·68 inches against an average of 6·87. The inundation, also, was less than usual, to the detriment of cultivation along the banks of the river, and to the supply of forage. Advances for seed and general improvements to the land, other than permanent ones, were made to the amount of Rs. 2,192. The price of jowári rose from 32 lbs. in March 1877 to 24 lbs. in March 1878. The rates of wages for unskilled labour ranged between four and eight annas a day.

Last year they were between five and six annas. Local public works receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 7,158, were Rs. 1,22,211, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,10,764, out of which Rs. 3,414 were spent on new roads, Rs. 19,961 on bridges, Rs. 870 on water-supply, and Rs. 3,253 on rest-houses. The cost of repairing roads was Rs. 23,656, and of rest-houses Rs. 5,741. Rs. 6,479 were spent also on road-side trees. Public works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 6,18,945, of which Rs. 5,98,153 were realized by the end of the year. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,31,428 against Rs. 1,27,503 in 1876-77. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,21,398 against Rs. 1,17,342; forest receipts were Rs. 2,19,801, and expenses Rs. 71,004, against Rs. 2,18,605 and Rs. 54,674, respectively, last year. To realize the Government revenue 362 distraints were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue amounted to Rs. 20,87,929, or, on a population of 426,722, an incidence of taxation of Rs. 4-14-3 per head. Revenue.

The number of births registered was 3,618 and of deaths 6,264. Last year they were respectively 4,533 and 6,317. The returns are said to be quite untrustworthy. There was a good deal of small-pox, but statistics regarding mortality from that disease are not available for the greater part of the rural districts. The eleven dispensaries were attended by 50,699 persons, as compared with 38,742 last year. Vaccinations were 27,428 against 27,901 last year. Vital statistics.

Rs. 16,000 as contribution is paid to the educational department by the local funds committee of the district. The number of schools supported is 42, and the attendance 2,728, against 40 schools and 2,625 pupils last year. Instruction.

THA'R AND PA'RKAR.

Area, 2,729 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 180,761; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 2,02,209.

In some parts of this district land revenue is assessed at a rate per plough, and in others according to a fixed assessment per field. On the larger canals the five years' settlement is in force. No settlement operations have been carried on in this district during the year, nor are any minors' estates under Government management. The cultivable area available for occupation at the end of the year was 417,201 acres. Land.

The proportion of police to population is one to 363. The number of cognizable offences, notably of minor ones against property, increased from 275 to 320. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 55·95, and of recoveries to the amount of property stolen 76·03. Twenty suits remained from last year and 417 new ones filed, of which only 4 were valued at Rs. 500 or over. Three hundred and ninety-one were disposed of, 334 of these being of less than Rs. 100 in value. No suits were brought against Government. Registrations were 197, as compared with 103, and the receipts under this head Rs. 387 against Rs. 431 last year. The district contains at present 13 town municipalities, but next year Protection. Municipal.

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Production.

ten of these will probably be abolished. The municipal population is 20,728, and the income Rs. 28,057, of which Rs. 18,372 is derived from octroi. The incidence of taxation varies from Rs.0-5-7 to Rs. 1-12-0 per head. The expenditure was Rs. 22,452. There are numerous roads throughout the district connecting the chief towns with Haidarábád, Deesa, and Cutch. Out of a total culturable area of 701,822 acres, 278,889 acres, as compared with 320,200 last year, were under cultivation during the season under review. The rainfall was 4·7 inches against an average of 8·82. The season was unfavorable, except in the valley of the Nárá river, the insufficiency as well as the inopportuneness of the rainfall elsewhere having caused a large part of the arable area to be left unsown and a great deal of the harvest to be abandoned where it stood. Rs. 2,500 were granted in advances for seed and cattle. The price of Indian millet (bájri) rose from 48½ lbs. the rupee in March 1877 to 18 lbs. in March 1878. The daily wages of unskilled labour fell from between three and six annas to between two and five. The export trade fell off considerably, particularly in cotton and cattle.

Public works.

Local public works receipts were Rs. 30,920, including an opening balance of Rs. 15,977. Expenditure was Rs. 20,080, of which Rs. 240 were spent on new roads, and Rs. 2,039 on repairs to existing roads. A new rest-house cost Rs. 950. Repairs to wells cost Rs. 160, to rest-houses Rs. 1,077, and planting road-side trees Rs. 2,960. Pound charges were Rs. 4,234, and the contribution to dispensaries was Rs. 1,080.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 2,02,209, of which Rs. 2,00,905 were collected within the year. Excise receipts were Rs. 4,385. Stamp sales realized Rs. 6,025 against Rs. 5,427. The revenue was all collected without recourse to distraints being necessary. The total revenue, raised under all heads, amounted to Rs. 3,01,531, or, on a population of 180,761, to an incidence of Rs. 1-10-8 per head.

Vital statistics.

The number of births recorded was 3,345 and of deaths 2,509. Last year the numbers were 1,298 and 1,861 respectively. There were 25 deaths from cholera and 8 from small-pox. The number of patients at the four dispensaries was 7,780 against 6,904 in 1876-77. The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations rose from 8,806 to 13,101.

Instruction.

Rs. 2,000 were assigned to education this year. There are thirteen schools with 821 pupils, showing an increased attendance of 68.

HAIDARA'BA'D.

Area, 9,052 square miles; Population, Census of 1872, 723,883; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 11,44,872.

Land.

Resettlement operations were being carried on during the year in two sub-divisions; classification was completed in one, and made considerable progress in another. Revised settlements were introduced into the three northern sub-divisions with effect from next year. The city survey of Haidarábád has been completed, and only some of the registers remain to be written up. Two minors' estates are under the collector's charge with a revenue of Rs. 55,480 and a credit balance of Rs. 39,307. At the close of the

year the area of arable land not taken up for cultivation was 2,099,199 acres.

The proportion of police to population is one to 810. There was a slight increase in cognizable crime from 2,259 to 2,518 cases. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 69·20 against 61·74 in 1876. 52·37 per cent of the property stolen was recovered. Serious offences show a slight decrease. In thefts the increase was from 485 to 632. Two hundred and sixty-six cases remained on the files of the civil courts from the previous year and 6,955 new ones were brought. The value of 6,853 of these was under Rs. 500 each. Out of 7,103 decided, 6,158 were for small claims under Rs. 100. No suits against Government were brought. The number of registrations was 2,261 against 2,182 last year, and the receipts were Rs. 8,346, as compared with Rs. 7,630. The number of municipalities is 22, of which Haidarábád is a city corporation. They contain an aggregate population of 89,682. The income of the year was Rs. 1,63,451, or an average incidence of Rs. 1-7-10 per head, varying between Rs. 0-5-1 and Rs. 2-4-0. The chief source of revenue is octroi, which yielded Rs. 1,33,599 this year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,94,658.

Protection.

Municipal.

The Indus Valley State railway runs along the bank opposite to this district to Kurrachee, which is the great outlet of produce. There are also altogether 1,925 miles of road available for traffic except in times of flood. Out of a total area of 1,717,182 acres of arable land, 473,290 were under cultivation during the year. The rainfall was 3·17 inches, or less than the average of the last five years by 5·27 inches. The Indus rose less than the year before at the customary time, but during the cold weather it flooded part of the district to an unprecedented extent. The cold weather crops were much injured. No advances were made to cultivators. The price of jowári rose from 40 lbs. to 21 lbs. the rupee. Unskilled labour fetched 6 annas, or the same price as last year. Including an opening balance of Rs. 24,945, the receipts of the local public works fund were Rs. 1,54,490, and the expenditure Rs. 88,825. Out of Rs. 12,180 assigned to original works, Rs. 1,500 were spent on roads, Rs. 4,301 on wells, Rs. 2,373 on rest-houses, and Rs. 1,200 on a dispensary. Repairs cost Rs. 36,754, of which Rs. 27,766 went to roads, Rs. 868 on wells, Rs. 3,549 on rest-houses; Rs. 3,821 also were expended on planting roadside trees.

Production.

Public works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 11,44,872, out of which Rs. 11,01,409 were realized by the end of the official year. The excise receipts were Rs. 1,14,591 against Rs. 1,09,151. The revenue from stamps was Rs. 1,08,748, as compared with Rs. 1,02,679 in 1876-77. Forest receipts were Rs. 53,825 and expenses Rs. 1,30,997, as compared with Rs. 57,064 and Rs. 1,11,745 last year. In five instances recourse to distraints was necessary in order to realize the Government demand. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 17,91,361, or, on a population of 723,883, an incidence of Rs. 2-7-7 per head.

Revenue.

The returns show 6,654 births and 8,465 deaths against 5,158 and 7,358 respectively. The public health was remarkably good

Vital statistics.

SIND DIVISION.

during the season under review. There were seven dispensaries at work during the year, and an eighth was opened in February 1878. The total number of patients relieved was 38,030 against 34,747. Vaccinations again fell from 41,912 to 34,339.

Instruction.

There are four superior and 47 primary schools open, in addition to three normal schools of engineering. The attendance at the technical schools was 51, and at the others 3,176. Last year it was 58 and 3,250 respectively.

SHIKA'RPUR.

Area, 8,809 square miles; Population, Census of 1872, 776,227; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 15,32,732.

Land.

The revised survey and settlement was introduced into the Rohri sub-division this year. The city survey of Sakkar has been completed, and only a few title-deeds concerning property on which decisions have been passed remain to be prepared. Two minors' estates were under the collector's charge during the year; the revenue was Rs. 539. The total area of arable land that remained unoccupied at the end of the year was 1,331,703 acres.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population was one to 685. Cognizable crime increased from 2,571 cases to 3,093. Out of 3,662 persons arrested, 65·42 per cent were convicted. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen was 55·55, as compared to 50·75 last year. Thefts, robberies, and similar cases show an increase. There were 19 murders against 17 last year. Seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight fresh cases were filed in the civil courts, and 756 were in arrears from last year. The value of 7,864 of the new ones was below Rs. 500 each. About seven-eighths of those disposed of were for claims valued below Rs. 100. Sixty-three revenue cases were tried, 44 of which were about small claims below Rs. 100. In addition to one original suit against Government pending at the end of 1876-77, two original suits were filed during the year. Two decisions were passed in favour of Government, and one suit remained outstanding. Registrations were 3,687, and receipts Rs. 11,209, as compared with 2,902 registrations and Rs. 8,248 receipts in 1876-77. There

Municipal.

are two city and ten town municipalities in this district, containing an aggregate population of 97,296 souls. The revenue was Rs. 1,87,481, or an incidence of Rs. 1-6-11 per head, varying, however, from Rs. 0-12-5 to Rs. 9-0-10.

Production.

The Indus Valley State railway will ultimately traverse the district from north to south. There are also about 1,600 miles of fair road, and, as in other districts of this Province, a considerable boat traffic on the river. Of a total area of 1,358,928 acres of arable land, 547,837 acres were under cultivation. The rainfall this year was 1·56 inches, the average being 4·66 inches. There was a scarcity of water in the canals, which circumstance, combined with the scanty rainfall, prevented any but a small portion of the usual area being placed under early crops. The lowness of the Indus at the time of inundation, also, had a prejudicial effect on the cold weather sowings, which predominate in the

north-eastern part of the collectorate. The price of jowári (Indian millet) rose from 42 lbs. the rupee in March 1877 to 31¾ lbs. on the corresponding date of 1878. The wages of unskilled labour remained at the same rates as last year, namely, 5 annas per diem. No advances were made to cultivators.

Public works.

Local public works funds receipts were Rs. 2,69,357, including an opening balance of Rs. 73,735 against Rs. 2,87,685; expenditure was Rs. 2,06,681, out of which Rs. 2,955 were spent on new roads, Rs. 25,491 on bridges, and Rs. 8,374 on new rest-houses; whilst repairs cost Rs. 53,665, comprising roads Rs. 27,019, water-supply Rs. 964, rest-houses Rs. 4,798; medical charges amounted to Rs. 6,968 for the district; whilst Rs. 10,212 were spent on planting road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 15,32,732, of which Rs. 13,87,096 were realized within the year. Excise receipts were Rs. 85,718, as compared with Rs. 85,017 in 1876-77. Stamp revenue was Rs. 1,32,657, as compared with Rs. 1,29,362. Three hundred and four distraints were enforced in order to realize the Government demands; last year only 82 were necessary. The total Government revenue from all sources was Rs. 22,05,572, or on a population of 776,227, an incidence of Rs. 2-13-5 per head.

Vital statistics.

The returns of births and deaths for the revenue year, ending 31st July 1878, have not been submitted for this district, as they seem not to afford any trustworthy information. Five dispensaries were open, and the number of patients treated at them was 44,647, as compared with 34,551 last year. The public health has, nevertheless, been good during the year, but small-pox made its appearance in many parts of the district during the cold season. The number of vaccinations was 50,064, as compared with 46,708 in 1876-77.

Instruction.

The total sum administered by the local committee for educational purposes was Rs. 56,855, out of which Rs. 8,846 was contributed by municipalities or private individuals. Three superior and 69 primary schools were open during the year, the expenditure being Rs. 54,318. The number of pupils was 5,638, as compared with 5,808 in 1876-77.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Area, 2,177 square miles; Population, Census 1872, 95,584; Land revenue, 1877-78, Rs. 2,40,990.

Land.

The original settlement is still current in this district, and has been continued for another year. There are no minors' estates under Government management. At the close of the year 632,067 acres of arable land remained unoccupied.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 448. Cognizable crime increased from 296 cases to 402. A great number of robberies occurred on a single road which passes by very few villages. The pressure of work on the police in this district is described as abnormally heavy on account of there being few available for general police duties. The percentage of convictions to arrests in cognizable cases was 39·64 against 49·18 last year.

SIND DIVISION.

Municipal.

Recoveries of stolen property were made to the amount of 55·63 per cent. Five hundred and fifty-one new suits were received; in 536 of which claims below Rs. 500 were involved. The number disposed of is not ascertained. Government was involved in no litigation during the year.

The number of registrations was 157, and the receipts Rs. 1,105, showing, as compared with last year, a decrease of three registrations, and the increase of Rs. 438 in receipts. The district contains one municipality, with a population of 5,282; the income was Rs. 16,845, or an incidence of Rs. 3-8-9 per head.

Production.

There are said to be some 900 miles of road in this district available for fair weather traffic. A line of railway towards the Bolán pass has been surveyed, but the chief commerce passes by the Indus or Shikárpur. Out of a total arable area of 322,826 acres, 132,741 were under cultivation in 1877-78, showing a decrease of 131,633 acres, as compared with the previous year. The rainfall was 3·14 inches, the average being 5·95 inches. The unseasonable rise of the Indus in the cold weather destroyed a good deal of the jowári sown, and the subsequent scanty water-supply in the canals caused a partial failure of still more. The season was chiefly characterised by the scarcity of fodder for cattle, amongst which, as in the neighbouring districts, the mortality was great. No advances were made for specially agricultural improvements. The price of jowári rose from 52 lbs. the rupee in March 1877 to 25 lbs. in March 1878. The wages of unskilled labour remained stationary at 4 to 5 annas a day. The export trade in wheat and other grain was very brisk.

Public works.

Local public works funds showed receipts Rs. 21,138, including balances; the expenditure was Rs. 17,704, out of which Rs. 10,477 were spent on new works, comprising chiefly bridges and rest-houses. Repairs cost Rs. 3,304, of which Rs. 2,162 were spent on roads, Rs. 424 on rest-houses, and Rs. 654 on roadside trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 2,40,990, of which Rs. 1,85,748 were realized within the year. Excise receipts were Rs. 13,638, as compared with Rs. 14,709 in 1876-77. Sales of stamps realized Rs. 13,040 against Rs. 8,334 last year. Forest revenue was Rs. 1,043 against Rs. 1,475. The Government demand was realized without resort to any compulsory measures. The total Government revenue from all sources was Rs. 2,96,956, or, on a population of 95,584, an incidence of Rs. 3-1-8 per head.

Vital statistics.

Seven hundred and twenty-eight births, and 800 deaths were registered, but the returns are professedly incomplete. Last year the numbers were respectively 673 and 913. Small-pox appeared for a short time, but was confined to a small area. The number of persons treated at the dispensary was 4,872, as compared with 5,129 last year. The number of vaccinations was 9,223 against 6,231 in 1876-77.

Instruction.

Educational expenditure was Rs. 974 out of an available sum of Rs. 1,387. The five primary schools were attended by 229 pupils, being 49 more than last year.

Tabular Summary of Civil Divisions.

Division.	District.	Cultivation.		Police.		Crime.		Municipalities.		Local Public Works Funds.		Total Revenue.		Dispensaries.		Schools.	
		Cultivated.	Arable unoccupied.	Proportion of police to population.	Percentage of convictions to arrests in cognizable cases.	Order according to number of cognizable offences.	Order according to number of non-cognizable offences.	Number.	Income.	Income	Disbursements.	Amount	Incidence.	Number.	Patients	Number.	Pupils.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R. a. p.				
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád	1,218,024	94,104	672	37	14	4	8	3,32,360	1,67,900	1,39,290	22,62,834	2 11 7	10	97,251	187	12,569
	Kaira	377,437	106,478	1,038	60	18	8	5	53,566	1,75,599	1,49,184	25,05,743	3 3 2	6	52,227	190	14,930
	Panch Máhals	151,194	241,000	292	75	21	19	2	5.040	98,388	66,089	3,49,605	1 7 2	1	6,202	36	2,395
	Broach	407,161	21,546	840	36	20	22	3	85,495	1,88.572	2,73,450	28,32,769	8 1 4	4	19,738	211	10,685
	Súrat	606,909	33,817	929	46	16	12	4	2,25,235	2,06.128	1,34,132	34,79,867	5 11 7	9	47,799	304	16,877
	Tanna	1,015,261	63,914	1,049	34	4	6	9	76,270	3,16,282	2,24,096	24,21,968	2 13 7	10	69,435	151	7,005
	Kolábá	472,413	7,235	1,145	44	19	10	4	18,276	80,625	36,472	11,05,690	3 2 2	1	6,371	67	3,569
Central Division.	Khándesh	2,548,638	958,893	597	64	9	7	18	77,950	2,05,197	1,82,031	41,32,218	4 0 3	5	17,447	264	16,610
	Násik	1,664.537	422,638	985	47	11	11	6	47,729	98,636	1,15,242	19,05,051	2 10 2	7	17,661	145	7.763
	Ahmednagar	2,401,589	169,483	1,246	64	7	16	3	41,028	89,880	72,107	21,22,319	2 11 10	1	2,529	182	7,762
	Poona	1,868,194	61,770	821	52	2	2	13	1,46,839	1,71,866	1,47,955	25,14,026	2 12 4	11	54,111	170	8,634
	Sholápur	2,138,788	36,475	1,329	72	6	17	8	1,37,007	46,430	57,788	23,94,634	3 5 4	4	28,015	109	4,391
	Satárá	14,15,243	34,930	1,073	61	3	14	13	69,929	1,88,629	1,83,813	23,70,923	2 4 3	7	24,397	213	9,924
Southern Division.	Belgaum	1,112.034	79,525	1,405	69	8	13	6	47,084	94,944	66,326	19,47,131	2 1 2	4	14,600	139	7,184
	Dhárwár	1,565.396	86,407	1,319	61	1	9	6	75,451	1,65,945	1,00,025	27,95,559	2 13 3	3	38,440	174	8,095
	Kaládgi	2,091,733	73,256	1,248	70	5	18	10	29,167	1,06,654	1,06,654	23,27,744	2 13 7	3	10,855	124	4.719
	Kánará	..	35,457	572	66	17	15	5	41,341	95,592	98,704	15,23,239	3 13 1	8	38,965	80	4,020
	Ratnágiri	1,004,528	7,820	1,334	48	15	21	3	23,354	72,049	79,074	13,51,268	1 5 2	3	7,246	136	8,699
Sind.	Kurrachee	307,297	47,527	296	78	12	1	19	4,34,346	1,22,211	1,10,764	20,87,929	4 14 3	11	50,699	42	2,728
	Thár and Párkar	278,889	417,201	363	55	23	20	13	28,057	30,920	20,080	3,01,531	1 10 8	4	7,780	13	821
	Haidarábád	473,290	2,099,199	810	69	13	5	22	1,63,451	1,54,490	88,825	17,91,361	2 7 7	8	38,030	51	3 227
	Shikárpur	547,837	1,331.703	685	55	10	3	12	1,27,481	2,69,357	2,06,681	22,05,572	2 13 5	5	44,647	72	5.638
	Upper Sind Frontier	132,741	632,067	448	39	22	23	1	16,845	21,138	17,704	2,96,956	3 1 8	1	4,872	5	249

Surveys.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

I. Topographical Survey.

Khándesh Party.

During the season this party was employed in six talukas of Khándesh, in four talukas of the native state of Barwani, and one taluka of that of Ali-Rájpur, both under the Bhopawár political agency. The hilly and wild tracts were surveyed in detail on the scale of one inch to a mile, whilst in the more level and agricultural portions of Khándesh the scale adopted was two inches to a mile. The total area completed up to date amounts to 11,955·6 square miles, exclusive of overlaps into the work of adjoining parties. Of this 1,980 square miles were on the two-inch and the remainder on the one-inch scale. The area topographically surveyed during the season comprised 1,442·7 square miles on the two-inch and 585·9 square miles on the one-inch scale. The area triangulated in advance was about 2,067 square miles, chiefly in the west of Khándesh. None of the revenue survey work has been incorporated with the work of this party. The greater part of the work on the one-inch scale lay amongst the woods and hills of the western Sátpuras. The inhabitants are Bhils for the most part, and subsist on the usual coarse grains and wood berries. Even in the midst of the recent scarcity of grain and water they remained in their villages in preference to seeking a livelihood elsewhere. Wheat is grown on the land near river-banks, but the staple produce of this tract is bájri and jowári. The most striking natural feature is the hill of Toranmal, so called from a berry that is common on its sides. It is considerably over 3,000 feet above the sea in height, and there is a lake on a plateau near the top. There are scarcely any roads in the district, and the numerous ravines render cart-traffic almost unknown. Besides the taluka towns in Khándesh, Tálner, on the right bank of the Tápti river, is the only place of any importance or interest.

Ahmednagar and Poona.

The tenth Deccan party worked between 73°30′, and 75° meridians, and 19°30′, 18°45′ parallels, over part of the Ahmednagar and Poona collectorates. 2,090 square miles were surveyed in detail on the two-inch to a mile scale, and maps prepared for publication on the scale of one inch to a mile. Triangulation in advance has been carried over 2,525 square miles and connected with the work of the neighbouring party. Of this area 1,500 square miles have been prepared for next season's work. The Ahmednagar municipality have agreed to pay for a survey of that city on the scale of two chains to an inch. The work, costing Rs. 390, has been undertaken by this party.

Gujárát Party (Continental.)

The chief operations of this party, with the exception of those of the small detachment working in the Dáng forests, were carried on between meridians 72°30′ and 73°30′ and parallels 22°45′ and 23°40′ on the scale of two inches to a mile. 1,714 square miles were completed in detail on this scale. Most of this area lies in the Ahmedábád and Kaira collectorates and in the

native states of Baroda and the Máhi Kánta. It comprises the course of the Sabarmati and Hathmati river, north of Ahmedábád city, with the towns of Parántij and Sádra and the postal road to Disa. The city itself was also mapped, together with the cantonment, from the sheets of the city survey, on a large scale of half chain to the inch, which has since been reduced to a scale of twelve chains to an inch. In the Kaira collectorate, the shrine of Dákor was the chief object of interest that came within the area surveyed. The routes from Nariád to Kapadwanj and Dákor, and the branch line of the B. B. and C. I. railway to Páli, were all surveyed and mapped. The remaining portions of Parantij and Morása talukas, with the adjoining territory in the Máhi Kánta and a large portion of Baroda territory, in all 1,960 square miles, have been triangulated in advance for next season's operations. I. TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

The Dáng survey is being carried out on a four-inch to the mile scale, for the use of the Forest Department. Sixty-eight square miles were completed during the working season, which was this year a very short one, owing to the unhealthiness of the forest and the scarcity of drinking water. The party returned early in March and left in the middle of May, and even then suffered much from malarious fever.

The operations of the season in Káthiáwár were conducted between meridians 69°30′ and 71°, and parallels 20°35′ and 21°45′, and include 2,034 square miles of country surveyed and mapped in detail on the scale of one inch to the mile. Besides this, 2,160 square miles in Káthiáwár and Cutch were triangulated in advance for next season's survey. The country mapped forms part of the Sorath and Hállár divisions. It is mostly stony and unfertile, producing little grain beyond what is needed by the inhabitants for home consumption. The chief natural features are the hills of Parda, the highest point of which is 2,057 feet above the sea, and from the base of which is brought the extensively used building-material known as "Porebunder-stone." The sides of the hill are covered with granite. Porebunder and Mangrol are the chief towns of this tract surveyed. Both are ports, and carry on considerable trade in small vessels. Káthiáwár Party.

The eleventh division of the Deccan survey worked in the Poona, Sholápur, and Satárá districts, completing the survey of Haveli, Indápur, and Phéltan. Karmála, Bársi, and Koregaon were nearly surveyed, and the above ghát portion of the Bhor state was also finished. Poona and Satárá.

Exclusive of large scale surveys of four municipal towns, the area surveyed was 2,433 square miles. The expense per mile has fallen to Rs. 25-1-1 on account of the greater use made of the Bombay Revenue survey maps. The map is placed on a plane-table and the bends of streams and points when they pass a field-boundary are sketched in or measured by off-sets, the trijunction marks of fields being used as points at which to set up the plane-table. The drainage and other features are tested by further observations, and when the maps have been completed in detail they are reduced by pentagraph to the scale of the general survey.

The towns of Indápur, Jejuri, and Baramati, have been surveyed on a scale of 24 inches to a mile, but this having been found too small, the towns of Malcolm Peth and Satárá, the surveys of which are now in progress, will be completed on an 80-inch to the mile scale. The cost of the smaller scale survey varied from Rs. 76 to Rs. 114, or an average of Rs. 0-8-5 per acre. The larger scale cost about 1½ rupee per acre at Malcolm Peth.

II. TIDAL AND LEVELING PARTY.

The operations of this party began but a few months before the end of the year. In July 1877, some investigations were made as to which harbours would afford the greatest convenience for setting up tidal gauges. The ports selected finally were Bombay, Aden, Kurrachee, and Kárwár. Observations had been previously made at the first three stations for short periods, but the data collected were not enough to furnish a basis for accurate calculation of tide tables. Proper instruments were erected during the year at Bombay, Kárwár, and Aden. At the first two stations observations were recorded from January 1878, but there was considerable delay in setting up the self-registering gauge at Aden, so that regular work was not begun there before the close of the year.

The officer in charge of the party inspected the instruments at Kurrachee and Kárwár, and met with much useful assistance from the officers connected with the Harbour and Port Trust. An anemometer was also set up at the oyster rock in Kárwár bay, but this spot being occasionally inaccessible the observations cannot be continuously supervised.

The observations recorded at Bombay during 1876-77 and the three years' data recorded at Kurrachee for the British Association, comprise all the information hitherto available for reduction to tables. The officer in charge of this survey, however, hopes, with the aid of a new tide-calculating machine now under construction, to be able to prepare tide-tables for all these stations for 1881 and for Bombay, Kurrachee and Kárwár for 1880.

Leveling operations.

Two detachments of this party were at work during the season. The first took up the work of the previous year at Damaun, and carried it along the Bombay Baroda and Central India railway to Bombay, where the series closed at a bench-mark at the Apollo Bunder, close to the spot where the tidal gauge is working. This bench-mark served as the fixed point to which the zero of the gauge is referred. During the three previous seasons about eleven hundred miles of leveling had been done from Nowánar in Cutch, over Káthiáwár past Viramgám and Pátri to the southern limit of the Súrat collectorate. The tidal station of Okha, in the gulf of Cutch, is thus now connected with that of Bombay, and the mean value of the sea at Okha, to which all the levels have been referred, can be compared with that at Bombay.

Operations were also carried on by this party in the town and island of Bombay. The Town Hall datum, to which all local surveys are referred, was tested and compared with the levels taken at Okha, and the probable error of the leveling operations over the intermediate tract is reported to be not more than $\frac{1}{250}$ of an inch per mile. Standard lengths were also carefully

determined and laid down in brass by the Prince's Dock at the request of the Resident Engineer of the Port Trust. After connecting the main line with the Great Indian Peninsula railway, the party proceeded up the line to the Bhor Ghát and Poona, a branch being carried to Lake Fife. Leaving the railway at Khedgaon, the main line was driven across country to the old main road from Poona to Satárá, at which town the work of the party closed for the season. On the way several irrigational bench-marks were connected on the Mutha right bank canals and the Nira project, and the officer in charge reports that, as a rule, the leveling operations of the Irrigation Department had been conducted with great exactitude. The whole outturn of the season by this party was 350 miles double leveling. The second party followed the north-east line of the G. I. P. railway from Kalián up to the foot of the Thal Ghát and Kasara, from which point they took the main road to avoid tunnels. At Igatpuri the railway was rejoined and levels taken along it as far as Nandgaon, connecting by branch lines marks at Násik and the head of the proposed Godávari canal. A branch line was also taken to the Pálkhed canal-mark. From Nándgaon a branch was carried to beyond Málegaon, and the work of the season closed at Naidongri station, after 239 miles of leveling had been completed. The total number of points determined by both parties was 536.

Revenue Survey.

There were four departments at work during the year in the Northern Division, namely, the Poona and Násik, Ratnágiri, Gujárát, and Sind Settlement. In the Southern Division one department, that of the Southern Maráthá Country survey, was at work. In consequence of the absence of the Survey Commissioner of the Northern Division on furlough, both divisions, since April 1877, have been under a single commissioner. He has also charge of the Mysore survey.*

The effective strength and outturn of field work during the year of each of these departments is shown in the table given below:

Department.	Officer in charge.	Number of parties or establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
			Area surveyed	Area classed.
Northern Division.			Acres.	Acres.
Poona and Násik Survey	Colonel Taverner .. .. .. Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton ..	5	414,487	77,400
Ratnágiri Survey	Mr. Gibson	6	205,055	163 744
Gujárát Survey	Mr. Beyts	4	56,087	88,294
Sind Settlement	Lieutenant-Colonel Haig ..	7	219,223	230,243
Southern Division.				
Southern Maráthá Country	Mr. Beynon, Captain Godfrey, and Mr. Fletcher	13	643,856	497,384
	Total ..	35	1,538,708	1,057,065

* The results of the Mysore survey are reported to the Chief Commissioner of that province.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Six officers and two field-establishments in the Northern Division were employed temporarily for various periods on famine duty under the District Revenue authorities. Most of these returned too late in the working season to do much work in their own department. In the Southern Division, eight officers and one field establishment were similarly detached, but, as they were required either just before or during the rainy season, their field work was but slightly interfered with.

In the Northern Division, original survey work was carried on in Gujárát and Ratnágiri, and the early settlements were revised in the Poona, Násik, and Ahmednagar collectorates, as well as in parts in Sind. One establishment was employed throughout the year on the demarcation of land taken up for the Dhond and Manmád State railway. Two parties were employed in native states: one in Sáwant Wári and one in Bhor. The urgent necessity, however, of resurveying certain lands in Ratnágiri lead to the withdrawal of these parties early in the working season. For the same reason the establishments at work in Ratnágiri were strengthened by the transfer to that survey of some of the assistants in the Gujárát department, when the field-work of that province had been closed. The Dáng forest survey was made over to the Great Trignometrical Survey Department. One of the parties in Gujárát is employed exclusively on the city survey of Ahmedabad; a second is attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Considerable reductions in the native establishments, too, were made in this department during the year.

The original work of the Southern Maráthá Country survey lay in Kánárá, where the working season is very short. Revision operations were carried on in Dhárwár and parts of Belgaum. Some progress was made in the survey by this department of the native states of Kolhápur and Sángli, and the settlement will be introduced into the latter state next season. The season in Kánárá is reported to have been much more healthy than that of 1876.

CITY SURVEY.

Ahmedábád.

The progress of the inquiry-work in Ahmedábád is retarded by the defective state of the law, under which no limitation is fixed to the period allowed for appeals. During the year cases involving 8,072 properties were disposed of against 8,709 last year. Decisions were passed in 554 miscellaneous questions, showing a decrease of 246. In 87 cases appeals were preferred, against 79 in 1876-77. The percentage of cases in which the decision of the inquiring officer was upheld was 84; whereas last year it was only 67·84. Twelve appeals remained undisposed of at the end of the year against 13 in 1876. The preparation of maps is delayed together with the inquiry-work, but an additional inquiry-officer having been appointed, both branches will be able to show more progress in future.

Sakkar.

Both the survey and inquiry-work of the city survey of Sakkar, in Sind, have been completed at a cost of Rs. 40,183, or Rs. 3,617 less than the estimate.

Haidarábád.

The survey of Haidarábád has also been completed during the year, as well as the inquiry, but at an expenditure of Rs. 26,433

City Survey.

in excess of the original estimate. The reasons for the difference between the results of this survey and those of Kurrachee and Sakkar are said to be the intricacy and difficulty of both branches of the survey, the aversion of the people from any co-operation, and the delay itself caused by those two obstacles; for, after the completion of the survey of the other two towns, the cost of the whole establishment, which had previously been assessed rateably upon all three, fell exclusively on Haidarábád.

Dhárwár and Hubli.

In the Southern Division the survey of Dhárwár and Hubli continue to be slowly carried on. The municipalities, entirely, at whose cost the work is being effected, do not wish the progress to be too rapid, in order that the expenses may fall upon their revenues gradually. During the year, 777 house-sites in Dhárwár and 1,616 in Hubli were surveyed.

Settlements.

Land Revenue.

The financial results of the land revenue settlement operations of the year are given in the following statement:—

	Number of Villages.	Total Revenue Demand.	Past Collections.	Percentage. Increase.	Percentage. Decrease.
Northern Division.					
Poona and Násik Survey.		Rs.	Rs.		
Násik Taluka	31	11,170	9,141	22·25	...
Bhimthari Taluka	10	17,827	13,777	29·25	...
Total ...	41	28,997	22,918	26·5	...
Sind Settlement.					
Kandiáro Taluka	255	1,00,166	1,01,234	...	1
Naushahro do.		1,42,450	1,36,930	4·	...
Moro do.		71,551	53,699	33·25	...
Rohri do.		68,722	63,503	8·25	...
Total ...	255	3,82,889	3,55,366	7·75	...
	296	4,11,886	3,78,284	8·75	...
Southern Division.					
Southern Maráthá Country Survey.					
Kánará . Kumpta	27	29,435	18,196	61·75	...
Kánará . Sirsi	29	5,177	2,296	125·	...
Kánará . Yellápur	16	9,561	6,140	55·75	...
Dhárwár Kod	51	42,645	29,914	42·50	...
Dhárwár Hángal and Taras ...	215	1,86,505	1,27,704	46·	...
Dhárwár Ranibennur... ...	130	1,61,720	1,18,291	36·75	...
Muddebihál	39	44,520	37,031	20·25	...
Total ...	507	4,79,563	3,39,572	41·25	...
	803	8,91,449	7,17,856	24·18	...
Add—Alienated Villages and Native States—					
Násik	4	2,822	2,197	28·50	...
Poona	2	3,617	3,095	16·75	...
Ahmednagar	2	4,722	4,713	...	...
	8	11,161	10,005	11·50	...
Sáwant Wári	30	40,082	30,929	29·50	...
Kolhápur State	98	78,675	77,016	2·15	...
	136	1,29,918	1,17,950	10·15	...
Grand Total ...	939	10,21,367	8,35,806	22·25	...

The most interesting settlements of the year have been those of the three Kánárá talukas. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner reports that the agitation against the survey has now entirely subsided, and the people not only co-operate with the Government officers in their work, but in many cases have come forward with subscriptions towards roads from the main lines of communication to outlying villages. Nothing stands in the way of a speedy settlement of the collectorate but the intricacy of the country and the unhealthiness of the climate. The rice and garden cultivation is of a very superior quality, but the arable area is small, and much scattered amongst forest lands. In Yellápur, for instance, the average population per square mile of arable area is 438, but taking the total area, it is but 34. The large increase of revenue, 61·7 per cent in Kumpta, 55·7 in Yellápur, and 125 per cent in Sirsi, is due, in great measure, to the encroachments made by occupants on the waste land adjoining their holdings. Records of occupied area were kept before the survey in Yellápur and Sirsi, and show the excess of land in occupation over that on which assessment was paid to be 25 per cent in the one and 36 per cent in the other taluka. No such record was found in Kumpta, but there is no doubt that a similar state of things was in existence. The sudden imposition of so large an increase in the assessment is impracticable, so Government have provided that, in cases where due cause has been shown, the increase should be brought into operation gradually. The extraordinary difference in the rates of increase in the cases of different villages classed together is owing to what seems to have been the arbitrary and unsystematic method of assessment adopted at the former settlement; in fact, the old assessment is said to be of no use at all as a guide in imposing new rates. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner reports that he finds it advisable to introduce the survey into a taluka of this collectorate piecemeal rather than all at once, by reason of the scattered and tortuous nature of the cultivated area, the boundary marks of which throughout the whole taluka could not all be properly learned and inspected by the revenue authorities in a single season. The following table shows how little the survey settlement has unduly affected the value of land. It refers to transactions in the Kárwár taluka, where the recent agitation against the survey began :— Kánárá.

Year.	No. of cases of sale.	Area sold and Assessment.		Sum paid in purchase.	Average year's purchase of assessment paid.
		Area.	Assessment.		
		A. G. A.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1875-76	202	497 0 7	1,587 15 0	35,416 15 0	22·39
1876-77	218	385 14 11	1,246 5 6	45,290 4 0	36·3

There is, of course, the usual doubt in these cases as to whether the consideration paid is fully set forth or not, but in such transactions the amount recorded is usually *at least* the amount which has been actually paid in some shape or other.

The ten villages of the Bhimthari taluka were originally settled in 1846-47, and the revision settlement, which ought to Poona

have been introduced in 1876-77, was postponed for a year on account of the scarcity in the district. Most of the villages are within easy reach of either main roads or railway. The rainfall is notoriously uncertain. About 47 per cent of the crops grown is jowári, and about 28 bájri. The increase per cent in population and the better class of houses, since the first settlement, is 57·3 and 13·2 respectively. Carts have increased in number from 52 to 161, or 209·6 per cent. Cattle used in agriculture show an increase, in 1876, of 6·9, but many are said to have perished in the last two years for want of proper forage. The records of transfers or other transactions in which land is concerned, are few, and seem to be no guide to the real saleable value of land. The grains ordinarily consumed by the people, bájri and jowári, occupy nearly 74 per cent of the arable area. The average prices of them during the last decade of the survey were respectively 44·4 and 42·85 per cent higher than in the first decade. The products mainly grown for sale, wheat, gram, and safflower seed, show a similar rise in price of 44·, 46·15, and 44 per cent respectively. The revised survey shows an increase of 2,136 acres of cultivable land. The increase of assessment is Rs. 4,050, or 29·25 per cent. The

Násik. 31 villages in Násik are situated on the top of the ghát, near the edge in what is known as the Dángi or hilly district. The cultivation is of a rude description, and the population sparse and poor. There are roads connecting this tract with the Násik market and the railway at Deoláli. The original survey was made in 1844-45; since then the arable area has increased by 2,999 acres, the population by 4,060, or 93·07 per cent, carts 276·7, plough cattle 235·7 per cent. There still remain 15,705 acres of cultivable waste, assessed at Rs. 5,549, or, according to the old rates, at Rs. 5,201. The chief crops are nágli and khorasni or oil seed, together covering about 50·11 per cent of the occupied area. The increase in assessment is Rs. 1,977, or 21·9 per cent, except in one lapsed village, where it is 45·9. The prices of grain not consumed ordinarily by the grower have risen over 70 per cent since 1844, and the increase in the number of houses of the better class from 20 to 131, or 555 per cent, shows that the condition of the people, who are mostly cultivators, has undergone a decided change for the better during the currency of the late survey.

The settlement of the 39 villages of the Muddebihál taluka completes the revision operations of that part of the Kaládgi collectorate that was transferred from Sholápur. The circumstances of those villages are similar to those previously settled. Population has increased 56·6 per cent since the date of the first survey in 1844. The same increase has taken place in the number of plough cattle, whilst carts have increased from one in 1844-45 to 84 in 1876. Ploughs show an increase of 1,242, or 524 per cent There are no large and few small markets, and the railway is 50 miles off. The price of jowári, which is grown on about 46 per cent of the cultivated area, rose however 111 per cent in the first decade of the survey, and though it fell considerably afterwards, began to show a steady upward tendency till the recent failure of crops, when abnormal rates prevailed. The results of the revision show

an increase of 3,498 acres of land and Rs. 8,913 in the assessment. There is only a small portion (2·6) per cent unoccupied, and the increase in assessment is 21·2 per cent on the whole area. The introduction of the settlement was postponed till June 1878 on account of the famine.

Dhárwár.

Similarly, in the Dhárwár collectorate, the revised rates were not introduced till a later date than that originally proposed on account of the famine, and the general ill-health of the district. A small portion of the tract now re-settled differs from any other part of the Presidency in the extent of its gardens under tank irrigation. The rest of the land is mostly rice or dry crop, the former lying chiefly towards the west. It is, as a rule, well provided with roads. In the first division (Hangal and Taras) the population has increased 9·19 per cent since the previous settlement in 1847-48. Carts and the better class of houses have increased 162 per cent. There is a slight increase of 0·98 in plough cattle. Rice, jowári, and nágli (eleusina coracana), which are the staple grains, have all risen considerably since the survey was first introduced. The more costly products of jágri, arecanut and cocoanuts show an equal rise. In areca the increase is about 261 per cent, jowári and nágli 153 and 154 per cent respectively; rice 820, cocoanuts 167 per cent. The area and assessment of the occupied land in 1847-48 were respectively 57,576 acres and Rs. 69,933; in 1875-76 they were 123,137 acres and Rs. 1,27,704, or a difference of 70,561 acres and Rs. 57,771. The average area under cultivation for the ten years preceding the first settlement was 54,071 acres; for the ten years preceding the revision the average area in occupation was 125,171 acres. The unoccupied arable land still amounts to 10,419 acres, assessed, under the revised rates, at Rs. 7,626, but most of this is situated in thinly-populated districts, where fallowing dry-crop land is the common practice. The general result shows a net increase of Rs. 58,801 in occupied land. The crop experiments carried out in this district, with special reference to the relation of the increase of assessment to the gross produce of the land, showed the average percentage rates of assessment to gross produce to be 5·8 in rice land and 6·8 in light dry-crop soil.

Hangal and Taras.

Ránibennur and Kod.

In the other two talukas, the settlement of which was revised this year, dry-crop land predominates, and the chief products are jowári, oil seeds, wheat, and cotton. Rice and garden crops are only cultivated in the western villages. Communication both with the coast and with the interior is easy, and the taluka is well supplied with market towns. Population has increased 24·83 per cent during the previous settlement. Carts, of which there were 899 in 1846-47, now number 3,114, or 246·38 per cent more. Tiled and other houses of the better class have increased in numbers by 61·39 per cent. Cattle used in agriculture have increased by 2,068, or 11·46 per cent, probably on account of the grazing land now available. As regards prices, it is stated that an average increase in the case of grains has taken place of about 125 per cent over those prevalent in the first decade of the expired settlement. In other produce the case has not been so marked, but

still ranges between 75 and 100 per cent. Cotton, of which there are about 35,000 acres under cultivation, and which is perhaps the most valuable export of the district, fetches now about double what it did in 1847. The 34,429 acres of arable land still remaining unoccupied are assessed at Rs. 14,026, and a great deal of this is only fit for grazing purposes. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, however, is of opinion that a large proportion of this waste will ultimately be taken up for cultivation. The general results of the revision of both the Ránibennur and Kod villages show an increase of assessment on cultivated land of Rs. 59,368, or 42 per cent. The average rate per acre is now Rs. 1-0-1, or Rs. 0-4-7 more than under the former settlement.

Sind Settlement.

Out of the four talukas settled in Sind, the revised rates only came into force during the year in one. Under the new system the revenue depends upon the area actually under cultivation and not on the extent of land merely occupied. The results of the revised settlement will therefore not be known till the end of the cultivating season. In one taluka (Kandiaro) an increase of from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 is anticipated, if the canal, which has been proposed, is constructed. The settlements effected last year in Sakkar and Kotri have been financially successful, as was anticipated last year. In Sakkar the collections of the year were Rs. 86,327, or Rs. 12,494 (17 per cent) in excess of the average collections of the past four years of the temporary settlement and Rs. 960 more than the average collections under the first settlement. In the Kotri taluka the collections of 1877-78 were Rs. 14,171, or 71 per cent over the average collections of the past thirteen years of the first settlement and 54 per cent over those of the last year of that period. The settlement officer reports that the results are entirely due to the improved system of setting the assessment, and is of opinion that the results of this year's operations will be equally successful.

Native States.

The settlement of 30 villages of the Sáwant Wári state has been effected during the year with the result of an increase in revenue of Rs. 9,153 or 29·5 per cent. In Kolhápur the settlement was introduced into 98 villages, completing the settlement of two talukas. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner anticipates that one effect of these measures will be the resumption of large quantities of alienated land appropriated without permission. He also finds that the assessment hitherto paid is so high that unless the rates to be now introduced are pitched at least 25 per cent above those current in the adjacent British territory, the loss of revenue to the State will be so great as to render it impracticable to introduce the survey system. In despite of the high rates, however, the equalisation of taxation paid by the rich and influential to the level of that paid by those who cannot get their complaints heard will be beneficial to the latter class as well as to the State.

Finance.

The total expenditure on surveys in both divisions amounted to Rs. 6,33,644 from Imperial funds, and Rs. 86,269 from native states. The increased revenue imposed under the settlements carried out, amounts, as shown in the table in the beginning of

this section, to Rs. 1,73,593 Imperial revenue and Rs. 11,968 in alienated villages and native states. The revised settlements were first introduced into the Poona collectorate in 1868-69 and into Sholápur in 1871-72. Since then some part of a district has been re-settled every year. The total cost of re-settlement has been Rs. 15,03,501. The increase of revenue, consequent on re-settlement, was Rs. 10,87,331 during the year 1877-78, and cumulatively, since the introduction of the revised rates, amounts to Rs. 35,17,558, not taking into account the outstanding balances, amounting to Rs. 12,31,974 of 1876-77.

Alienation Settlement Department.

The office of settlement officer, Northern division, was abolished from 1st August 1877. The work that remained to be done was chiefly in the Panch Máhál and Salsette. In the case of the former district much can be done by the revenue officer in charge, and a little must stand over pending the completion of the survey. In Salsette the valuation of the estates for the purpose of assessment under the Act to provide funds for local public works, is postponed until the settlement has been introduced. A special establishment was retained for six months to arrange the records of this department, which are to be kept by the Commissioner of the division. It was found afterwards that a greater quantity of work remained to be finished in the Panch Máhál than had been estimated, and that some revision of work already done would be advisable. This revision has been partly carried out during the year, and is to be continued by the revenue officers during 1878-79 until the survey of the remaining sub-divisions renders fresh lands subject to inquiry. Original work has also been carried on to a considerable extent by the First Assistant Collector in charge. The long-standing dispute as to the Brinjara's right to 42 acres of land taken up for the lines of the Bhil corps has been settled in favour of the State. Vernacular lists of the cash allowances in the district were prepared and circulated. Wanta land to the extent of 294 acres was inquired into and resumed. In Kánará the settlements effected in the early part of the present century will be revised in connection with the revenue survey operations now in progress. The number of cases decided by revenue officers in summary settlements was 474, and 857 title deeds were issued. About 1,929 cases were still pending; 20,622 deeds remain to be issued, and 30,776 to be re-issued. This work made most progress during the year in Súrat and Broach, where, however, the arrears are still heavier than in other districts.

Waste Lands.

The total area of arable land still available for cultivation cannot be accurately given for the whole Presidency until the survey measurements have been completed in Kánará, Ratnágiri, and the Panch Máháls. Cultivation in Sind, too, differs so materially from that practised in the rest of the Presidency, that the question of waste lands in that Province had better be separately considered. Excluding, then, Sind and the unsurveyed districts, the unoccupied culturable area in the rest of the country is shown to be 2,238,272 acres in the year under review, as compared with 2,311,005 acres in 1876-77. This land is distributed as follows:— In the northern division 410,930 acres, in the central 1,588,043 acres, and in the three surveyed districts of the southern division 239,299 acres. The largest area available in any single district is 875,643 acres in Khándesh, where the waste land, also, is probably of the best quality, and merely requires colonisation to make it remunerative. There are also about 241,000 acres of good land unoccupied for a similar reason in the Panch Máháls. The greater part of the 409,285 acres shown as waste in Násik is of poor quality, or situated unfavourably as regards irrigation and communications. The remaining districts in which more than 100,000 acres were returned this year as unoccupied, are Súrat, Kaira, and Ahmednagar. Those in which cultivation trenches most closely upon the actual area available are the coast districts of Kolábá and Ratnágiri, where cultivation is much carried on in small patches isolated amidst large plots of rocky and sterile soil. Of the really fertile and highly cultivated districts in the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, Broach seems to stand first in its proportion of occupied to arable area. Sholápur and Satárá each contain less than 37,000 acres of unoccupied land, whilst Poona and Tanna return between 61,000 and 63,000 acres each. The western Kárnátic districts show an available area ranging from 73,275 acres in Kaládgi to 86,446 acres in Dhárwár.

In Sind the available area is not yet ascertained, and cultivation, except in part of the Delta, depends upon the inundation from the Indus. In the four districts, excluding Kurrachee, the returns from which are not in accordance with those of the rest, the waste land available is shown as 2,668,001 acres, or 581,832 more than last year. Taking the whole Province, however, the actual contraction of the occupied area was returned as amounting to 677,561 acres.

It remains now to consider the areas shown above in comparison with those given in last year's returns. It was mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph that the area still available for

cultivation was less by 72,733 acres than it was last year, being 2,238,272 acres against 2,311,005 in the surveyed districts. It also appears from Appendix IV.—A. (1) that the actually culturable area has increased by 34,810 acres over that of last year. Turning to the separate districts, it appears that in the districts most affected by famine, namely, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Sholápur, Sátárá, Poona, and Ahmednagar, the land available for cultivation is more by 36,011 acres than it was last year; cultivation, that is to say, decreased by ·028 per cent. In Khándesh and Násik, on the other hand, the additional land taken into cultivation was 32,418 acres in the one case, and 34,721 in the other. In Gujárát and the Konkán districts of Kolábá and Tanna there is an increase of cultivation, implying, necessarily, a contraction of the arable area still available. In the Panch Máháls, however, cultivation decreased by some 886 acres in the surveyed districts, whilst 3,338 additional acres were classed as culturable. Taking the Presidency, as a whole, then the unoccupied area is steadily being taken up for cultivation. The area in occupation in the south Deccan and western Kárnátic, though slightly below that of 1876-77, shows, in fact, that scarcely any land has been given up in spite of the famine. There is still plenty of good land awaiting tillage in Khándesh and the Panch Máháls, but that shown as waste in most of the other districts is probably the least remunerative in the neighbourhood, and will, therefore, be absorbed only as the more fertile soils get exhausted. In Sind the unfavorable inundation was the cause of so large a contraction of the cultivated area, particularly in the upper part of the province. Violent fluctuations, however, are not unusual there, and the available area is apparently quite enough for the needs of the cultivators.

Government Estates.

None.

Wards' Estates.

Encumbered estates.

There are two Acts * in force regulating the administration and management of encumbered estates by Government. The first relates to the landlords of Ahmedábád. The second to those of Broach and Kaira. The officer to whom the working of these acts is entrusted has also charge of the estates of landlords during minority, and is, moreover, empowered to enter into private arrangements when called upon by an impoverished landlord for the disencumbrance of any estate not formally made over to direct management.

During the year under review sixteen estates were brought under direct management in Ahmedábád, making a total of eighty. The amount of debt paid off during the year to creditors was Rs. 8,164, leaving Rs. 1,07,935 outstanding. Of advances made by Government, Rs. 38,406 were repaid during 1877-78, the balance now remaining being Rs. 94,811. Several of the estates are free from debt and are speedily to be delivered back to the landlord. The results of the year show a larger sum paid to Government and a smaller to private creditors, as compared with 1876-77; the whole exceeding the repayments of the latter year by Rs. 14,349. Much of this increase is on account of a single estate, in which the season was so favorable to the crops that the whole balance of the debt was paid out of the year's revenue. The only unsatisfactory point to be noted in connection with these efforts of Government to screen improvident landed proprietors from the consequences of their own recklessness, is that no less than five landlords, whose estates have once been handed back to them free from debt, have again, during the year under report, applied to Government for the benefit of the Act. Government has not as yet acceded to their request, but the mere fact of its having been made is discouraging as regards the prospect of any permanent amelioration of their pecuniary condition.

Out of five estates under direct administration in Broach, one was freed from debt and removed from the provisions of the

* No report has been received of the working of the Sind Encumbered Estates Act.

protective Act during the year, Rs. 43,602 having been paid off. The total debt now remaining amounts to Rs. 2,90,677. The unfavorable season accounts for the decrease of Rs. 17,000 in the sums repaid. Applications from seven estates were received during the year for the relief of the Act, but a legal question, regarding the applicability of the present law to their cases, has hitherto prevented Government from ordering them to be taken under management. In Kaira, 23 estates have been admitted to the benefit of the Act, and inquiries are in progress regarding 16 others. Loans have been made by Government in eight cases, the total sum advanced being Rs. 35,308, of which Rs. 33,559 are still outstanding.

Minors' estates.

The special officer in charge of the landlords' encumbered estates administered also 30 minors' estates in Ahmedábád, three in Broach, and one in the Súrat collectorate. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 78,309, and the disbursements on account of these estates to Rs.1,15,042; the balance was Rs.1,44,698, of which Rs. 1,20,700 were invested in Government paper. There are also 33 estates in Gujárát which the talukdari settlement officer administers either for the benefit of judgment creditors or by private arrangement on the part of relatives of the chief landlords to whom the provisions of the relieving Acts do not apply.

The settlement officer is, from the nature of his duties, likely to be involved in a good deal of litigation, and this year was made party to 33 suits on behalf of estates under management, and directed, moreover, the landlords in their defence of seven other cases brought against them.

The following table gives the total number and financial position of minors' estates managed by the collectors. In the case of Ahmedábád and Broach the management has been made over, as already stated, to a special officer. The opening balances are excluded from this statement, which shows the receipts and disbursements of the year only :—

District.	No. of Estates.	1877-78.		Balance at end of the year.		Remarks.
		Receipts.	Expenditure.	In cash.	In Government securities.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedábád	*a* 30	51,670	54,564	17,862	17,900	*a* Six are encumbered
Kaira	3	4,884	6,170	3,191	34,000	
Broach	28	27,189	41,728	1,636	2,500	
Surat	10	2,923	2,351	2,653	6,000	
Tanna	1	....	..	96	..	
Kolábá	1	341	569	547	..	
Násik	1	4,726	5,650	5,944	..	
Satára	2	3,212	330	..	..	
Dhárwár	4	15,917	16,225	*b* 13,767	63,500	*b* Rs. 4,000 of this is loan.
Kánará	28	4,558	1,093	3,955	..	
Ratnágiri	12	14,521	4,384	8,148	..	
Kurrachee	2	10,719	5,990	3,264	35,800	
Shikárpur	2	539	549	..	..	
Haidaráhád	2	55,480	32,731	17,307	22,000	
Total ..	121	1,96,779	1,74,334	78,310	1,81,700	
Total, 1876-77 ..	114	*c* 2,50,996	1,79,020	3,36,763		*c* † This includes last year's balances in some cases.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

Acts. The Acts that have been passed by the Council of this Presidency, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during the year under review, are the following :—

Act I. of 1877.—To prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in the city of Bombay compulsory.

Act II. of 1877.—To validate the appointment of certain members, and for the temporary continuance of the municipal corporation of the city of Bombay.

Act I. of 1878.—To amend the law for regulating the control of the manufacture of spirituous liquors and for the realization of the abkári revenue in the city of Bombay.

Act II. of 1878.—To amend Bombay Act II. of 1868 (Ferries).

Act III. of 1878.—For the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in the Presidency of Bombay.

Bills. The following Bills were introduced and passed by the Legislative Council during the above period :—

Bill 1 of 1875.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue officers and the land revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.

Bill 3 of 1876.—To secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the municipal corporation of the city of Bombay.

Bill 1 of 1877.—To amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the cotton trade.

Bill 3 of 1877.—To consolidate and amend the abkári law of the Presidency of Bombay.

Bill 6 of 1877.—To amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, and to continue the same as so amended.

Description. The nature and object of Act I. of 1877 were fully described at pages 108-109 of last year's report.

Act II. of 1877 was introduced, read, and passed at a single sitting, as it was urgently necessary to protect the municipality as regards past acts and to legalize its position until a new Act could be introduced. The facts on which it was based were these. It had previously been held that a person who paid either occupier's or owner's rates was entitled to vote at the elections, but by the wording of the Act of 1872 the qualification consisted in

payment of both. Thus only persons in actual occupation of their own premises were found to be legally qualified, and, as this interpretation excluded most Europeans and many natives of good position, contrary to the intention of the original Act, it was advisable to continue by enactment the Corporation, as it existed according to the last elections, until the end of the year.

Act I. of 1878 provides for the establishment of central distilleries and for collecting the excise revenue from toddy spirit by means of a still-head duty instead of a tree-tax. Under the new system the collector is better able to supervise the manufacture of toddy spirit and to check smuggling from neighbouring districts.

The object of Act II. of 1878 was, first, to exempt native princes and chiefs with their retinue from payment of tolls when they visited British territory, and secondly, to protect the revenues of any bridge at which a toll is leviable by prohibiting ferries within a certain distance on either side of it.

Act III. of 1878 was passed with a view of supplying such portion, as it was deemed reasonable to levy in this Presidency, of the additional reserve fund, out of which Government can discharge its obligations in the case of periodical recurrence of famines. It provides for the levy of a fee, not exceeding a certain percentage of annual income, on a license to be taken out annually by every person exercising any trade, dealing or industry.

Bill I. of 1875, known as the Land Revenue Code, was fully discussed in detail during the year. It was finally passed in February 1878, but has not yet received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. It includes the provisions of Bill 4 of 1876, which was withdrawn in June 1877.

The object and general character of this enactment have been described in previous years' reports; similarly, Bill 3 of 1876 was mentioned in detail at page 108 of the report for 1876-77. This bill was passed in October 1876, but has not yet received the assent of the Supreme Government.

Bill 1 of 1877 was passed in March 1877, and submitted for the assent of the Supreme Government; that assent has been withheld for the present pending the conclusion of correspondence that was passing on the subject. The provision to which exception has been taken prescribed that the fund derived from fines, fees and the proceeds of cotton confiscated under the Act might be appropriated for the purpose of promoting and improving the cultivation and manufacture of cotton. Since the close of the year, His Excellency the Governor-General having intimated his willingness to give his assent to an act on the subject from which the above provision shall be excluded, this Government introduced an amended bill, which was read and passed at a single sitting on 13th September 1878, and has been sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Bill 3 of 1877.—The present abkári law in this Presidency, under which the drawing and sale of toddy and the manufacture

and sale of spirits is regulated, had been found very defective, particularly as regards the control of transport of liquor from one place to another, and the penalties under the existing law were found insufficiently deterrent to smugglers. The systems in force in the outlying districts were found to clash with those in force in Bombay, to a degree seriously affecting the revenue. It was therefore thought advisable to have one law for the whole Presidency curing the defects mentioned above, and yet sufficiently elastic to admit of the adoption by Government in any district of a special system that seemed peculiarly suitable to it. Provision was also made for the appointment of a single officer to supervise this branch of the revenue with a view to secure uniformity as far as consistent with the interests of the revenue and not incompatible with the discouragement of drinking. The bill was passed in February 1878. It was returned by the Supreme Government for alteration on three points—the reservation of certain private rights in Salsette, the explicit exclusion of opium from the provisions in the Act regarding intoxicating drugs, and the saving of the jurisdiction of the High Court in certain cases. A clause was also suggested, stating that nothing in this Act was to affect any Act passed by the Governor-General in Council since the date on which the Indian Council's Act came into force. These suggestions have been adopted and the amended Act passed. It has since received the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Bill 4 of 1877.—The Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 was passed originally for a term of three years, but since the expiration of that period it has been extended from time to time. It was proposed to continue the Act permanently with some modifications. The chief of these are—the extension of the franchise, and adding the payment of wheel-tax to the qualifications; the conversion of the present house, police, and lighting rates into one "consolidated rate," which is leviable from the landlord, who is given the right to recover, in the case of water and halalkor rates, from the tenants; and the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner to be an ex-officio Government member of the Corporation and Town Council, but ineligible for the chairmanship of the latter body. The remaining provisions are summarised in Appendix III. A. (2). The bill has since received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

There were also two bills under consideration in the Legislative Department. One to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Government landing places at the port of Kurrachee, and the other to introduce into Kurrachee provisions as regards vaccination similar to those in force since last year in Bombay. The former has since been read a first time and reported upon by the select committee which was appointed to consider it, and the latter has also been read a first time and referred to a select committee.

Police.

The strength and cost of the police in the Bombay Presidency for 1877-78 are shown in the following table :— Strength.

District.	Sanctioned Strength.			Number of Commissioners, District or Assistant Superintendents.	Number of vacancies at end of 1877.	Total Cost payable from	
	Paid wholly or partly from Provincial revenue.	Paid wholly from other sources.	Total.			Provincial revenue.	Other sources.
						Rs.	Rs.
Northern division ..	5,010	53	5,063	10	61	8,26,237	7,230
Central division	5,721	133	5,854	9	6	8,83,817	15,918
Southern division ..	3,538	..	*a* 3,538	6	21	5,37,699	....
Sind	4,178	623	4,801	5	27	7,14,876	63,922
Bombay city	284	1,130	1,414	1	..	1,00,000	2,47,441
G. I. P. Railway ..	..	579	579	1	2	....	1,32,223
B. B. and C. I. Railway.	..	399	399	1	3	....	81,933
•Total ..	18,731	2,917	21,648	33	119	30,62,629	5,48,667
1876	18,654	2,838	21,492	33	146	*b* 30,52,406	*b* 5,40,605

There are five commissioners, 27 superintendents and assistant superintendents, besides 50 superior officers of police, subordinate to the above.

There is an increase of seven men in the B. B. & C. I. railway police force, owing to the opening of two new stations and to the two men previously charged to the Engineering Department being transferred to the strength and cost of the general police. The Government contribution to the cost of the Bombay municipal police is Rs. 90,000, besides Rs. 10,000 paid as police rate.

The details of strength, cost, distribution and employment of the police outside the Presidency town will be found in a tabular form in the Appendix. Mention will be made below of the working of the Bombay city police, but full details are not furnished regarding this force as they are in the case of the others. Distribution.

The proportion of police to area and population is shown below—

Division.	Population per square mile.	One Policeman to	
Northern division	256	3·12 sq. miles.	800 persons.
Central division...	133	6·88	913
Southern division	182	6·5	1,178
Sind	47	11·25	527
Bombay city	34,571	·014	455

a.—Exclusive of men employed in the Savanur state.
b.—Bombay police not included in 1876.

On the G. I. P. railway there is one policeman to ·94 miles of line open, and on the other line one to ·85 miles. The total number of miles open during the year was 1,081.

Discipline.

The conduct of the men, in a departmental point of view, is shown below—

District.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally		Punished judicially.		Total.		Percentage on total strength	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Northern division	11	94	197	532	4	39	877	819	17	15
Central division.	9	64	107	368	6	38	592	594	10	10
Southern do...	3	67	110	409	3	24	616	566	18	16
Sind	7	149	71	383	4	78	692	699	16	16
G. I. P. Railway.	..	5	6	37	..	7	55	108	9	18
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	1	22	6	128	..	11	168	150	39	34

In the Northern division the largest number of dismissals in proportion to the strength of the force, 3·6 per cent, took place in Kaira, in the same district also 45 per cent of the officers and 10 per cent of the men were punished. The largest actual number of men dismissed and punished was in Ahmedábád. In the Central division the largest number of men dismissed, and of both officers and men punished departmentally, was, as last year, in Násik. Khándesh and Sholápur follow. In the Southern division, Belgaum holds the first place as regards dismissals, and Dhárwár, like last year, shows the largest number of departmental punishments. Kaládgi comes third in both respects. In Sind, Shikárpur stands first as regards both dismissals and punishments, followed closely in the latter respect by Kurrachee. The difference between the numbers of men punished on the B. B. & C. I. railway and those punished on the G. I. P. railway is remarkable, and is attributed to different systems adopted by the superintending officers to enforce discipline.

Armament.

The marginal table shows the different arms with which the forces are provided. As regards education 6,470 can read and write, and 2,037 are under instruction. The number in the force of ten years' service and upwards is 8,992. Last year the number of those who could read and write and were under instruction was, respectively, 6,279 and 1,893. There is a decrease of 119 in the number of men of long service. The percentage of deaths to the total strength of the force is shown in the margin.

District.	Armed with		
	Fire-arms.	Swords and batons.	Batons only.
Northern division.. ..	2,187	2,813	..
Central division	2,540	1,511	1,661
Southern division	1,909	177	1,446
Sind	2,050	2,104	19
G. I. P. Railway	..	3	575
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	23	56	348
Total ..	8,709	6,664	4,049
1876 ..	8,667	6,574	4,118

District.	1877.	1876.	District.	1877.	1876.
Northern division ...	1·32	1·4	Sind...	1·43	1·11
Central division ...	2·08	1·3	G. I. P. Railway ...	2·07	·69
Southern division ...	2·78	1·6	B. B. & C. I. Railway	1·41	1·15

Punitive posts were established at Kimoj (Broach) in the Northern division, Baudhán (Satárá) in the Central, four places in the Southern, and three in Sind. One was continued in the Northern and one in the Central Division; three were also abolished in the latter division. No extra police were employed on the railways during the period under review, but untrained watchmen were entertained for some months on the G. I. P. railway to protect grain in transit or warehouse. Punitive posts.

In reviewing the results of police operations for the year, it is convenient to consider separately each chief division; first the Presidency proper, then Sind, thirdly the railways, and lastly the Presidency town. The amount of cognizable crime in the three Presidency divisions is reported to have been as follows:— Crime.

District.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable where the Police were				Total cases.		Number of cognizable reported in previous year, but brought under inquiry in		Grand Total.	
			Employed.		Not employed.							
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876.	1877.
Northern division..	12,584	13,708	175	191	4,515	5,550	17,274	19,449	378	264	17,652	19,713
Central division ..	17,499	24,788	440	561	4,575	4,747	22,514	30,046	296	287	22,810	30,333
Southern division..	10,613	17,763	514	750	1,595	1,805	12,722	20,318	320	353	13,042	20,671
Total..	40,696	56,209	1,129	1,502	10,685	12,102	52,510	69,813	994	904	53,504	70,717

This shows a considerable increase in the Northern division; and a very large one in the two others. The number of offences, of both classes, reported during the last four years is shown below for the sake of comparison:—

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.
1874	19,124 ...	22,158 ...	11,221
1857	18,245 ...	21,946 ...	12,117
1876	17,274 ...	22,514 ...	12,722
1877	19,449 ...	30,046 ...	20,318

The greater part of the increase (83 per cent) is owing to the frequency of thefts alone, notably those of grain and other food, in the Central and Southern divisions.

In Sind the amount of crime has not been abnormally increased, but still the number of offences reported is more than in 1876, as shown below—

District.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable where Police were				Total.	
			Employed.		Not employed.			
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Sind	7,959	8,979	3,501	2,145	3,520	4,605	14,980	15,729

Most of this increase is attributable to offences against property. The number of cases reported for the last five years have been as follows:—

Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.
1873 ...	12,914	1875 ...	16,673	1877 ...	15,729
1874 ...	17,205	1876 ...	14,980		

The offence of cattle-lifting, which used to be so rife in this Province, has this year shown a tendency to increase again in four out of the five districts. Thefts of all sorts show an increase of 478 cases. A bad season, combined with the unusual activity of the grain export trade, tended to this result. The extent to which the police are employed in non-cognizable cases shows a diminution in some districts, though it is still much greater than in the rest of the Presidency.

The following table gives the chief facts connected with crime on the lines of railway during the year :—

Line.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable offences.		Total.		Reported in previous year but brought under inquiry in		Grand Total.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
G. I. P. Railway..	257	745	124	54	381	799	6	5	387	804
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..	168	158	134	159	302	317	..	3	302	320
Total ..	425	903	258	213	683	1,116	6	8	689	1,124

There was a considerable increase of crime on the G. I. P. railway, and to such an extent was the practice carried of robbing grain-waggons that special measures had to be taken to put a stop to it. A commission of inquiry sat to investigate the matter after the close of the year for which these reports are drawn up, so the results of its investigations will find mention in another place.

The marginal table shows the relative positions of the various districts of the Presidency proper with reference to the amount of cognizable crime in each, as compared with the population. The cause of increase in almost every one of the divisions was the same as last year, namely, the high price or absolute scarcity of food. In some districts the former cause alone operated, and there the number of offences of this sort was simply dependent upon the character of the lower classes, upon whom the pressure fell. It is to be noticed that Kaira and Ratnágiri have preserved their places at the head of the list, but Kaládgi and Sholápur, the population of which suffered great privations during 1877, have fallen. On the other hand, Belgaum is stationary, and Násik has risen many places.

District.	Proportion of Cognizable Crime to total Population.
1. Kaira	One to 569
2. Ratnágiri ...	,, ,, 460
3. Ahmedábád ...	,, ,, 343
4. Kolábá... ...	,, ,, 315
5. Broach ...	,, ,, 312
6. Súrat	,, ,, 304
7. Belgaum ...	,, ,, 284
8. Khándesh ...	,, ,, 267
9. Násik... ...	,, ,, 257
10. Ahmednagar ...	,, ,, 220
11. Kánárá ...	,, ,, 211
12. Panch Máháls..	,, ,, 200
13. Satárá... ...	,, ,, 197
14. Sholápur ...	,, ,, 195
14. Kaládgi ...	,, ,, 195
15. Tanna... ...	,, ,, 187
16. Poona... ...	,, ,, 166
17. Dhárwár ...	,, ,, 160

Year.	No. of Cases.
1872	7,995
1873	8,359
1874	9,873
1875	9,540
1876	7,959
1877	8,979
Average... ...	8,950

In Sind the cognizable crime for the last six years is shown marginally. The number of offences this year is thus but slightly above the average. It is disappointing, however, to find that the encouraging decrease of last year was but a temporary fluctuation.

The proportion of cognizable crime to the total population is as follows:—

1. Thár and Párkar ...	...	one to	564	; in 1876,	657·31
2. Haidarábád ...	...	,,	286	,,	319
3. Shikárpur ...	...	,,	250	,,	301
4. Upper Sind Frontier	...	,,	237	,,	322
5. Kurrachee	...	,,	161	,,	166

The whole increase of 12·80 per cent is distributed amongst the various districts in the following proportions:—Kurrachee 1·10 per cent, Shikárpur 6·56, Haidarábád 3·25, the frontier 1·33, and Thár and Párkar, 56. The small number of police available in the frontier district has been further weakened by the withdrawal of the Biluch guides who are employed at Quetta. Highway robberies have occurred on a certain lonely road on which there are but two villages in 60 miles. Murders have only increased by four, and are for the most part grounded on jealousy or supposed infidelity of wives. Robberies increased in Upper Sind; but, taken as a whole, serious crime in lower Sind shows a slight decrease.

Railway cases.

There was only one case of obstruction on the B. B. & C. I. line, and in that the offender was arrested and convicted. Eight other offences against the Railway Act were disposed of, none being of a serious nature. On the G. I. P. railway eleven cases of obstruction occurred, in eight of which either the perpetrators were not caught, or the persons arrested were not found guilty. Three cases were proved, in two of which the accused were small boys.

Convictions.

The results of the action of the police in detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice are summarised in the table given below:—

Division.	Number of persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to those				Value of property stolen.		Percentage recovered.	
			Brought to trial.		Arrested.					
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
							Rs.	Rs.		
Northern division ..	21,765	25,026	..	..	44	52	1,86,811	2,39,960	41	46
Central division ..	26,191	39,010	54	70	40	60	3,15,328	4,36,586	41	44
Southern division ..	14,665	27,481	66	77	49	64	2,04,935	3,10,583	42	53
Sind	10,165	10,762	74	80	61	67	1,24,154	1,54,562	62	57
G. I. P. Railway ..	283	1,686	60	70	50	62	17,647	40,701	40	36
B. B. & C. I. Railway..	213	218	66	76	60	75	7,193	5,636	75	86

The number of persons shown above, as *arrested*, is that of those

taken up only in cognizable cases "ascertained to be true," and not in all instances. The Police Commissioner of the Northern division has therefore suggested that in future the criterion of the efficient working of the police should be the percentage of convictions secured on all arrests and not only on those in cases retained on the register. The returns of that division, thus treated, show that out of all cases reported from 24 to 62 per cent were struck off as false, and an average of 17 per cent throughout the division of persons arrested in such cases were discharged.

Serious offences.

The success of the police in recovering stolen property varies from a percentage of recoveries of 76 in Thár and Párkar to 29 in Poona. Kaira and Belgaum stand first of the Presidency districts; Sholápur comes next, followed closely by Ahmedábád and Kánárá. On the Great Indian Peninsula railway 650 cases of theft were reported and convictions obtained in 363. The value of property stolen was, as can be seen from the foregoing table, considerably more than last year, and nearly two-thirds of it is said to have been grain. Only 89 cases of ordinary theft occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line, and 90 per cent of the property stolen was recovered. In a great proportion of the theft cases throughout the Presidency the property was of such a nature as not to be identifiable even if discovered. Much of the grain, too, was doubtless consumed almost as soon as stolen.

The amount of serious crime this year, as compared with last, is shown in the following table:—

Offences.	Northern Division.		Central Division.		Sind Division.		Sind.		Railway.	
	Reported in 1877.	Increase or Decrease.	Reported in 1877.	Increase or Decrease.	Reported in 1877.	Increase or Decrease.	Reported in 1877.	Increase or Decrease.	Reported in 1877.	Increase or Decrease.
Murder	64	+23	72	+19	85	+30	38	+4	..	..
Attempts to murder ..	7	+2	..	..	7	—	4	—4	..	..
Culpable homicide ..	26	+3	24	—1	38	+16	9	—5	..	..
Gang robbery	77	+43	119	+61	141	+36	..	..	2	..
Robbery	120	—6	236	+108	277	+133	27	+13	5	+4
Theft	4,384	+1,228	12,484	+7,243	9,743	+6,028	3,275	+478	742	+505
Receiving stolen property	323	+18	625	+303	435	+220	277	+102	48	+25

From the above it appears that murder increased considerably in the Presidency and slightly in Sind. Gang robbery, or dacoity, also shows a very large increase. It is explained, however, by the Commissioners that though undoubtedly there were more serious cases than in the year before, the greater part of these offences were committed by hungry members of the lower agricultural class without the intention of doing violence, as long as they procured the provisions they required, and many were entered as dacoities, simply because five or more persons happened to be engaged in them for the purpose merely of stealing grain. Raids by organized bands of the predatory classes were comparatively few. The greater part of the increaase in robberies is to be found in the Central and Southern Divisions, where the emigration to relief works or pasture grounds unsettled the

people to a great extent. The greater number of thefts gave rise to a concomitant rise in the number of cases of receiving stolen property. Taking the Presidency by divisions, in the Northern the largest number of dacoities occurred in the Ahmedábád and Tanna districts. These districts, too, show the greatest number of murders. The lieutenant of Honia's gang, one Dádá Dakhlia, was captured, with his followers, during the year, and transported. Robberies show a slight decrease in this division; whilst the increase in thefts ranges from 5·1 per cent in Ahmedábád to 127·2 in Súrat and 126·4 in the Panch Máháls. In the Central Division murder was most prevalent in the Satárá district (200 per cent on the cases of last year). Dacoities were most numerous in Ahmednagar, Násik, Sholápur, and Satárá. The number of thefts was doubled in Ahmednagar and Poona, more than doubled in Khándesh and Satárá, and more than trebled in Sholápur. Násik has an increase of 57 per cent. In the Southern Division murders increased 55 per cent, 39 occurred in Dhárwár and 25 in Kaládgi. Robbery, theft, and dacoity increased respectively by 99, 162, and 34 per cent. These numbers are greatly swollen by the petty grain thefts, which have to be considered dacoities on account of the number of persons engaged in them. In Dhárwár almost all the cases of theft brought to trial resulted in convictions. No special increase in crime was noted in Sind. The murders there are chiefly by husbands of their wives, or wives' paramours. The offences against property were of the same class as those already noticed in the other divisions.

Non-cognizable crime in the Northern Division shows an increase both in cases where the police were employed, and in those where the magistrates themselves originated the investigations. 66 per cent. of the cases in which the police were employed resulted in convictions, as compared with 57 last year. The percentage in the other cases was the same as last year, 40. In the Central Division, also, there was a slight increase. In 72 per cent of the 561 cases in which the police were employed convictions were passed. Fifty-three per cent of the 4,747 cases in which the magistrates acted independently of the police resulted in convictions. In the Southern Division the police were employed in 750 cases, out of which in 59 per cent the accused were convicted. In the 1,805 cases taken up by magistrates, 58 per cent of the persons arrested were found guilty. In Sind, as has been before remarked, the police are made more use of in such cases than in other parts of the Presidency. The actual number of non-cognizable offences was 7,106, or 271 fewer than in 1876. The police were employed in 2,145, and arrested 4,225 persons, of whom 31·10 per cent were convicted. The magisterial authorities took up 4,605 cases against 3,520 last year, and convicted 31 per cent of the persons arrested. On the railways 213 cases occurred, in all of which the police were employed. Ninety per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted on the B. B. and C. line, and 66 per cent on the G. I. P. railway. Non-cognizable crime.

The Presidency Magistrates Act, IV. of 1877, was in force during nine months of the year, and, according to the report of the Chief Bombay City Police.

Magistrate, has worked favourably. It has somewhat affected the returns of the police and magisterial work, especially on account of the abolition by it of the Court of Petty Sessions and the extension of the jurisdiction of the Presidency magistrates. The number of cases reported during the year was 20,928, or 1,766 more than in 1876. The number of persons brought before the courts, exclusive of the cases remaining over from the preceding year, was 22,643 against 22,192.

The High Court tried 80 persons and convicted 70, or 87 per cent against 81 per cent in 1876. The court of Petty Sessions was only in existence for three months, during which period it tried four cases, in which were four accused, and convicted in all.

The magistrates tried 22,547 persons, out of whom 16,134, or 71 per cent were convicted and 6,413 discharged or acquitted. Last year 22,036 were tried and 13,708, or 62 per cent, were convicted. The increase is chiefly due to more municipal offences being prosecuted to final decision. Most of the complaints against the 6,413 persons who were discharged are said to have been abandoned or withdrawn.

The percentage of convictions in cases brought up by the police is the same, or very nearly the same as last year. Out of 1,414 Government and municipal police, 44 were dismissed, or eleven more than in 1876.

The number of undetected offences rose from 242 to 1,024, and the value of stolen property discovered was also much less than in the previous years, as shown below:—

	1876. Rs.	1877. Rs.
Value of property stolen	69,501	97,437
Value of stolen property recovered ...	45,802	53,380
Percentage	66	55

Both these results are due to the influx of destitute strangers from outlying districts.

Offences.

In many cases petty thefts of grain took place, the property stolen being consumed or otherwise made away with so as to render its recovery difficult or impossible. Similarly, offences against property rose from 2,854 to 3,641, or 27·6 per cent, the greatest increase being observable in thefts of property of under Rs. 50 in value. Offences against the public show an increase of 2·2 per cent, chiefly in municipal prosecutions for nuisances and other minor offences. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted 1,230 persons against 791 in 1876, and obtained convictions in the case of 1,207.

The increase in the number of prosecutions is evidently not due to any increased criminality amongst the resident population, but is to be attributed, firstly, to more active supervision, and, secondly, to the special circumstances of the year, which brought into the city so large a crowd of immigrants, most of whom were without means of subsistence.

The number of cases of culpable homicide was the same as last year. Three persons were sentenced to death, two to imprison-

ment, one for life, the other for five years, and two to transportation. Whipping was inflicted in 218 cases, mostly of theft, against 172 last year. Sixty-six per cent of the total number convicted were fined, and about 12 per cent were convicted and admonished, without incurring any substantial punishment.

As regards the nationality of the persons brought before the criminal courts, there was a decrease of 181 in the number of Europeans, and those tried are said to have been chiefly vagrants, or belonging to the floating, not resident population. The most noteworthy increase was in cases against Eurasians and native Christians, and again in the number of offenders under 14 years old. Three hundred and sixty-one of the latter were tried against 206 last year, and about 39 per cent of the total number were prosecuted for theft, showing an increase under this head alone of 58 per cent. Many of these juvenile offenders are said to have been brought into Bombay by the immigrants from the districts where scarcity prevailed.

The value of the property destroyed by fire was Rs. 1,13,066 against Rs. 2,10,369 in 1876. Rs. 90,000 worth was burnt in a single fire. Three hundred and ninety inquests were held against 334, the increase being chiefly in cases of accidental drowning.

Vagrants.

Sixty-two persons were arrested during the year and sent to the work-house under the European vagrancy act of 1874. Fifty-nine of these were in Bombay, one in Kurrachee, one in Násik and one in Dhárwár. Two persons appeared voluntarily before the magistrate in Dhárwár and were dealt with as vagrants. A person arrested in Ratnágiri was made over to the police to be sent where he was likely to get work. At the close of the year there were 16 persons remaining in the work-house against 8 at the end of 1876. Fifty-four were discharged or struck off the rolls. Of these 21 found employment, ten deserted, four were transferred to the House of Correction for trying to escape over the work-house wall, eleven were deported to Europe, six were discharged to the care of friends or to the Strangers' home, and two were sent home at other than Government expense. Twelve vagrants were punished during the year for refusal to work and minor offences, but in other respects their conduct was not unsatisfactory. Their health was not good owing to exposure and a vicious way of living before their admission. Of the sixty-two vagrants received into the work-house, 48 were Europeans, three were Americans, two Australians, and 9 Eurasians. There is some difficulty in distinguishing the last-named class from persons of European extraction. The total cost of the maintenance of vagrants at the work-house for the year was Rs. 5,784, showing a decrease of Rs. 40 compared with that of 1876. Rs. 106 were spent on charges other than those connected with the work-house and Rs. 1,562 in removing vagrants from British India, showing a total expenditure of Rs. 7,451. As regards the previous occupation of the 62 men treated as vagrants, it is reported that 16 were sailors, 13 had been in railway employ, 6 clerks in private offices, 4 carpenters, 6 of no occupation, and the rest mechanics or of miscellaneous trades.

Criminal Justice.

Tribunals.

The strength and cost of the various tribunals, criminal and civil, original and appellate, existing in this Presidency during 1877 are shown in Statement I. of the judicial returns appended. There are 20,496 village headmen, but the small magisterial powers with which they are vested are rarely exercised, as they only tried an aggregate of 945 cases during the year. The number of local and subordinate magistrates is 506, of whom 25 are unpaid; 233 exercise criminal powers alone; 260 have both criminal and revenue jurisdiction; and 13 have civil or civil and revenue powers in addition to criminal. There are 169 district first class magistrates, 9 of whom are unpaid; 26 exercise criminal powers only; 129 have also revenue jurisdiction; and 14 have either civil or revenue powers, or both, in addition to criminal. Sessions, joint and assistant judges, including the agent to the Governor in the Panch Máhál, number 24. The High Court consists of two divisions. The total strength is one chief justice and seven puisne judges. Four judges ordinarily sit on the Original Side, and three judges usually sit on the Appellate Side. The chief justice sits on both sides in appeals.

Classified according to race, and excluding the village officers and the High Court, there are 153 Europeans and 546 natives exercising criminal powers, either exclusively or combined with other functions. Amongst the Europeans 103 are covenanted and 27 uncovenanted civilians, and 23 commissioned military officers.

The village officers who perform revenue and police duties in addition to their function as petty magistrates cost Rs. 2,51,150 in their judicial capacity, and an equal sum as revenue officials; the subordinate and local magistrates, Rs. 3,55,102; the higher class of magistrates, Rs. 8,53,264; the district judges and cognate courts, Rs. 6,25,098; the High Court, Rs. 7,67,605; and exclusively civil tribunals, Rs. 10,41,483. The aggregate expenditure on courts of all descriptions was thus Rs. 38,93,702, as compared with Rs. 35,74,951. The net receipts from stamps were Rs. 19,20,169, as shown, below:—

Tribunals.	Receipts.	Cost.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Village officers'	.....	2,51,150	2,51,150	.....
2. Sub-magistrates	23,142	3,55,102	3,31,960	.....
3. Higher class magistrates.	16,541	8,53,264	8,36.723	.....
4. District judges	1,00,042	6,25,098	5,25,056	.....
5. SubordinateCivil tribunals	15,06,388	10,41,483	.. ...	4,64,905
6. High Court	2,74,056	7,67,605	4,93,549	.....
Total ...	19,20,169	38,93,702	24,39,438	4,64,905
		Net deficit ..	19,73,533	

It appears from the above that the revenue from subordinate civil and district small cause courts covered, besides the cost of those tribunals, the whole cost of the subordinate criminal courts together with nearly 44 per cent. of that of the village headmne, and constitutes 78 per cent. of the whole receipts.

Cases. The courts decided 238,239 cases, of which 78,458 were criminal, 145,355 civil, 7,542 revenue, and 6,884 appeals. As compared with last year, this shows an increase of 18,166 in criminal cases and a decrease of 16,564 in civil suits.

Offences. The number and details of offences reported and persons brought to trial are given in an appendix, of which the following table shows the totals :—

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons under trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1876	66,156	113,719	62,290	48,505	1,121	1,803
1877	83,839	151,256	66,901	81,060	1,369	1,926
Increase...	17,683	37,537	4,611	32,555	248	123

It appears from the above that the increase that has taken place under all heads is much greater in the numbers of persons tried (33 per cent,) than in the numbers of cases, where it is only 26 per cent. Convictions, too, bear a higher proportion than last year to persons brought before the criminal courts. The nature of the increase is apparent from the fact that almost the whole of it is found to consist of offences against property without violence. Nearly all the judicial officers who have reviewed the state of crime in their charges give the high price of grain, the unsettled and wandering state of the labouring classes, who were averse from the regularity of tasks on the Government works, and the actual scarcity of food, as the causes of the great increase in the numbers of offences committed. From the returns submitted from the various parts of the Presidency, it is evident that the criminality of the year centred round the districts in which the scarcity was most felt. It is true that there was a greater number of crimes, such as those against property with violence, murder, and culpable homicides, which cannot perhaps be directly attributed to the effects of famine; but these seem to be in great measure due to the normal fluctuations of crime from year to year. Taking the Presidency as a whole, exclusive of Sind, crime has been more rife in Dhárwár, Belgaum, Káladgi, Sholápur, Poona, Satárá, Ahmednagar, and Khándesh, than in any other districts except in Tanna, where the intemperate habits of the people along the coast tend to fill the crime register. It is worth noting that not only have the offences most likely to be committed by the hungry lower classes increased in these districts, but there has been, also, a greater number of offences relating to false weights and measures and the passing of counterfeit coin in the districts where there have been the largest crowds on relief works and the briskest retail trade in grain.

These general remarks apply to the whole of the crime for the year, which can now be reviewed in detail according to the classification of offences adopted in the appendix, to which reference has been made above.

Class I. consists of offences against the state and public justice. There were 479 cases relating to false coin, stamps, and measures, &c., against 266 last year. Out of 148 cases of passing bad coin, 118 were from the Deccan and Southern Maráthá Country, 8 from Sind, and 22 from Gujarát. Similarly with the possession or use of false weights and measures, of which there were 297 cases, mostly from the central and southern divisions. The chief offences against public justice were obstructing a public servant, absconding to avoid a summons, and resistance to apprehension. Tanna, Belgaum, and Dhárwár, seem to have had the greatest number of cases of this description. On the whole, however, they were less frequent than in 1876 by 38. Offences by public servants, on the contrary, show an increase of 72. Permitting escapes and taking valuable things for official acts, were the most numerous cases, and the greatest number of these occurred in Dhárwár, where, out of 42 persons put on trial, 21 were convicted of the former and none of the latter offence. Police offences under this heading were most numerous in Sind, where 22 accused out of 29 were convicted.

There were 70 fewer cases of offences relating to decuments, and of false evidence. Shikárpur, Dhárwár, Kaira, and Khándesh were the districts in which most cases of the latter description both occurred and were found proved. There were 83 cases of forgery, but only 25 per cent of these were proved. In Satárá, out of 26 persons accused, 4 were convicted, and in Tanna only one person found guilty out of 12 brought to trial. One thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine more cases of nuisance were brought to trial than in 1876, the increase being chiefly in municipal and police prosecutions. More than five-sixths of the accused were convicted. The greatest number of cases occurred in Ahmedábád, Násik, Sholápur and Dhárwár of the Presidency proper, and at Kurrachee in Sind, where the number of such cases seems higher than in the rest of the districts. Offences against the public peace show a slight decrease. They were most numerous in Ahmedábád, Kaládgi, and the three chief districts of Sind. About half the people brought up were found guilty.

Class II. comprises offences against the person. There were 24,013 of these as compared with 25,155. This fluctuation calls for little remark, and has been noticed to a certain degree with reference to the working of the police. The proportion of convictions has risen from 22 to 28 per cent. Murders from various motives numbered 330 against 288 last year. Poisoning was most frequent in Satárá, where 6 persons out of 7 brought to trial were convicted. Murder from motives connected with women were fewer than last year by 12. Nearly half the total number of 54 occurred in Sind. Murders from other motives seem to be comparatively seldom proved in the courts, less than

10 per cent of the whole number of accused being convicted. In Belgaum 53 were tried and 6 found guilty, and in Satárá 7 out of 25, in Kaládgi 18 out of 61, in Dhárwár 17 out of 100 accused were convicted. Similarly, in culpable homicide, of which there were 143 cases, and attempts to murder, 42 cases, the convictions were respectively 31 and 52 per cent. Attempts to commit suicide were 24 more than in 1876, and were most numerous in Dhárwár, Shikárpur, and Poona. Common hurt cases were 14,728 against 15,441, and the proportion of convictions somewhat higher. Tanna, Poona, and Násik have far more of these cases than the other districts, and the proportion of convictions to accused there is 1 to 6 in Tanna, and about 1 to 5 in the other two districts. In cases of assault, too, Tanna stands pre-eminent, owing, no doubt, to the drunken habits of the lower orders. Násik, Poona, and Khándesh also have more than the other districts in the Presidency, but not so many as in Kurrachee, Haidarábád and Shikárpur in Sind, in the first two of which districts cases of insult and intimidation are also far more frequent than elsewhere. The only other offence in this class that calls for notice is that of enticing away a married woman with unlawful intent. There were 868 persons charged with this offence as compared with 954 last year. The percentage of convictions was 15 against 13 in 1876. Three hundred and sixty-five out of the 491 cases occurred in Sind alone, and, except at Poona and Ahmedábád, few were taken up in the other districts of the Presidency.

Class III., containing offences against property, is the largest of the year, there being comprised in it 39,867 cases, or 60 per cent of the total number reported. The following table shows the prevalence of this sort of crime in the different divisions. The comparison with last year's returns has been already made in reference to the working of the police in cognizable offences.

Offence.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Total.	
					1877.	1876.
Dacoity	91	113	236	1	441	199
Robbery	121	158	267	22	568	407
Theft	4,407	10,875	8,820	2,832	26,934	14,909
House-breaking	643	858	1,130	581	3,212	2,104
Receiving stolen property	462	581	453	436	1,932	1,017
Total ...	5,724	12,585	10,906	3,872	33,087	18,236

The largest number of dacoities occurred in Kaládgi, Belgaum, and Dhárwár; but in none of these districts were half the persons charged found guilty. In Broach, 246 persons were brought to trial in four cases and only 40 convicted: 86, however, seem to have been transferred to courts in other districts. There was only one case of this class in Sind, and in that the accused were acquitted. Robberies on the highway were twice as frequent in Kaládgi and Dhárwár as in any other district; Dhárwár and Belgaum, too, were first in the numbers of robberies in a dwelling house. Other classes of robberies seem to have been more prevalent also in Dhárwár, Kaládgi, and Sholápur, than in the Gujárát and Konkán districts. In Dhárwár there were 219

cases of house-breaking, the next district in number being Sholápur with 37 cases. The same offence, with the addition of the intention to commit theft, seems more equally distributed over the Presidency, as there were 577 such cases in the Northern division, 755 in the Central, 865 in the Southern, and 407 in Sind. Káládgi holds the first place with 451 cases; Dhárwár the second with 295; Poona comes next with 236. In the rest of the districts this crime varied from ten cases in Kolábá to 192 in Haidarábád. House-breaking with other intention than that of theft was more rife in Sind than in the Presidency districts. Of offences against property without violence, theft of cattle was most numerous in Haidarábád with 477 cases and Dhárwár with 465. Except the Panch Máhals, the Northern division and north Deccan were comparatively free from this crime; but it increased considerably in the districts south of Ahmednagar. The total number of ordinary thefts was more than double that of 1876. They were fewest in Broach and the two coast districts of Kolábá and Ratnágiri, and most numerous in Dhárwár (3,246 cases), and Poona (2,546 cases); Sholápur, Satárá, Belgaum, and Kaládgi show an aggregate of 6,889 cases, or about 1,725 each. The offence of receiving stolen property was similarly distributed, excepting that Shikárpur stands first with 259 cases.

Offences classed as malicious, including criminal house trespass and mischief, show a decrease from 4,712 to 4,108, but call for no special notice.

Attempts to commit offences other than murder were more numerous this year, particularly in Dhárwár and Ahmednagar. Vagrancy seems to have been chiefly noticeable in Khándesh, Poona and Dhárwár, where 28 cases out of a total of 48 occurred; last year there were 50 cases reported.

The breaches of special laws were 8,205 against 7,293 last year. There is an increase in the number of offences against the abkári, opium, salt, and ferry laws; and also in those relating to public conveyances, arms, cantonments and contracts. In municipal offences there is a decrease of 60, and fewer railway, cattle-trespass, cotton frauds, and merchant seamen's offences were reported. In these miscellaneous cases the percentage of convictions to accused was 68.

Punishment.

The number and nature of the sentences passed are detailed in judicial statement 4 in the appendix. Eighty-five persons were sentenced to death, as compared with 107 in 1876 and 109 in 1875. The sentences to transportation for life were 116, or two less, and those for a term, 181, or 37 more than in 1876. One sentence of penal servitude was passed. Of the total number imprisoned with hard labour, 136, as against 60, were sentenced to imprisonment with 34,050 without solitary confinement. Simple imprisonment was awarded in 2,108 cases. In two cases forfeiture of property was decreed. Six thousand three hundred and sixty-five people were fined in addition to imprisonment, and 33,306 simply fined. Whipping was inflicted in 6,198 cases as sole, and in 386 as additional punishment. Comparing these results with those of last year, it will be seen that imprisonment bore the proportion of 42·7 per cent to the total sentences, against 33·8

last year. Punishments by fine as well as imprisonment were only 7·4 per cent against 8·7. The chief difference, however, is in the sentences of whipping, which are this year 7·7 per cent as compared with 2·5 last, and in those of fine alone, which fell from 54·05 per cent to 39·2. The ratio to the whole of the different terms of imprisonment do not show much variation, nor does that of the fines of ten rupees and under to the whole number inflicted. The total amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 5,12,305 as compared with Rs. 3,55,999. Out of this Rs. 2,47,806 were realised against Rs. 2,27,139, showing a falling off from 61 to 48 per cent. The amount paid by way of compensation was Rs. 22,464 as compared with Rs. 16,841.

Appeals.

The number of appellants in magisterial courts was 2,663, as compared with 2,340 in 1876. In 135 instances their applications were rejected; of the remainder, the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed in 1,416, modified in 414, reversed in 535. The original proceedings were quashed in 71 cases; further inquiry was ordered in 30; 132 cases were referred to the High Court for revision, and 54 were undecided at the end of the year. Out of 1,547 applications presented, the Sessions Courts rejected 365. In 699 of those heard, the original decisions were confirmed, in 124 modified, and in 313 reversed. In 11 cases further inquiry was ordered; reference was made to the High Court in 23, and 34 were pending at the end of the year.

One thousand one hundred and eighty-five appeals were made to the High Court, which rejected 662, or 55 per cent of them. Of the remainder, 366 sentences were confirmed and 45 reversed. In one further inquiry was ordered, 108 sentences were modified, including those in cases sent up for revision, in which 294 persons were concerned; 18 of these were unheard at the end of the year. The number of persons applying for revision of sentences was 76. In 68 instances, or 87 per cent, the application was rejected. In two the sentence complained against was confirmed, in three modified, and in three reversed. Last year there were 646 appeals, of which 272 were rejected, and in 192 the sentences of the lower court confirmed. In 32 cases the proceedings were quashed. Eighty-eight applications for revision were rejected out of 127 presented, and of the rest, 18 decisions were confirmed and 18 reversed. In the Sudder Court in Sind, 81 appeals were made this year, as compared with 96 last, 13 were rejected; in 32 the sentence was confirmed, in 6 modified, and in 29 reversed. Revision was made in 147 cases, in 121 of which the original decision was confirmed and in 18 reversed.

Juries.

Fifty-seven cases were tried by jury and 890 with assessors as compared with 61 and 825 respectively in 1876. The court approved of the verdict of the jury in 54 cases and agreed with the assessors in 643. It did not approve the verdict in three cases, and differed from the assessors in 181. Last year the numbers of cases in which the judge differed from the jury and assessors were 5 and 220 respectively.

Prisons.

There are 148 prisons in the Bombay Presidency, including Aden. The increase of 46 is in the number of subordinate jails, of which there are 123, as compared with 77 in 1876-77. There is one central jail at Yerauda, and twenty-four district jails, as last year, including the common jail and house of correction in the Presidency town. Two jails have juvenile prisons attached to them, in addition to the special institution in Bombay, called the Sássoon Reformatory. Out-door gangs of convicts were at work during the whole or part of the year under report at Nára in Sind, Nira in Poona, Nimluk in Ahmednagar, and Gokak in Belgaum. The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 61,309, of whom 55,943 were convicts and 5,366 persons under trial. The aggregate number of both classes admitted during the year was 51,579, as compared with 26,590 last year; 13,181 remained at the end of 1877, as compared with 9,737 in 1876. The daily average confined was 11,718 against 9,032. From this can be seen generally the great increase of crime during the year. Taking now convicts only, it appears that 9,426 remained from last year, and 40,728 were admitted, making a total of 50,154,* as compared with 29,059 in 1876. The ratio of increase is greater amongst female than amongst male prisoners, tending to show that the crime was not of a serious nature. It is also worth notice in connection with this subject that, whilst the admissions were all but double the number of those of last year, the daily average was increased by little more than one-fourth, showing that a great many of the convicts were under short sentences.

In order to relieve the overcrowded state of the district and central jails, special gangs were formed in the Belgaum, Dhárwár, Poona, and Ahmednagar districts. Taking the Presidency as a whole, there was an increase of admissions in all the jails, excepting those of Rájkot and Kurrachee, and on the Nára gang. The daily average number imprisoned was also greater in all, but two in Ahmedábád and three in Sind. The greatest increase in the number of admissions is found in the districts affected by famine—Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Poona, Kaládgi, Satárá, Belgaum, and Dhárwár, in the last named of which the increase was 2,569, or nearly 271 per cent., and in the rest, except Satárá and Belgaum, over 200 per cent. There was a slight increase of 401 in the Bombay jails. The disposal of the convicts differs considerably from

* The total above given of 55,943 consists of the two items, actual convicts 50,154, and transfers 5,789.

that of the last two years. Transfers to out-door gangs were made to a large extent, as has been mentioned above. Prisoners were also removed from overcrowded jails to places where accommodation was available, such as Kárwár and Ratnágiri. The number released on appeal was comparatively small, except in Sind. 221, against 207 last year, were transported beyond seas. On the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the Imperial title in India, 913 convicts were released by the special orders of Government. Five others were let out during the year on ticket-of-leave. Sixty-one persons, of whom six were women, were executed, as compared with 50 in 1876. Considering the great increase in the number of prisoners, the increase of eleven is proportionately very small. Ten prisoners were transferred to lunatic asylums, or double the number so transferred last year.

Escapes.

The number of escapes was particularly large, being fourteen from inside and 37 from gangs working outside prison-walls. The Inspector-General is of opinion that most of these cases were owing to carelessness and neglect of rules on the part of jail subordinate officials, and points out that the latter, in consequence of the number of convicts in excess of those for whom the establishments were fixed, had far more onerous duties to perform, and could not exercise the usual amount of minute supervision. Twenty-three of the escaped convicts have been re-captured. Nine men escaped from the Nára gang, of whom four have been re-captured.

Race.

With reference to the race of the convicts, the returns show that there is a decrease in the number of Europeans in the Bombay jails, and an increase in the others. The removal of the military prison from the house of correction to Poona partially accounts for the total decrease of 129 at the former place. There was one European woman convicted in Bombay thrice during the year; she is now in the Kolábá lunatic asylum. 271 of the convictions were under the Shipping Act and 31 for military offences. The number confined for ordinary offences shows a large increase, due entirely to convictions passed in Bombay city and Aden. The number of convictions in the case of Eurasians and native Christians shows a slight increase. 9,248 Mahomedans against 7,247, and 31,394 Hindus, as compared with 16,937 last year, were imprisoned. The proportion of women convicts to men was 6·9 per cent, as compared with 5·7 last year. The largest number was convicted in Dhárwár.

Occupation.

The previous occupation of most of the convicts can be seen from the following statement:—

Occupation.	Number of Male Convicts in 1877.	1876.
Agriculturalists	13,210 ...	9,644
Non-agriculturalists	22,799 ...	11,733
Domestic servants	1,360 ...	1,198
Government servants	972 ...	792

Thirty-four against 17 persons of independent property were confined during the year, and 951 convicts returned as of no occupation.

Punishments.

Eighty-three persons were sentenced to death, or four more than in 1876; 399 were sentenced to transportation for life and

442 for a term of years, showing, as compared with the year before, an increase of 41 in the one case and of 177 in the other. Out of 39,326 * men imprisoned, 26,919 were sentenced to periods of six months and under, 11,842 being confined for less than one month. Out of 2,574 women, 2,138 suffered imprisonment for a less term than six months. Taken as a whole, the number of prisoners sentenced to a less term than half a year was during 1877, nearly 70 per cent, and last year 58 per cent of the total number. Out of 41,900 convicts, 4,029 had been previously convicted, 732 twice, and 743 thrice. The largest number was in Bombay (38·7 per cent), where amongst the native population there is a recognized criminal class. On the Nára gang the proportion was also very high. In other districts the ratio per cent ranged from 1·9 in Kaládgi to 16·7 in Dhulia, that for the whole Presidency being 9·6 against 12·9 in 1876. Though the numbers increased, the ratio diminished; the percentage is somewhat misleading, as re-convictions for former years are included in it as well as those admitted during the current year, and thus, at jails replenished by transfers, the number of re-convictions seems always large, probably owing to the desire of the jail authorities to get rid of bad characters. This is a defect in registration, which was taken into consideration at the recent prison conference, with a view to altering the method of recording such cases. It is probable that some of the increase in numbers is due to more correct registration obtained through the co-operation of the magisterial and police authorities.

Re-convictions.

Expenditure.

The expense of the establishment for guarding prisons was Rs. 1,81,957, or Rs. 23,102 more than in 1876. This is owing to the establishment of out-door gangs, and to the necessity of providing extra guards in overcrowded jails, or in subsidiary jails, such as were established at some places in the Southern Maráthá Country. The question of guarding jails by means of a special force which would form part of the regular prison establishment has been made the subject of a separate report by the Inspector-General, and will shortly be disposed of by Government. Hospital charges were Rs. 23,721, as compared with Rs. 16,278 in 1876, or an increase of Rs. 7,443. This is due partly to the extra-mural gangs employed, partly also to the larger amount of medicines purchased and the provisions made for the admission of convicts reduced to a sickly state by want of proper food. Clothing expenses were heavy, especially on the Nára gang; the total came to Rs. 40,554, as compared with Rs. 33,364 last year. Contingencies (Rs. 70,326) show an increase of Rs. 10,899, owing primarily to the formation of extra-mural gangs and transfer of prisoners to lessen overcrowding. The dead stock also at the beginning of the year proved insufficient for the large number of prisoners confined, and more had to be purchased. The increase in cost of establishment was Rs. 15,520, or net, Rs. 9,786. The chief items were the cost of extra-mural gang establishments and grain-compensation to the ordinary establishment. The cost of dieting prisoners has been very great this year on account of

* The figures in this para. are those for central and district jails only.

the extraordinarily high price of nearly every article of jail consumption. The total expenditure on this head has been Rs. 4,69,916 as compared with Rs. 2,52,306 in 1876. The average cost per head was Rs. 40-1-8 on an average daily number of 11,718 as compared with Rs. 27-14-11. A new diet scale, as marginally detailed, was introduced in July, which was found sufficient for all except convicts employed in *bonâ fide* extra-mural task-work. The cost of rations was about two and a half times that of last year in the Deccan, and four times in the western Kárnátic. In the Konkán and Gujárát, when prices were also very high, the cost rose respectively 46· and 21· per cent. On the whole, the average number in jail was 2,686 more than in 1876, and the cost of maintenance throughout the Presidency and Aden, including charges of all descriptions, was Rs. 86-3-4 per head against Rs. 81-0-11, or a total of Rs. 10,13,855 as compared with Rs. 7,32,091. Rations.

Rations.	lbs.	oz.	d.
Bájri, jowári, nágli, or wheat flour...	1	4	0
Dall	0	4	0
Salt	0	0	6
Oil	0	0	4
Condiments... ...	0	0	4
Vegetables	0	6	0
Firewood	1	0	0
Animal food ...	0	4	0

If animal food be given, dall to be omitted.

The result of having to accommodate more prisoners than the number for whom the jail buildings were provided, seems, in a sanitary point of view, to have been rather the aggravation of the sickness then prevalent, than the actual initiation of fresh disease. The largest daily number in jail recorded during the year was 18,017 men and 799 women, or two and a half times the accommodation for the former and twice that for the latter, the most notable instance having been in Kaládgi. The year 1876 was an exceptionally healthy one as regards the prisoners, the death-rate having been 21 per mille of the daily average strength. This year it rose to 58 per mille. The actual number of deaths was 654, as compared with 182, or 5·8 per cent against 2·1. The daily average sick was 323·8 as compared with 254·1 last year. Excluding the central jail, the largest number of admissions into hospital was in Tanna, and the largest number of deaths in Dhárwár. Many of the superintendents report that prisoners were brought to their jails in so reduced a state that the fact of their being imprisoned and taken care of probably saved their lives. On the other hand, no doubt a great proportion of the deaths in jail was due to the impoverished condition of some of the prisoners when admitted, the jails in the southern Deccan and western Kárnátic showing the greatest mortality. Turning to the diseases to which this mortality was attributed, it is stated that 286 deaths were from dysentery and diarrhœa, 84 from anæmia and debility, 54 from diseases of the respiratory organs, 37 from cholera, 47 from remittent, and 32 from intermittent fever. Cholera appeared in eleven of the district jails. The remittent fever appeared as an epidemic amongst the convicts employed in the Nira extra-mural gang, which had finally to be broken up in consequence of the sickness prevalent. The healthiest jails during the year, taking as a criterion the daily average number of sick, were those of Kaira, Rájkot, Súrat, Aden, and Ratnágiri. Health.

Subordinate jails.

The total number of subordinate jails was increased, as has been noted at the beginning of this chapter, by 46 during the year under review. There are now 123 of these institutions. During the period of the severest strain upon the accommodation in the regular jails, several lock-ups were temporarily constituted subordinate jails. The total number of convicts confined in these places in 1877 was 8,308, showing a daily average of 402·42, varying from ·01 in some parts of Sind to 89· in Násik. Out of 8,254 convicts sentenced to imprisonment, in 7,455 cases the term for which they were confined was not more than one month. The average duration seems to have been eighteen days; the longest, four months in Sind, and three in the rest of the Presidency. The expenditure on account of these institutions was Rs. 32,739, or deducting receipts from extra-mural labour, Rs. 30,262. Rations for convicts cost Rs. 19,481, as compared with Rs. 8,124 last year. Establishmen tcost Rs. 7,792, and police guard Rs. 1,528, clothing and contingencies Rs. 1,098 and Rs. 2,840 respectively. The total expenditure incurred last year was Rs. 17,151 (net). This year the average cost per head was Rs. 75-4-5, last year Rs. 73-4-8. The same causes that affected the cost of maintaining the larger prisons were operative as regards the subordinate jails also. In only seven districts was there any income from convict labour, and in five of those the receipts were under Rs. 30. In the Shikárpur collectorate the proceeds of this description of labour were Rs. 1,788, and in Násik Rs. 636.

The number of deaths in subordinate jails was 28, or 7 per cent on the strength. Out of these 17 deaths occurred at Násik, 9 from cholera and 8 from fever. The mortality was by no means proportionate to the great increase in numbers of prisoners confined.

Civil jails.

The number of civil jails was the same as in 1876. Two thousand eight hundred and seven prisoners were admitted, which, with 180 remaining from last year, gives a total of 2,987, of whom 245 were women. The daily average was 195. Last year there was a total of 3,674 with a daily average of 240. The number remaining at the end of 1877 was 212, or 32 more than at the corresponding date of the year before. The largest number received was in the common jail at Bombay. Poona, Ahmedábád, Dhulia, Súrat and Tanna also show a large number of admissions. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,337, or Rs. 20 more than in 1876. The average cost per prisoner, however, rose from Rs. 43 to Rs. 53, varying from Rs. 12-1-0 in Súrat to Rs. 248 in Aden, where there were two prisoners only. A reduction in the expenditure on the civil side of the common jail, Bombay, and at Sholápur was made this year, but the compensation to establishments for high prices of grain raised the total cost to the same amount as last year.

Discipline.

The number of punishments inflicted was 2,144, or 558 more than in 1876. Forty persons were punished by a criminal court; 2,137 breaches of jail rules occurred; 117 persons were sentenced to

solitary confinement, 863 to solitary confinement with reduced diet, 27 to reduced diet alone, 381 to other punishments, and 620 were flogged. The greatest number of breaches of jail discipline occurred in Satárá, Yerauda, and Tanna. Of the criminal offences, 13 were committed at Nára. Solitary confinement was most employed as a punishment at Yerauda, the common jail, and Sholápur; reduced diet only at Nára and Dhuliakot; the two punishments combined at the native side of the Bombay house of correction, at Yerauda, and at Satárá. Flogging was most resorted to at Kurrachee, Poona, Kaira, Dohad, Súrat, Haidarábád, and the Gokak gang. In Tanna, Satárá and Aden, also, it was inflicted in a considerable proportion of cases. The marginal table shows the proportion of prisoners punished to the total number confined during the year at each jail.* There is the usual difference of opinion amongst the superintending officers as to the comparative efficacy of the various modes of punishment. In Kurrachee, for instance, flogging is found better than confinement, or reduction of diet; whilst in Bombay flogging is almost disregarded in favour of other punishments. The superintendent of the Central Jail regards flogging as necessary only in cases where solitary confinement with reduced diet has proved insufficient punishment.

Jail.	No. of Prisoners.	Per-centage punish-ments.
Yerauda	3,387	7·8
Common Jail... ...	1,872	3·4
House of Corrn. (Eur.)	379	4·2
Do. (Native side.) .	1,062	27·9
Poona	2,780	·71
Nira gang	1,281	1·5
Ahmednagar	2,338	1·6
Dhulia...	2,248	3·02
Sholápur	2,828	2·4
Satárá	2,119	7·3
Belgaum	2,534	1·3
Gokak gang	1,060	·94
Kaládgi	3,413	3·6
Dhárwár	4,162	2·4
Kárwár	668	10·2
Ratnágiri	539	8·7
Tanna...	2,949	5·7
Ahmedábád	1,806	1·4
Dhuliakot	1,050	3·7
Kaira	1,337	·82
Súrat	1,453	1·7
Dohad...	909	4·07
Rájkot...	184	8·1
Kurrachee	1,191	20·7
Haidarábád	1,576	·44
Shikárpur	1,368	7·6
Nára gang	771	2·7
Aden	371	12·1
Total ...	47,635	5·18
Total 1876 ...	27,265	5·98

Instruction.

The number of convicts receiving instruction has not increased in proportion to the larger daily average of prisoners confined, being only 510 against 499 per diem in 1876. The largest number attending the classes is at Yerauda, where the instruction is given at night, with a view both of giving employment during the time the convicts are shut up in barracks and of preventing the attendance at class being used as an excuse for shirking work in the day time. A considerable number of convicts attend the classes at Poona, Dhárwár, Shikárpur, and Kárwár. Education is also being attempted amongst the women convicts in the Tanna jail. The system generally in force is for instruction to be given after the evening meal by one of the convicts, who, during the

* The large proportion of short term prisoners confined during the year make it preferable to take the ratio of punishments to the total number rather than to a daily average, as is usually done.

day, acts as a warder. Nothing but elementary subjects are considered necessary, nor does the system interfere with the hours of labour or the general discipline of the jail.

Warders. The system of employing prisoners to act as warders continues to work well. Some of the more experienced hands got their release on the 1st of January 1877. This class of servant is found very useful on extra-mural gangs. At Yerauda, 153 were employed as prison officers; 49 on the Nira gang; 55 at Dhárwár, 46 at Haidarábád, 41 at Shikárpur, 33 at Tanna, and 28 at Kurrachee; altogether 575 men and three women are in service, as compared with 409 and 5 respectively in 1876. The ratio of the average of those thus employed, to the average daily number of convicts, is 2·3 men and 0·6 women per cent against 2·6 and 1·4 last year.

Employment. The average number sentenced to labour was 10,888, of which 10,103 were effectives. The number employed on building and repairing jails was 1,545, as compared with 1,074 last year. The chief works carried out were at Yerauda and Tanna. The earnings were Rs. 7,476, as compared with Rs. 10,340 in 1876, and Rs. 15,995 the year before. Some jail improvements were also carried out this year at Kaládgi and Sholápur, for which no cash credit is given in the accounts. There has been an increase of 530, or from 3,894 to 4,424 in the number of convicts employed in manufactures; gross profits, however, show a decrease of Rs. 2,768, having fallen from Rs. 51,823 to Rs. 49,055. A great part of this decrease is owing to the release of experienced factory hands on January 1st, 1877, and to the number of short-term prisoners received during the year. Seven jails, however, show an increase in profits. The Inspector General remarks favourably on intra-mural stone-breaking as a deterrent punishment. Though the proceeds cannot be sold at any large profit, the convicts so employed require less supervision, and for prisoners who are not likely to stay long enough to learn a trade thoroughly, it is considered one of the most effective employments.

Extra-mural labour. Extra-mural labour realised Rs. 47,287, as compared with Rs. 27,100 last year, or an increase of Rs. 20,187. The greater part of this increase is due to the larger number of men on the Nára gang at more constant labour. The three other gangs, also, at Gokak, Nira, and the Dhond and Manmád railway contributed over Rs. 10,000. The last-mentioned gang was only at work, however, for the last three months of the year. In Shikárpur employment on canal clearing has been found in the vicinity of the jails. A larger number than usual has been employed on jail gardens, as many convicts were admitted who were not fit for the full task on an extra-mural gang and knew no skilled trade. The profits were Rs. 19,290, as compared with Rs. 15,239 in 1876 and Rs. 13,600 in 1875. The number of men employed was 926 as compared with 728.

The total amount to the credit of the jails on account of employment of convict-labour and manufactures was Rs. 3,20,125, of which Rs. 2,39,794 consisted of cash received; against this is to be set Rs. 1,24,749 cash expended, and Rs. 77,146 for value of plant, raw material, and goods in stock at the end of the year, showing

an excess at credit of Rs. 1,18,230. The average profit calculated per head of efficient convicts was Rs. 11 against Rs. 13 in 1876. The rate varies from Rs. 67 on the Nára gang and Rs. 23 at Kurrachee to Re. 1 at Sholápur, Rs. 2 at Poona, and Rs. 3 at Kaládgi. Yerauda, Dhulia, Rájkot and Dohad earned the average amount. Earnings.

The gross expenditure under every head has been Rs. 12,51,935 against Rs. 10,53,363 in 1876, or Rs. 1,98,572 in excess. There was a decrease of Rs. 75,638 in the expenditure on jail buildings. Deducting the cash profits for labour and goods sold, the net cost of this department was Rs. 10,12,141 as compared withRs. 8,11,188, or Rs. 2,00,953 more. The expensive works at Yerauda have been brought almost to completion, but there is no doubt that the jail accommodation of the Presidency will need to be extended in other ways, so that a large expenditure on this head is to be expected for some years. The total expenditure distributed amongst the average number of convicts confined per diem shows a decrease of Rs. 4, being Rs. 86 against Rs. 90 in 1876. The differences in the various items of expenditure, as compared with last year's accounts, have been noticed already. The whole year was as abnormal with regard to prison administration as in other respects, and, although a large increase is shown in crime, expenditure and mortality, the contrast with 1876 is too great to permit of any permanent conclusions being deduced from it. Finance.

The number of juvenile convicts was 787, as compared with 405; of these 39 had been previously convicted; 13 in Bombay alone. Many of these juveniles were found to have joined gangs of men and women in grain-robberies, and the Inspector-General considers that a flogging would have been a more judicious punishment for them, where a reformatory was not within reach, rather than confinement in an overcrowded prison. Juvenile offenders.

The total number of boys confined in the juvenile prison attached to the district jail at Poona was 95, or more than in any year since the institution was first established. In 1876 there were 70. Poona.

The number of admissions also was large, being 50 against 29. This increase is attributed to the scarcity in the surrounding country, and in the same way, probably, can be explained the increase in the number of boys convicted of theft, which is double that of 1876. The daily average number in confinement was 54·6, or 20 per cent above that of last year. Out of the boys admitted during the year, 48 had been sentenced to periods ranging from one year to seven. In only three instances was attention not paid to the orders of Government about the minimum term of imprisonment to which boys sent to a reformatory institution should be sentenced.

The conduct of the boys has been satisfactory, and they are said to be tractable and easily managed. Their health was not so good as in former years, as many of them were admitted in a very weakly and emaciated state. The workshops seem to afford the boys good, practical education, particularly in carpentering and blacksmith's work. The net profits on the articles of jail

manufacture sold during the year was Rs. 130-9-7. The report education other than manual is also favorable.

Shikárpur. The total number of juvenile delinquents in the Shikárpur institution during the year was 28, or two less than last year. Eleven were admitted and thirteen remained at the end of the year. The average daily strength was 15 against 16 in 1876 and 17 in the preceding year. The building is intended to hold a complement of 20 only. The boys are mostly being trained in carpentering, but as yet have not begun to work at a profit to the jail. All were convicted of offences relating to property. Four came from Haidarábád, three from Kurrachee, five from Shikárpur, one from Kotri. All were between 12 and 15 years old. Their conduct has been good throughout the year, but of the admissions two have been re-convicted; out of those remaining at the end of the year two had been before convicted once, one twice, one thrice, and one more than three times. The average sentence was two years. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 958, and the amount realised from the labour of the boys, Rs. 53. The Inspector-General of Prisons reports that the arrangement of the premises is inconvenient, from a reformatory point of view, there being only a single room for all the boys.

The David Sassoon Institution submits a biennial report. The next one is not due till 1879-80.

Civil Justice.

In reviewing the operations of the civil courts during the year 1877, it is convenient to treat, first, of those in the Presidency town. The number of cases for disposal by the High Court in the exercise of its original general jurisdiction was 1,557, of which 820 were instituted during the year, and 737 had been left unheard at the end of the year before. Of these, 153 were decided *ex-parte*; 9 withdrawn; 21 decreed on confession; 3 stayed; 36 referred to commission or arbitration; 401 compromised in or out of court, and only 135 contested to final decision—thus making a total of 758 brought before the court, and 799 pending at the end of the year, or 62 more than at the end of the year 1876. The average duration of contested suits was eight months, and of uncontested ten months and nine days. This court has also special jurisdiction in five classes of suits. As an admiralty court it had before it two suits from 1876 and five instituted in the year under review; these seven were still pending at the end of the year 1877. Eleven testamentary suits were instituted, making a total of twenty-three on the files, out of which six were withdrawn, eight decided, and nine left over. Three matrimonial suits out of five were disposed of by withdrawal, confession, or dismissal in chambers. Two out of three Pársi matrimonial cases were contested to decision. In the insolvent court there were 1,104 suits pending, and 475 fresh ones instituted, 434 were disposed of, leaving 1,145 in arrears, being 41 more than last year and 99 than the year before. Forty-two were contested, and 9 decided in the defendant's favour.

Suits.

The following table shows the nature of the various civil suits instituted during 1877 in courts other than those in the Presidency town :—

Court.	For Money.		For Rent.		Others.		Total.	
Class.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Small cause ...	20,247	16,551	...	...	...	...	20,247	16,551
Unpaid local ...	180	74	...	...	11	8	191	82
Sub-divisional ...	122,015	95,230	15	12	9,846	9,359	131,876	104,601
Ditto with small cause powers ...	18,773	14,446	...	...	2	2	18,775	14,448
District judge's ...	246	108	...	...	108	95	354	203
Cantonment magistrate's ...	1,801	1,852	...	...	...	...	1,801	1,852
Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	4,340	6,675	4,340	6,675
Total ...	163,262	128,261	15	12	14,307	16,139	177,584	144,412

From the above it appears that 88 per cent of the total number of suits were brought to recover money, and a reference to judicial table E. (1) in the appendix will show that of these 128,261 money suits, no less than 80 per cent were on written obligations and accounts stated, involving sums less than Rs. 500. Of the rest, suits for immoveable property, and to declare rights to real property far outnumber others. The same description of suits in the revenue courts show a considerable increase, as compared with the numbers filed in 1876. At the foot of the tabular statement, above mentioned, will be found the details of the suits filed against Government during the year under review. Out of 49 of these, 24 were money suits, and mostly below Rs. 500 in value, 12 were for immoveable property, and 8 to declare or establish rights to real property. The largest number of suits came from Broach, where 14 were instituted. Súrat, Kaira, Tanna, and Ahmedábád come next, in the order in which they are mentioned. Only one case was filed against Government in the province in Sind. A remarkable decrease in the numbers of these suits has taken place, as compared with last year, when 124 were instituted.

Disposal. The amount of work done by the various courts, exclusive of those of Bombay, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Court.	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Small cause court... ...	* 22,582	17,996	20,965	16,523	1,612	1,442
Unpaid local	289	309	223	233	66	76
Paid sub-divisional ...	189,389	149,487	155,670	120,731	34,031	29,112
Ditto exercising small cause powers	6,873	6,906	5,769	5,196	1,104	1,710
District judge's	1,846	1,524	633	306	1,213	1,218
Cantonment magistrate's...	2,204	2,376	1,680	2,295	524	81
Revenue	6,291	6,906	5,943	6,684	348	222
Total ...	229,434	185,504	190,883	151,968	38,898	33,861

There were fewer cases on the files, and the percentage to them of the suits disposed of was 85 against 83 in 1876. The arrears show a considerable decrease.

Value. The total value of suits disposed of in the above-mentioned civil courts was Rs. 1,50,20,149, as compared with Rs. 1,63,08,348 last year. The value of suits disposed of by the revenue courts was Rs. 4,02,351 against Rs. 3,01,403. These results show a decrease of Rs. 12,88,199 in the one and an increase of Rs. 1,00,948 in the other class of courts, or an aggregate decrease of Rs. 11,87,251 in litigation generally. From the details shown in judicial table E. (2) of the appendix, it appears that the decrease is almost entirely in suits, valued at under Rs. 500, as there is an increase, in some cases a large one, of suits involving larger sums. This remark holds good in both civil and revenue cases.

* These totals are from the judge's returns, and, owing apparently to different systems of accounting for cases, they will not be found always to tally with each other or last year's figures.

Duration.

The average duration of contested suits in civil courts throughout the Presidency, other than Bombay, was 211 days, as compared with 535 last year, and that of uncontested suits 139 days against 87. The figures of the year under report, however, more nearly agree with those of 1875, when the average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 205 and 162 days respectively.

Small Cause Courts.

There are six small cause courts open outside Bombay, one having been reduced during the year. The number of suits for disposal was 17,996 against 22,582 in 1876. They were thus distributed: 2,873 at Ahmedábád, 1,137 at Náriad, 3,064 at Súrat, 890 at Broach, 6,287 and 3,745 at Poona and Kurrachee respectively. Business therefore decreased at Ahmedábád, Náriad, Súrat, and Broach, and slightly increased at Kurrachee and Poona. The judge of the Ahmedábád and Náriad courts give as the chief causes of diminution the straitened condition of the people, which rendered it useless for creditors to spend money in suing them; and, secondly, the establishment of a court of arbitration, the effects of which on litigation he believes will be but transitory. The fluctuations in Poona and Kurrachee are not such as call for special notice. The number of cases disposed of was 16,523, including judgments by consent, withdrawals and miscellaneous orders; 1,442 cases were pending at the end of the year.

The number of suits instituted in the Bombay small cause court was 31,810, or 2,352 more than in 1876, and by far the greatest number instituted in any year since the court was opened. The value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 23,48,616, and Rs. 35,214 more than in 1876. The average amount involved in each suit, however, fell from Rs. 78-8-6 to Rs. 73-13-4, in consequence of the increased number of suits, in which the value concerned was under Rs. 100. The increase in the numbers of actions for negligence, breach of contract, money lent, goods sold, and others of a similar nature, show that the fluctuation is abnormal, and due to the brisk and special traffic induced by the famine in Madras and the Deccan. There is a slight increase, again, this year in the suits brought under the extended jurisdiction of this court, but the numbers are still below those of the first ten years after the increased powers had been granted. The number of suits disposed of was 31,422, or 1,550 more than last year. In 22 per cent of these the judgment was given *ex-parte*. The plaintiff was successful in 65 per cent of the cases disposed of. Fewer suits were struck off or compromised. At the end of the year 3,529 cases remained undecided, or 538 more than last year, owing to a large number of cases being adjourned for want of service or the attendance of persons from outlying districts. There was a decrease in the numbers of cases in which parties were represented by professional agents, notably barristers. Six hundred and two distress warrants were issued, but only 76 executed. Last year 522, and in 1875, 437 were issued. The numbers of cases decided respectively by the first, second, third, and fourth judges was 572, 7,473, 7,705, and 6,841. Six hundred and fifty-three applications for a new trial were made, but in only 78 cases was a new trial finally ordered, and in only 101 was a rule granted to show cause.

The surplus of receipts over expenditure was nearly Rs. 9,000 greater than that of last year. The net value of stamps received was Rs. 1,96,277, or Rs. 9,231 more than the year before.

Unpaid local tribunals.

There are five owners of alienated estates who are vested with civil powers. Three of these are in the Ahmednagar district, one in Násik, and one in Poona. Two hundred and twenty-eight suits were filed in their courts during the year, 77 were pending from 1876, and four were transferred to them, making a total of 309, out of which 233 were disposed of, 29 were contested, 115 decided *ex-parte*; 76 remained untried.

Paid sub-divisional courts.

In the subordinate judges' courts the number of suits remaining from 1876 was * 33,423; 113,729 were instituted and 2,335 received by transfer during 1877. Out of the total of 149,487 for disposal, 120,731 were disposed of, leaving 29,112 pending. Last year 145,123 suits were instituted, and out of 189,349 for disposal, 1,55,670 were disposed of and 34,031 left pending. In order to show the distribution of these suits, which, as has been before remarked, constitute the greater portion of the litigation of the whole Presidency, the following table is given of the work before the courts in each district:—

District.	Suits for disposal.		Instituted in	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Ahmedábád	25,389	7,367	18,129	4,976
Kaira		12,002		7,963
Súrat	19,400	5,577	12,440	3,763
Broach		8,822		6,419
Panch Máháls	1,964	1,457	1,698	1,308
Khándesh	23,963	12,964	19,263	10,024
Tanna	28,983	8,064	23,008	5,881
Kolábá		4,930		3,686
Násik		11,165		8,800
Ahmednagar	10,702	7,135	8,005	5,240
Poona	19,095	9,577	15,374	7,296
Sholápur		4,552		3,922
Satárá	16,649	11,122	10,766	7,180
Belgaum	8,132	4,204	6,899	3,434
Kaládgi		2,033		1,791
Dhárwár	5,198	4,034	4,434	3,587
Ratnágiri	11,452	11,113	7,858	6,839
Kánárá	3,444	3,182	2,908	2,645
Sind.				
Kurrachee	2,786	2,678	2,640	2,538
Haidarábád	7,850	7,482	7,562	7,218
Shikárpur	10,840	9,010	9,776	8,256
Frontier district		589		562
Thár and Párkar	375	428	352	401
Total	196,222	149,487	151,112	113,729

This shows the decrease to have been general throughout the Presidency, except in one thinly-populated district in Sind. It is most marked in Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Satárá, and is least in the coast districts of Kánárá and Ratnágiri. In addition to the suits included in the above for 1877, are to be added 6,906 suits tried by four subordinate judges, vested with powers in small

* *Vide* note on page 142.

causes, out of which suits 5,669 were instituted during the year against 5,989 instituted during 1876. Taking these into consideration, the net decrease in cases for disposal is 39,829, and in cases instituted 31,714, the ratio of decrease being slightly higher in the latter than in the former.

District courts.

In the courts of the district joint and assistant judges, 1,213 suits remained from last year, 71 were received by transfer, and 240 were instituted during the year, making a total of 1,524 for disposal. Out of these 306 were disposed of, and 1,218 were pending at the end of the year. Of those decided, 119 were contested. The average duration of uncontested suits was 300, and of contested 452 days. The cantonment magistrates at Poona and Belgaum disposed of 2,295 suits out 2,376 on their files, leaving 81 pending.

Cantonment magistrates'.

Revenue courts.

There is one unpaid local revenue court in Násik, which disposed of the two suits brought in it. In the sub-divisional revenue courts 6,550 cases were filed during the year, exclusive of 348 pending from 1876 and six received by transfer. Out of the total of 6,904, 6,682 were disposed of and 222 left undecided at the end of the year; 3,487 of these cases were contested, and in 1,063 judgment went for the defendant. The average duration of each suit was 32 days.

Disposal.

Out of 188,678 suits for disposal, including those in the High Court, 153,179 were disposed of. Last year 192,186 were disposed of out of a total of 232,599. These totals include suits transferred to the dormant file. Nineteen per cent of those decided were contested and 44 per cent decreed *ex-parte*, as compared with 17 and 48 per cent, respectively, last year.

Execution.

Applications to execute decrees were much fewer this year than last in civil courts, and slightly more numerous in revenue courts. At the end of 1876, 55,785 applications were pending in the former courts, as compared with 67,677 at the end of the previous year. 226,155 new applications were filed against 282,516; 461 were received by transfer, making a total of 282,401 as compared with 350,417. In revenue courts, 58 applications, as compared with 40, were filed. The decrease in applications (67,997) is therefore slightly more in proportion than the decrease in suits for disposal (43,921). The number of decrees, both revenue and civil, completely executed was 25,115 as compared with 30,289 last year, and 59,406 against 80,357 were partially executed. There is thus a decrease under both heads of 5,174 and 20,951 respectively. At the end of 1877, 57,919 decrees were pending, as compared with 56,103 at the corresponding date in 1876. The following table shows the nature and number of coercive processes issued in this Presidency during the last three years in civil suits :—

Year.	Imprisonment of person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 243 Code of Civil Procedure.
		Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1875	7,106	16,228	7,384	31,977	22,541	287
1876	4,550	17,551	7,298	30,522	21,413	286
1877	3,612	13,577	5,113	22,725	15,971	202

Appeals.

There were 8,514 appeals for hearing, including 3,055 of last year's arrears. Last year there were 8,439 for disposal. This year 1,277 were transferred or dismissed for default, 413 heard *ex-parte*, and 3,051 contested: 4,788 were thus disposed of, and 3,677 left outstanding. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight decisions were confirmed, 401 modified, and 533 reversed. Of the total appeals, 5,730 were instituted in the chief district court, 1,681 in other appellate courts of the district. In the High Court, 37 were regular appeals from one judge or bench, 334 appeals from district courts, and 527 special appeals. Sixty appeals were on the files of the Sudder Court in Sind, of which 43 were heard and 17 left pending.

Registration.

During the past year there have been 90,297 registrations against 76,381 recorded in the year 1876-77. The increase is one of 13,916 operations, and in ratio is equal to about 18·22 per cent. Compulsory registrations, which numbered 60,975 in the previous year, have risen to 68,871 in the past year. Optional registrations also show a large increase, having risen from 15,406 in 1876-77 to 21,426 in 1877-78. The increase of 7,894 transactions in the compulsory class is equal to about 12·94 per cent of the totals in this class during the preceding year, while the increase of 6,020 transactions under the head of optional registration falls not far short of 40 per cent on the totals in the latter class during 1876-77. In the last named year the proportion of optional to compulsory registration was about 25·27 per cent, while in 1877-78 it has been about 31·11. The number of wills registered in 1876-77 was 586, and in the past year 663. This increase of 77 will registrations amounts to about 13·14 per cent of the totals for the previous year under this head. Of authorities to adopt there were five registrations in the past against three in the preceding year; 12 wills were deposited and two were withdrawn during the year under report against three and one, respectively, in 1876-77, while of wills opened and wills removed to court there were in each year two transactions in the former and one in the latter class. Registrations

It will thus be seen that the past year has been a busy one with the Registration Department, compared to the year 1876-77; and it is worthy of remark that while the total number of transactions for 1877-78 is little behind that for 1872-73, it is in excess of that recorded during any of the past four years. The following figures are illustrative of the above remark:—

	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
1872-73 ...	69,836 ...	20,525 ...	90,361
1873-74 ...	67,744 ...	17,400 ...	85,144
1874-75 ...	57,211 ...	14,645 ...	71,856
1875-76 ...	60,194 ...	15,356 ...	75,550
1876-77 ...	60,975 ...	15,406 ...	76,381
1877-78 ...	68,871 ...	21,426 ...	90,297

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 4,51,36,050-9-11 against Rs. 3,65,37,813-10-4 in 1876-77. The value of registered property shows an increase in the seventeen districts of Bombay, Value.

Ahmedábád, Broach, Kaira, the Panch Máhálś, Súrat, Kolábá, Ratnágiri, Tanna, Satárá, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Shikárpur, the Upper Sind Frontier and Thár and Párkar, and a decline in the remaining eight districts of Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Kánárá, Aden, Kurrachee, and Haidarábád. Excluding wills and authorties to adopt, and also 955 deeds in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during the past year has proved to be Rs. 509-0-2 against Rs. 487-12-7 in the year which preceded it. The average value per transaction relating to real property, which for 1876-77 stood at Rs. 478-12-4, for the past year has risen to Rs. 493-4-9; and while the average value per transaction relating to moveable property was Rs. 556-1-1 in the former year, during the year under report it has proved to be Rs. 775-6-4. The average registration fee per document in 1876-77 was, in the compulsory class, Rs. 2-1-2, in the optional immoveable class Rs. 0-7-10; and in the optional miscellaneous class Rs. 2-1-7; while, taking all classes together for that year, the average registration fee stood at Rs. 1-13-4. For the past year the average registration fees have been as follows: compulsory, Rs. 2-0-6; optional immoveable, Rs. 0-7-7; optional miscellaneous, Rs. 2-2-6; all classes together, Rs. 1-11-8.

Cause of increase.

In the Registration chapter in the General Administration Report for last year, it was pointed out that the near approach of the monsoon of 1877 appeared to have brought a revival of credit amongst the ryots in those districts where the failure of the crops during the preceding season had so prejudicially affected the prospects of the Registration department. This revival has lasted well throughout the past year, and there can be little doubt that, while in its earlier stages the famine of 1876-77 seriously interfered with the operations of the department, its after-effects have contributed to drive up the number of registrations recorded and to swell the departmental receipts. These after-effects have been very marked in the province of Gujárát. In that portion of the Presidency, while there has been at no time anything approaching famine, very high grain prices have ruled during the past year, and this has had the effect, apparently, of driving a large number of people, whose credit stands comparatively high, into the hands of the money-lending class. The returns to hand for the earlier months of the current official year show as yet no indications of the above state of things coming to an end. As was remarked, however, last year in this section, it is useless to speculate on what the ultimate effect of the famine on registration may be.

Taking the results in detail, it appears that of the twenty-five districts in the Presidency, all—except those of Násik, Aden, and the Upper Sind Frontier—exhibit an increase in the number of transactions recorded. In the first-named district the numbers have fallen from 3,720 in 1876-77 to 3,661 in the past year, in the second from 199 to 187, and in the last from 160 to 156. In none of those three districts can the decrease be in any way considered remarkable. As regards increase in the number of

transactions, the district exhibiting the most extraordinary results is, without doubt, that of Kaira; for there, where the registrations for 1876-77 numbered 3,878, those during the past year numbered 6,466, showing an increase of 2,588 transactions, or 66·73. In other districts too, though in a lesser degree, the increase is very marked; thus in Satárá the numbers have risen from 6,411 to 7,383; in Ahmedábád from 4,519 to 5,563; in Broach from 4,377 to 5,470; in Belgaum from 3,771 to 4,814; in Dhárwár from 3,606 to 4,403; in Súrat from 3,275 to 4,332; in Sholápur from 2,735 to 3,624; in Ratnágiri from 2,715 to 3,326; in Bombay from 2,628 to 3,131; in Shikárpur from 2,902 to 3,658; in Kurrachee from 1,430 to 1,770; and in Thár and Párkar from 103 to 195. In each of the above named cases the increase of the past year is more or less in excess of 15 per cent of the total transactions recorded in the district during the preceding year. While the after effects of the famine are, as already indicated, the main cause of the almost general increase in the number of transactions recorded, other special influences have been at work with the same result. Of these, however, it is necessary to allude to only one in this chapter. The effect upon registrations of an Encumbered Estates Act in Sind has been curious. It was suggested in last year's report that the remarkable decrease in the number of registrations in that province was probably attributable to the introduction of an Act affecting the position of the large proportion of the borrowing classes. The indebted persons, for whose relief legislation had been called into play, were, at that time, hesitating whether to elect for the management of their estates by a Government agent, or to abide by their engagements with their creditors as they then stood. Pending these deliberations they were, of course, neither willing nor able to contract further obligations. The period within which their choice was to be declared expired during the year under review. Many, no doubt, disliked the publicity given to their private affairs by the procedure under the Act. Others were influenced against direct management by members of their family, who knew that an official administration would scarcely recognize their claims on the estate for maintenance. Others, again, yielded to the persuasions of their perhaps hereditary money-lender, and to the more accommodating terms which in numerous cases were held out by lenders as an inducement to the landlords to continue the existing system. The causes, therefore, that tended to prevent the indebted class from taking advantage of the Act seem also to have led to an increase in borrowing transactions, and so of registrations.

Certificates under the Land Improvement Act.

The present Registration Act (No. III. of 1877) came into operation on the first day of the official year with which this chapter deals. Among the new provisions which it introduced was one relating to the filing of certificates under the Land Improvement Act. 292 such certificates have been filed during the year under report.

Refusals to register.

There have been 174 cases of refusal to register during the past year against 229 such cases in 1876-77. In 37 cases the Sub-Registrar's order of refusal was reversed on appeal by a Registrar, and in 12 the order of refusal on the part of the inferior was, on appeal, confirmed by the superior authority.

Impounded deeds.

During the year under review there have been 259 cases of deeds impounded by registering officers on the ground of insufficiency of stamp against 245 corresponding cases in the previous year. In 89 instances the deeds were declared to be sufficiently stamped, in 160 or 64·25 per cent it was held that the action of the impounding officer was correct, and that the deed was not duly stamped, while ten of these cases were awaiting disposal at the close of the year.

Offices.

During the year under review the sub-registry office of Khálapur, in the Tanna district, was abolished. There were therefore at the close of the year 25 registry and 226 sub-registry offices in operation. While, however, there are now 226 sub-registry offices, there are only 225 sub-registrars, Government having directed on the occasion of the sub-registrarship of Bhúleshwar in the Presidency district falling vacant in November last that no fresh appointment should be made to that post. At the present time and as an ad-interim measure, pending the re-arrangement of the limits of the sub-districts of Bombay, the sub-registrar of Mándvi remains in charge of Bhúleshwar in addition to his other duties. The inspector of the 4th or southern division having been dismissed from his post for misconduct in November last, his appointment has, under the orders of Government, remained unfilled, so that at the present time but three inspectorships remain in existence.

Inspection.

During the past year the Inspector General examined the records of 19 registry and 26 sub-registry offices, and the Branch Inspector General those of 4 registry and 23 sub-registry offices. The inspector of the 1st division inspected 29 sub-registry offices; the inspector of the 2nd division, in addition to having examined the general index of one district, stands credited with a like number of sub-registry office inspections; the inspector of the 3rd division examined the general index of two districts and inspected 27 sub-registry offices; the late inspector of the 4th division, during the five months of the year under review that he was in enjoyment of his appointment, examined 8 sub-registry offices.* There were 167 examinations of sub-registry offices by Registrars and 67 by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Of the 251 offices, registry and sub-registry, of the department, but thirteen in the Presidency proper and some eight or nine in Sind and Aden have remained unexamined during the year.

Prosecutions.

During the past year there have been 13 prosecutions for offences against the registration law. Of the 13 persons so prosecuted, 10 were convicted and 3 were acquitted. Two others against whom a charge was brought succeeded in absconding before they were arrested.

* In addition to the registration inspection work of the year performed by them, the Inspector General and the four inspectors between them in 1877-78 performed the following amount of stamp inspection—

Number of central depôts examined as to stamp stocks and accounts...	15
Number of sub-depôts do. do. ...	88
Number of vendors whose stamp stock and accounts were examined...	261
Number of judges' and magistrates' courts in which the court fee stamps on the records were examined	140
Total...	504

As already remarked, the inspector of the 4th division was removed from his appointment during the past year. One sub-registrar has also during the same period been dismissed from his appointment on account of the unfavourable manner in which he figured as a witness in a case tried before the High Court of Bombay. Dismissals.

During the past year 155 deeds relating to property, valued at Rs. 43,183-14-3, were destroyed under the provisions of section 85 of the Registration Act. Of these 155 deeds, 145 had been registered, and of the remainder the registration had either been refused, or the proceedings in connection therewith were incomplete. In the district of Tanna alone 115 deeds were destroyed. Most of these latter had been tendered for registration under Regulation IX. of 1827, and had remained unclaimed for a great number of years. Deeds destroyed.

The receipts of the department during the past year under the various heads are shown in the subjoined statement, which, for the purposes of comparison, also exhibits the receipts for the previous year :— Receipts.

Item.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory	1,26,607 6 0	1,39,963 0 0	13,355 10 0	....
Optional	5,694 14 0	8,317 8 0	2,622 10 0	....
Miscellaneous	6,805 14 0	7,049 12 0	243 14 0	....
Deposit of wills	12 0 0	48 0 0	36 0 0	....
Registration of wills, and authorities to adopt	2,356 0 0	2,679 0 0	323 0 0	....
Penalties	3,818 15 0	1,140 14 0	....	2,678 1 0
Withdrawal of sealed covers ..	4 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	....
Opening of sealed covers ..	8 0 0	8 0 0	....	....
Powers of attorney—general ..	364 0 0	378 0 0	14 0 0	....
Do. special ..	444 0 0	477 0 0	33 0 0	....
Commissions	85 0 0	145 0 0	60 0 0	....
Visits	6,585 0 0	7,400 0 0	815 0 0	....
Searches and inspections ..	2,095 0 0	2,000 0 0	....	95 0 0
Translation files	24 0 0	52 0 0	28 0 0	....
Extra fee for registration by Registrars	1,709 0 0	2,130 0 0	421 0 0	....
Copying-fee credited to Government, inclusive of fees for copies and memos. under Sections 64, 65, 66, and 67, and copies granted ..	71,002 15 6	88,799 3 3	17,796 3 9	....
Extra fee for registration at private residence or jail	3,752 8 0	4,122 12 0	370 4 0	....
Other miscellaneous receipts ..	1,005 1 11	1,645 13 3	640 11 4	....
	2,32,373 10 5	2,66,363 14 6	36,763 5 1	2,773 1 0
Deduct Decrease ..	....	....	2,873 1 0	....
Net Increase ..	....	....	33,990 4 1	....

The net result, therefore, is represented by an increase of Rs. 33,990-4-1 on the receipts for the year before. The enhanced rate of copying fees (under which the copying charges were increased 25 per cent) was in force during seven months of 1876-77, but the total collections of that year only exceeded those of 1875-76 by Rs. 3,733-0-7. This was owing to the slackness of registration business, both as regards number and value of transactions during the scarcity that prevailed over so large an area. The result was to neutralize the effect of the increased

copying charges, as well as to diminish the receipts under the *ad-valorem* scale. During the year under review the new rates have had a fair trial, and their effect can be duly appreciated. The receipts from copying fees were Rs. 88,799 as compared with Rs. 71,003 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 17,796. The receipts at the former rate of 2 annas per folio would only have amounted to Rs. 71,040, or little more than last year, showing that almost the whole of the 25 per cent increase is due to the new rate of charges.

The number of registrations in both the optional and compulsory class having so largely increased during the past year, it is but natural that, as is shown above, the registration fees in each class should also show a large increase. Under only two heads is a decline shown; the first under the head of penalties, the second under that of fees for searches and inspections. The decrease under the latter head is sufficiently small to call for no remark, while, as regards the former, it is attributed to a provision in the present Registration Act, which extends the time within which an executant can, without payment of fine, appear before a registering officer to admit execution.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the past year is classified under the various heads of charge in the subjoined statement, and is therein contrasted with the expenditure for the year 1876-77 :—

Item.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fixed salaries of officers	1,21,813 6 10	1,11,934 3 0	....	9,879 3 10
Percentage paid to the same ..	43,684 8 4	52,000 1 3	8,315 8 11	....
Cost of Establishment.				
Permanent	46,539 1 3	45,613 6 0	....	925 11 3
Temporary	116 11 0	527 2 10	410 7 10	....
Travelling allowances	11,489 7 4	11,831 3 1	341 11 9	....
Furniture and house-rent	4,772 0 3	3,982 8 0	....	790 8 3
Postage..	2,476 7 0	2,445 5 0	....	31 2 0
Printing and stationery	7,596 7 10	8,654 14 2	1,058 6 4	....
Miscellaneous	8,060 0 0	5,213 1 1	....	2,846 14 11
	2,46,549 1 10	2,42,201 12 5	10,126 2 10	14,473 8 3

It is satisfactory to observe that, though the receipts of the department have increased by nearly Rs. 34,000, thereby causing an increased outlay under the head of commission to sub-registrars to the extent of Rs. 8,315-8-11, the net result for the year shows that the expenditure has decreased by Rs. 4,347-5-5, as compared with that for 1876-77. The large decrease under the first head is due to the Inspector General having drawn considerable arrears of salary in 1876-77 and not having done so in the year under review; to the inspectorship of the 4th division having been abolished in November last; to the sub-registrarship of Bhúleshwar having remained vacant since the same month; to the entire salary of the Assistant Commissioner and Branch Inspector-General in Sind having been paid from Imperial funds since December last, thereby causing a monthly saving of Rs. 200 to the funds of the Registration Department, and to a revision of the salaries of the sub-registrars in the Deccan districts, effected

by the Inspector General in the month of October. Under the head of "Permanent Establishment" the saving is due to the abolition of the establishment of the inspector of the 4th Division, and to reductions, some permanent, some temporary, carried out in the offices of the Bombay district. The decrease under the head of "Furniture and House-rent" is due to a smaller outlay in the purchase of dead stock articles and to no arrears for rent having, as in 1876-77, been paid during the past year. That under the head of "Postage" calls for no remark; while that under the head of "Miscellaneous" is owing chiefly to the refunds of the past year having been of less amount, than in the preceding year. The increase under the head of "Percentages" has already been explained. That under the head of "Temporary Establishment" is traceable to grain compensation allowed to the menial establishments of the department on account of high prices during the past year; that under the head of "Travelling Allowances" to the fact that the charges under this head were abnormally low in 1876-77; and that under the head of "Printing and Stationery" to the increased work in the various offices, which has naturally led to a larger demand for register-books and forms.

Financial results in various offices and districts.

The offices of the Inspector General, Branch Inspector General, and the inspectors being, as they are, offices of supervision and not of registration, are necessarily not self-supporting, and while the cost of these has amounted to Rs. 45,716, they none of them are credited with anything in the shape of receipts. Of the twenty-five districts all have paid their way, with the exception of the Panch Máháls, Ahmednagar, Kaládgi, Aden, the Upper Sind Frontier, and Thár and Párkar. Ahmedábád, Broach, Kaira, Súrat, Poona, Satárá, Bombay, and Shikárpur, have all produced large surpluses, ranging from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 9,000. The receipts of the productive offices were Rs. 2,66,364, and the expenses Rs. 1,96,486, showing a surplus of Rs. 69,878. Deducting from this the cost of the unproductive offices, there remains a credit balance of Rs. 24,162, a sum which covers the deficits of 1875-76 and 1876-77, amounting, in the aggregate, to Rs. 23,492. Last year it was noted that for the first time in the history of the department, Sind, taken as a whole, had produced a surplus of receipts over expenditure. That surplus amounted to Rs. 160. During the past year it is very satisfactory to record that the Sind surplus has risen to Rs. 2,531. This is partly due to the arrangement above pointed out under which during the last four months of the year under review the Branch Inspector General of Registration ceased to draw salary at the rate of Rs. 200 a month from the funds of the Registration Department; but it is mainly due, of course, to the large increase in the number of registrations recorded in that province, and to the fact that, while the new copying-rate was in force for only seven months of 1876-77, it has been in operation during the whole of 1877-78.

On the whole, therefore, the expenditure for 1877-78, compared with that for the previous year, has fallen to the extent of Rs. 4,347-5-5, while the receipts have risen by Rs. 33,990-4-1,

and so instead of the deficit of Rs. 14,176, pointed out in the final paragraph of last year's chapter as the fiscal result of the departmental operations of 1876-77, the registration surplus proper for the year under review amounts to Rs. 24,162-2-1.

Balance sheet.

The following is the departmental balance sheet for the past year, showing that, while the registration surplus proper amounts to the sum given above, the general departmental surplus (*i.e.*, the surplus, including that under the Joint Stock Companies Act) amounts to Rs. 26,801-5-6.

Balance Sheet of the Registration Department for 1877-78.

Income.	Rs.	a.	p.	Disbursements.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fees and penalties ...	2,64,708	1	3	Expenditure under Act III. of 1877	2,42,201	12	5
Miscellaneous	1,655	13	3	Expenditure under the Joint Stock Companies Act	1,049	14	7
Receipts under Joint Stock Companies Act.	3,689	2	0		2,43,251	11	0
				Balance to the credit of Government ...	26,801	5	6
	2,70,053	0	6		2,70,053	0	6

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

During the year the Bombay Municipality discovered certain flaws in the acts under which it is constituted, in consequence of which the Corporation was in abeyance for several weeks. It had been hitherto held that the payment of police and lighting rates to the amount of Rs. 50 was a sufficient qualification for a vote in the elections or a seat in the corporation. According to the Acts, however, the payment of house rate, as well as the other two, is essential, and, as in Bombay, unless there is special agreement, the house-owner pays the house-rate, whilst the occupier pays the police and lighting rates, the greater portion of the electoral body on the register was found to be disfranchised. The Government quickly passed a Bill (No. 5 of 1877), which became law in September as Act II. of 1877, by which the Corporation was empowered to continue in office until such period as may be fixed by the Governor in Council. The second difficulty that arose in the preparation of the lists of electors was a discrepancy between the wording of Act III. of 1872, and amending Act II. of 1873. In the former, there was a qualifying minimum payment fixed for both electors and members; whilst in the later Act, the only stipulation as to the amount was in the case of electors. The question was decided in accordance with the wording of Act II. of 1873. Meanwhile, a special authorization was given by Government, under which the current routine work was carried on as before, though no corporate act could be done. Despite all these interruptions, the Corporation held twenty and the Town Council fifty meetings during the year.

Rates.

For the first time in ten years, there was a slight increase in the rateable value of landed property over the gross valuation of the preceding year. In 1877-78, the number of properties assessed was 22,780, or 322 more than last year. The rateable value rose from Rs. 1,12,75,770 to Rs. 1,14,77,690, or an increase of Rs. 2,01,980. Two hundred and forty new houses were assessed at Rs. 75,550, and on 49 houses the assessment was increased by Rs. 5,340. The rates continued the same as last year, viz., house-rate, 5 per cent on net valuation, that is to say, allowing a 10 per cent reduction for repairs; police and lighting rates, 2 per cent each; halalcore cess 3 per cent; water-rate by metre 12 as. per 1,000 gallons; and on house valuation, 3½ per cent on first 100 rupees, 2 per cent on second 100 rupees, and 1¼ per cent on third 100 rupees and upwards of monthly rent.

The following table gives the assessments for the year and deduction from them, as compared with 1876 :—

Rate.	Year.	Total Assessment.	Remissions	Refunds.	Total deduction.	Net assessment for collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House-rate ...	1876...	5,07,407	30,999	4,530	34,629	4,72,778
	1877...	5,16,496	19,027	3,588	22,615	4,93,881
Police-rate ...	1876...	2,06,327	12,425	470	12,895	1,93,432
	1877...	2,08,574	5,203	341	5,544	2,03,030
Lighting-rate ...	1876...	2,06,367	16,071	1,795	17,866	1,88,501
	1877...	2,08,614	8,907	1,470	10,377	1,98,237
Halalcore-cess ...	1876...	2,12,162	16,377	1,347	17,724	1,94,438
	1877...	2,12,968	11,117	1,514	12,631	2,00,337
Water-rate ...	1876...	3,11,638	2,787	452	3,239	3,08,399
	1877...	3,13,772	2,368	209	2,577	3,11,195
Total ...	1876...	14,43,901	77,759	8,594	86,353	13,57,548
	1877...	14,60,424	46,622	7,122	53,744	14,06,680
More ...	...	16,523	.....	...	.....	49,132
Less... ...	...	.....	31,137	1,472	32,609	.....

It will be seen from the above that the net increase, owing to the smaller amount of the refunds and remissions, is nearly three times the amount of the increase in gross assessment, and that increase, moreover, is to be found in each head. The water-rate yielded an increased income from water supplied (1) on house valuation, (2) through metre, (3) to mills and presses, but the income from the Government supply fell by the sum of Rs. 11,708.

There was an increase shown of Rs. 3,248 on private houses and carriages, but as part of last year's assessment was credited in this year's accounts, the actual increase for the year is only Rs. 1,695. Refunds to the amount of Rs. 11,000 were made to Government on account of past year's collections on the horses and vehicles of the Postal Department.

The increase of Rs. 5,498 from the tax on public conveyances is owing to better supervision of the subordinates employed to detect conveyances plying without licenses. The number of vehicles plying for the conveyance of passengers decreased by 18, but the increase in the labour carts was 188, the total number being 4,853, which is more than have been registered since 1871.

Town duties. The receipts from town duties, after deducting refunds, amounted to Rs. 7,51,019. Against this income were charges for its collection, the net revenue remaining Rs. 7,18,391, or Rs. 1,12,595 more than in 1876. The increase is most marked in grain (Rs. 1,27,238) and ghee (Rs. 12,652), and there was a decrease of Rs. 17,808 in duty on wines and spirits, and of Rs. 17,655 on sugar. The refunds amounted to Rs. 1,95,729, or nearly Rs. 11,900 more than last year.

Budget. A comparison of the actuals with the budget estimates of the year show an increase of Rs. 2,74,452 in the receipts, and a decrease of Rs. 1,10,747 in the expenditure. The opening cash balance

was Rs. 1,96,906 more than that entered in the budget, showing altogether that the financial position of the Municipality was Rs. 5,82,105 better than the estimates.

The principal items of this excess were Rs. 28,052 on account of police and water-rates, wheel tax, and the halalcore cess. Rs. 23,086 received as the unexpended balance of the Gokaldás Tejpal Hospital contribution and on other miscellaneous accounts. The town duties realised Rs. 1,81,018 more than the estimate. The Government contribution towards the police of Rs. 90,000, which was not estimated for in the budget, was paid during the year. On the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 4,289, owing to short collections of house and lighting-rates, and Rs. 77,303 on account of liquor licenses, the fees for which had hitherto, until the practice was prohibited by Government, been collected in advance for the succeeding year. The actual decrease of receipts from this source was only Rs. 7,950.

The following table shows the income and expenditure during 1877— Accounts

RECEIPTS.

A.—Taxation proper.

	Rs.
House-rate, 5 per cent (including Government and Port Trust contributions)	5,47,541
Police-rate, 2 per cent (including Government and Port Trust contributions)	2,20,061
Government contribution to Police expenses	90,000
Lighting-rate, 2 per cent (including Government and Port Trust contributions)	2,14,670
Wheel-tax and land conveyance licenses	2,46,317
Liquor licenses	85,697
Tobacco duty licenses	1,49,562
Town duties	7,51,019
Contribution from Insurance companies	19,164

B.—Services rendered.

Halalcore cess	2,01,299
Water-rate	3,11,823

C.—From Property.

Market receipts	2,15,471
Tramway rent	17,011
Public gardens	7,464

D.—Miscellaneous.

Contributions from Municipal servants towards pension, &c.	9,524
Miscellaneous fines	12,673
„ fees	63,133
„ savings	4,077
„ receipts	49,886
Profits on stores adjusted and Municipal workshops ...	25,060
Total ...	32,41,452

EXPENDITURE.

General superintendence	1,10,164
Police account	3,78,728
Lighting account	2,57,562
Assessment and collection charges	95,395

	Rs.
Collection of town duties, tobacco and liquor license fees	48,277
Public health, including vaccination, registration, and contribution towards hospital)	7,07,619
Engineer's department (including road-watering, street improvements, and public gardens)	2,34,410
Water works account	2,42,032
Market and slaughter houses	77,931
New works	1,04,187
Road repairs	2,75,576
Pensions, gratuities, &c.	13,957
Education (primary schools)	10,000
Office-rent, auditors' fees, and contingencies	49,903
LOANS.	
Interest on local loans	1,02,315
„ „ Government loans	79,799
Charges on account of loans	11,780
Sinking fund account	86,900
Payment towards first Government loan of 15 lacs ...	1,50,000
Total Expenditure ...	30,36,535

The opening cash balance was Rs. 3,13,906, and that at the end of the year Rs. 2,54,716. Rs. 12,50,000 were drawn during the year from the Túlsi and surface draining loan.

Public works. The following works, begun in 1876, were completed during the year—construction of Marine Street sewer and of the Pydownie cistern. The chief works undertaken in 1877 were the Tardeo flats road, foot-paths at Chinchpoogly, a coal-shed at Lovegrove-pumping station, Dhobies' lines at Mahálakshmi, asphalting foot-paths in Bhendy bazár, and open side drains on three roads. The available grant for road repairs was Rs. 2,33,000. Sixty-three thousand five hundred square yards of road were repaired at a cost of 4½ annas per square yard, or more than one anna less than last year. The foot-paths also, which have been neglected of late years, received some attention, and a new plan of using tar in combination with small bits of stone overlaid with sandstone has been tried with some success. Two hundred and seven of the chief roads, streets, and lanes were watered and scraped at a cost of Rs. 57,712 and Rs. 10,615 respectively. The scraping was done departmentally, and this plan was found efficient and economical. The tramway was extended on a single track from the company's stables in lower Kolábá as far as the Sassoon Dock, a distance of 2,106 feet. The total length open for traffic during the year was 32,748 feet.

Drainage. Rs. 2,755, out of an allotment of Rs. 10,000, were spent in reconstructing and repairing drains. The plans of the new drainage scheme have been adopted by the Corporation, and the only delay in commencing operations now remaining is in raising the required loan of Rs. 60,00,000.*

Water-supply. The number of connections this year was 11,752, or 318 more than in 1876. There was one serious burst in the 32″ main near the Byculla bridge, which the engineer attributes entirely to the

* Since the close of the official year a loan of 27 lakhs has been negotiated.

shock caused by the closing of sluices in other mains. Safety valves are to be attached to the sluices as a temporary measure until the construction of the Bhandarwáda reservoir, when these sluices will cease to be connected with the Vehar main. The maximum height of water in the Vehar lake during the year was 55 feet against 59 last year. The rainfall on the gathering ground was 62·71. In 1876 it was 65·68. The annual rainfall on this area necessary to recoup the yearly draw-off from the lake is 85 inches, so that unless the water from the Túlsi gathering ground had been diverted into Vehar, there would have been an absolute scarcity of water during part of the year. It is in contemplation to increase the gathering ground of Vehar by cutting an open channel, so as to compensate for the loss of the Túlsi water, when the independent supply from the latter reservoir is brought down separately, and only the surplus over the waste weir reaches Vehar. The cultivation of rice, whilst the lake is being replenished, on soil which is flooded when the water is high enough to flow over the waste weir, is still being carried on to the great injury of the quality of water in the lake and to some extent accounts for the deterioration noticed in last year's report. Steps are being taken to stop the cultivation of this land in future.

The Municipal engineer, in special charge of the operations connected with the improvement of the water-supply, has under his supervision six works under contracts given to the amount of Rs. 13,30,090. These works are as here shown—

	Rs.
1. Dam No. 2, waste weir and outlet, lower Túlsi ...	2,19,660
2. Outlet works, Vehar	2,90,000
3. Laying main from Túlsi to Malabar Hill reservoir ...	3,55,061
4. Malabar Hill reservoir	2,51,000
5. Widening Love-grove sluices	1,46,176
6. Laying distribution pipes	68,193

The last named work was not undertaken, but the remainder showed considerable progress during the year. The unhealthy climate of Vehar and Túlsi, by disabling the workmen, somewhat impeded the works there, and in one instance the contractor neglected to provide proper machinery until quite late in the season. Exceptionally heavy rain was the cause of some delay in the completion of work No. 5, an undertaking calculated to prevent the flooding of the flats with rain-water.

Health.

The total expenditure of the different branches of the Health Department was Rs. 6,71,619 and the receipts were Rs. 2,65,864. The cost to the Corporation was therefore Rs. 4,05,754. The number of men and women employed in scavenging and removing night-soil was 2,505. Summonses were issued in 3,012 instances of breaches of sanitary provisions, but withdrawn in 835. In 2,170 cases convictions were obtained. The amount of fines inflicted by the magisterial authorities was Rs. 4,847, or 1,292 more than last year. One hundred and eighty miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned. 125,009 tons of garbage and 75,744 tons of night-soil were removed at the average rate per diem of 342 and 207 tons respectively; last year the quantities removed were

respectively 114,707 and 69,699 tons. The amount collected this year is the largest on record. Since December the garbage has been deposited on the flats at Tardeo instead of being distributed to Byculla and Kúrla. The ground thus reclaimed is taken up for cultivation as fast as it is available, and is likely to become a source of considerable revenue to the Corporation. The number of animals slaughtered for food at Bandora was 434,379 sheep and goats and 28,794 horned cattle, against 412,490 and 29,906, respectively, last year.

Vital statistics.

The year has been an exceptionally unhealthy one, and there was a large influx of labourers from the coast and Deccan, amongst whom fever was both prevalent and fatal to an extraordinary degree. The total number of immigrants cannot be exactly stated, but during the six weeks that registration was carried on, it amounted to 36,258.

The number of births was 13,886, being 21·54 per mille on the figures of the last census. Of these, 7,195 were male and 6,691 females. The number of deaths rose from 20,783 last year to 33,510, or from a rate of 32·25 per mille up to 52. The population, however, is believed to have considerably increased since the last census was taken.

The number of children that died under one year of age was 7,840, or at the rate of 704·94 males and 657·39 females per mille. The percentage of those that died under five years of age was 40·70 on the total of deaths, and of these more than half are registered as having died of either fever or diseases of the nervous system.

The number of deaths registered from cholera was 2,550, but the Health Officer is of opinion that many of these were not owing to true cholera, though that was the disease they most nearly approached.

Twelve thousand eighty hundred and thirty-two deaths from fever were registered, out of which 12,161 were attributed to that special form of the disease which has since been the subject of minute and searching investigation on the part of the professional men of Bombay.

Small-pox carried off 958 persons, or 292 less than the average of the last five years.

Two thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight deaths are registered from phthisis, an increase of 181, owing, it is said, to more accurate registration. There were 1,644 deaths from dysentery and 2,203 from diarrhœa, or considerably more than last year.

Two thousand nine hundred and nineteen deaths are reported from diseases of the nervous system, or 962 more than in 1876. No less than 2,514 were referred to infantile convulsions. Vaccinations and re-vaccinations, to the number of 32,253, were performed under the new Act, by which vaccination has been rendered compulsory.

Of the more numerous races inhabiting Bombay, the death-rate was smallest amongst the Párs. Eurasians came next, and then Europeans. 74·2 per cent of the total deaths occurred

amongst Hindoos of all the different sub-divisions. On the whole, the health of the Pársis has been better than in 1876; that of the Eurasians and Europeans not so good; whilst that of the Hindoos has been much worse. The mortality, too, amongst the Mahomedans has been greater.

A refuge camp was opened in March and closed in May 1877. The number of persons admitted was 1,566, out of whom 105 died. Owing to the liberality of private individuals the cost to the Corporation of this institution was only Rs. 2,462.

(2.)—Municipalities in the Interior.

The municipalities of the Presidency, other than those in Sind, are regulated by Act VI. of 1873, the provisions of which will be introduced into the latter province from October 1878. The classes into which these corporations are divided are two—city and town. In the former, the responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the constituting enactment is vested in the commissioners as a body; they enjoy, therefore, considerable privileges in the way of self-government. In the town municipalities the chief revenue officer of the district or sub-division is primarily responsible for the working of the law, and the commissioners take a greater or less share in the detailed administration according to their capabilities and energy. In some cases they are found to carry on efficiently nearly the whole work of the municipality; in others, they merely act as assessors to the *ex-officio* president in carrying out works of local improvement. Including those in Sind, there are 10 city and 183 town municipalities. The detailed working of these, grouped according to districts, is shown in Appendix V.—B. 4. The financial particulars of the city municipalities are shown in the following table:—

Name.		Population.	Income.	Disbursements.	Incidence of taxation per head.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád	116,873	2,75,447	3,17,283	1 9 11
	Broach...	36,933	63,871	66,905	1 7 5
	Súrat	107,149	1,89,305	1,71,736	1 12 3
Central Division.	Ahmednagar	32,841	35,041	45,114	1 1 2
	Poona	90,436	1,24,202	1,20,547	1 2 4
	Sholápur	53,403	68,443	58,005	0 12 0
Sind.	Kurrachee	56,753	3,59,863	2,22,424	6 8 10
	Haidarábád	41,152	1,04,494	1,50,152	2 4 0
	Shikárpur	40,452	63,832	47,327	1 6 2
	Sakkar...	13,318	1,34,871	1,63,215	9 0 10
	Total ...	589,309	14,19,369	13,63,408	*2 6 6

* Excluding Sind, Rs. 1-4-10.

The incidence of taxation is thus, on an average, much higher in Sind than elsewhere. The chief sources of income are octroi, wheel tax, and sanitary cesses in Gujarát; house tax and octroi in the Deccan and western Karnátic; and almost entirely octroi and cattle-pound fines in Sind. No change took place in the number of municipalities of this class during the year.

New town municipalities were opened at Kúrla, in Tanna, and at Háveri, Hángal and Byádgi in Dhárwár, where, however, they were not in working order during the season under review. Municipalities were abolished at Mátherán and Dhánu in Tanna; Chándod in Násik; Indi, Mudebihál, Nalatwad, Shindgi, Gulgud, and Kérúr in Kaládgi; at all which places the income was insignificant compared with the trouble and annoyance caused by collecting it. There was a municipality temporarily established at Vingorla in 1876, which has worked satisfactorily, and has now been continued as a permanent one. The marginal table shows the income of all municipalities of both descriptions in each district, with the income of the year, and the heaviest incidence of taxation in any single one of each group. In some cases, such as that of Pandharpur (shown under Sholápur in the marginal table), the bulk of the taxation is paid by pilgrims or persons other than residents, who pass through the town in order to visit the temple. The taxation in Sind averages much more than that of the other districts where octroi does not constitute the chief source of income. The system under which octroi is to be levied in future is that of departmental collection and not of farming. It has been in force since April 1878, and is calculated to provide trustworthy information as to whether the goods on which duty is levied exceed or not the quantity that may reasonably be supposed to be required for consumption within municipal limits. The results will not, however, be known till next year.

District.	Income.	Heaviest incidence of taxation.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	3,32,360	1 9 11
Kaira	59,566	1 3 1
Panch Mahals ..	5,040	0 3 11
Broach	85,495	1 11 4
Súrat	2,25,235	1 12 3
Tanna	76,270	1 4 10
Kolábá	18,276	0 13 11
Násik	47,749	1 5 0
Khándesh	77,950	1 4 6
Ahmednagar	41,027	1 1 2
Poona	1,34,639	1 10 6
Sholápur	1,37,069	2 1 4
Satárá	65,027	0 12 9
Belgaum	47,084	0 14 1
Dhárwár	75,451	0 8 5
Kaládgi	29,167	0 8 11
Kánárá	41,341	1 0 2
Ratnágiri	23,354	1 10 1
Kurrachee	4,34,345	6 8 10
Haidárábád	1 63,450	2 4 0
Shikarpur	2,49,488	9 0 10
Upper Sind Frontier ..	16,845	3 8 9
Thár and Párkar .	28,057	1 12 0

The total receipts of the various municipalities during 1877-78, with the opening balances, are shown below. For the sake of comparison the figures of last year are also given :—

	1877-78. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.
Opening balance	10,06,144	... 11,89,563
Octroi	14,86,806	... 14,57,306
House tax	1,41,356	... 1,50,482
Assessed taxes	1,44,532	... 1,50,527
Tolls and wheel tax	1,56,638	... 1,60,231
Miscellaneous	4,68,887	... 4,52,538
Debt { Loans	1,64,127	... 1,33,728
Debt { Deposits	38,911	... 39,575
Debt { Advances repayable ...	77,375	... 38,242
Total...Rs.	36,84,776	... 38,02,192

The general incidence of municipal taxation per head is shown below and amounts to Rs. 1-1-0, omitting miscellaneous receipts,

or, including these, to Rs. 1-5-1. Last year the figures were Rs. 1-0-2 and Rs. 1-6-2 respectively :—

District.	Municipal population.	Average incidence per Head								
		Of Octroi.			Of house-tax.			Of assessed taxes.			Of all taxation.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Northern Division ...	590,001	0	10	8	0	0	10	0	2	4	1	1	4
Central Division ...	608,048	0	6	10	0	1	11	0	1	3	0	12	10
Southern Division ...	304,445	0	6	9	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	10	7
Sind	315,628	2	3	9	0	0	6	0	0	0¾	2	13	2
Total ...	1,818,122	0	15	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	5	1

Expenditure.

The expenditure was divided among the following heads :—

		1877-78. Rs.		1876-77. Rs.
Establishment		2,63,943	...	2,50,755
Public safety ...	Police	1,32,489	...	1,41,625
	Fire	27,242	...	24,039
	Lighting	1,68,047	...	1,36,489
	Other items	8,611	...	5,604
Public health ...	Buildings	2,68,401	...	3,99,468
	Medical	1,11,351	...	1,09,460
	Vaccination	9,784	...	9,774
	Watering	1,17,853	...	1,05,045
	Road cleaning	1,73,421	...	1,53,932
	Scavenging	2,30,235	...	2,30,068
	Other measures	73,780	...	90,460
Public instruction ...	Buildings	3,676	...	2,516
	Educational institutions ...	63,787	...	56,121
	Libraries	6,703	...	6,543
Public convenience ...	Public works	4,33,902	...	5,81,213
	Surveys	45,612	...	87,405
	Other charges	2,55,407	...	2,20,635
	Total Rs.	23,94,244	...	26,10,850
Debt	Loans	34,695	...	61,411
	Deposits	50,605	...	44,066
	Advances repayable ...	82,536	...	87,242
Balance	Deposits	60,725	...	54,363
	Actual balance	10,61,971	...	9,44,260
	Grand Total Rs.	36,84,776	...	38,02,192

Military.

The Army.

Particulars relative to the strength and cost of the army attached to this Presidency are given in Appendix III.—G. (1) and (2). The total number of fighting officers and men remaining at the end of 1876-77 was 36,720, of whom 11,298 were Europeans and 25,422 natives. During 1877-78, 1,602 Europeans and 1,870 natives were recruited, as compared with 1,481 and 1,857 respectively in 1876-77. The number of deaths was 119 of Europeans and 235 natives, against 137 and 354 respectively in the year before; 509 Europeans and 934 natives were invalided, or 235 more Europeans and 125 fewer natives than last year. The numbers who deserted, or were discharged, were respectively 1,159 and 489 against 1,010 and 791 last year. At the end of the year under review there remained 11,113 Europeans and 25,534 natives. The army, exclusive of sappers, consists of one regiment of European and nine regiments of native cavalry; 18 batteries of European artillery with 83 guns, and two of native artillery with 8 guns, nine regiments of European and thirty regiments of native infantry. The total cost of the European portion of the army during the year was Rs. 54,94,785 and of the native portion Rs. 75,51,275, or in all Rs. 1,30,46,060 for regimental pay and allowances. There was, in addition, an expenditure of Rs. 1,05,23,726 on effective services and of Rs. 11,58,590 on pensions and other non-effective services, bringing the whole cost of the army up to Rs. 2,47,28,376 during the year.

ry.

During the year ten 9-inch guns have been sent to Kurrachee for the defence of the harbour. Some of the guns have been mounted on Manora Point, and batteries are in course of construction to receive the rest. A battery of six 7-pr. muzzle-loading rifled 200-lb. guns to be carried on camels, instead of the 6-pr. breech-loading rifled guns drawn by mules, has been issued for service at Aden.

Cavalry.

Breech-loading Snider carbines have been issued to the Aden Troop and to the rear rank of the 1st Light Cavalry, and in the month of December last the Secretary of State gave directions for the purchase of the requisite supply of those arms in view to the remaining regiments of native cavalry being similarly equipped. As regards the supply of pistols for the native cavalry, it appears that the present arrangement is that Adam's revolver, mark III, is to be issued, and that issues are to be made accordingly.

Under instructions from the Government of India, a special committee was convened in July last for the purpose of drawing up rules for granting compensation for dearness of forage, and of adapting the Bengal system, as set forth in last year's Administration Report, to the special conditions of the Bombay native

cavalry. Those rules were, accordingly, prepared, and are now under the consideration of Government.

Frontier Force.

During the cold weather the troops mentioned below were encamped at Mittri—2nd Regiment Sind Horse; half of No. 2 Mountain Battery; 29th Regiment N. I.; and wing 30th Regiment N. I.

Infantry.

The 7th, 9th, 17th, 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th Regiments N. I. have been equipped with the Valise pattern accoutrements; and seven additional regiments, viz., the 2nd, 5th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 24th and 25th Regiments N. I. will be similarly equipped during the official year 1878-79.

Gymnastics.

During the year gymnastic instruction has been carried out at the following ten stations in the Presidency:—Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bombay, Kurrachee, Deesa, Mhow, Poona, Násirabád, Ahmedábád, and Kirkee. Three officers, 92 non-commissioned officers, and 1,755 men have gone through a course of gymnastics; and 5 officers, 26 non-commissioned officers, and 124 men have been instructed in fencing, showing an increase of 810 non-commissioned officers and men instructed in gymnastics and fencing as compared with the preceding year.

During the nine months ending on the 31st December, 11 officers, 4,079 non-commissioned officers, and 12,463 men voluntarily attended the various gymnasia.

Military instruction.

The number instructed at the Poona centre of garrison instruction during the year was 6 officers of the British service and 7 officers of the native army, making a total of 13; and the Mhow centre, 6 officers of the British service and 5 officers of the native army, or in all 11. Four parties of 25 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2-17th Regiment received instruction in gabion and fascine-making at this centre.

Musketry.

The average obtained by the infantry as a body is 95·54; in the cavalry the average is 21·42. The practice of the native army during the year was fairly satisfactory, though the figure of merit could not be called good in any of the native regiments, if compared with the 56th Foot, the only European corps which fired with the Snider rifle. The arms of the European troops are in a satisfactory condition, and are good, being Martini-Henry rifles. The native infantry are armed with the Snider rifle, and these, also, are in a satisfactory state.

Schools.

The army educational department has two branches, one for the European troops, and the other for the native army. During the year 1877, the number of persons under instruction in the former was 2,124 adults, 618 grown children, 622 infants, and 825 in industrial classes. The number of men examined for school certificates was 1,549 (as against 1,401 in the previous year), of whom 971 obtained the certificates competed for. The percentage of each class was—for the first class 77, second class 52, third class 58, fourth class 70. The number of certificates awarded was 1,049. One hundred and fifty-five men attended the Hindustani classes, of whom 61 have on the average attended daily. The number of men who have passed the examinations is as follows:—High proficiency

1, higher standard 2, lower standard 80. The number of pupils under instruction at the close of 1877 in the native army schools was as follows :—Non-commissioned officers 42, privates 1,260, recruits 1,433, enlisted boys 673, unenlisted boys 1,890, making altogether a total of 5,298.

The languages taught in the schools are English, Maráthi, and Hindustani, and the students of each were as under :—English 1,047, Maráthi 3,537, Hindustani 418.

There are 26 native girls' schools in operation, and the number of girls under instruction is about 726. Their ages range from five to twelve.

Veterinary. The administrative part of the Veterinary Department remains the same as last year. Except in the battery of Royal Artillery at Belgaum, the health of the Government horses has been generally very good, and the same may be said of the Sillidar cavalry horses, with the exception of the 1st Lancers, in which some have had to be destroyed for glanders or farcy.

The army veterinary school was attended by upwards of 50 officers and men, Europeans and natives, including a detachment from the Haidarábád contingent, which were specially permitted to attend. The classes generally made satisfactory progress in practical and theoretical knowledge.

Buildings. New barrack accommodation has been provided at Kolábá, Ahmedábád and Jacobábád, and works are in progress at Poona, Bombay and Mhow, as well as new married men's quarters for the artillery at Ahmedábád.

Cantonments. Sanitary improvements are being carried out at Poona. The drainage system of the sudder bazár has been completed, and that at Ghorpuri is in progress. In Mhow new markets have been built, besides minor improvements made in conservancy. In Neemuch the chief bazár has been drained. In Tánna the drainage of the northern portion of the Native infantry lines has been carried out in the same manner as that of the southern was last year. In Kolábá minor improvements have been effected, and in Áden additions have been made to the conservancy establishment.

Water supply. Macnamara filters are being introduced in supersession of the earthen jar method of purifying drinking water.

Troopships. The whole of Her Majesty's Indian troopships were employed during the past season for the conveyance of troops between England and India. The following table shows the numbers so transported—

Head.	Officers.	Ladies.	Children.	Men in health.	Invalids.	Women.	Children.	Female servants.
Numbers arrived on the ten outward voyages of the season	551	108	77	9,112	...	538	754	22
Numbers embarked on the ten homeward voyages of the season ...	413	123	177	5,789	2,510	835	1,922	28
	19	5	6	496	6	43	118	...
	432	128	183	6,285	2,516	878	2,040	28

Movements.

In consequence of the prevailing scarcity in many districts, only such reliefs as could be accomplished without marching were undertaken.

The head quarters of the European infantry regiment, hitherto located at Ahmednagar, have been transferred to Kolábá. The garrison of Baroda has been reduced to half a battery Royal Artillery, 150 British infantry, one regiment Native infantry, twelve sabres Native cavalry. A wing of the 13th N. I. at Ahmedábád rejoined its head quarters at Málegáon, being replaced at the former station by a wing of the 22nd N. I. from Baroda. A detachment of the Marine Battalion was sent to Guádar for escort and guard duty. The squadron of the Poona Horse at Dhulia was brought back to head quarters at Sirúr. In Sind the 2nd Sind Horse, half battery No. 2 mountain battery, 29th N. I., and head quarters wing 30th N. I. (Jacob's Rifles), were moved from Kurrachee and Haidarábád to Mittri, the 29th being replaced at Kurrachee by the 19th from Sholápur.

Rifle meetings.

Representatives from several European and Native regiments took part in the Poona Rifle meeting last September.

Army signalling.

The want of stores and necessary apparatus prevented much progress being made in instruction in army signalling; 4 officers and 26 men were granted certificates of qualification in this branch of duty during the year.

Soldiers' gardens.

The indents preferred by several European corps for seeds during 1877 amounted to Rs. 1,499, and the estimated amount to be awarded in prizes was Rs. 2,655. In some stations the native infantry regiments have also been induced to commence gardening.

Hospitals.

The planting of trees round cantonments has received attention.

Hospitals for the treatment of venereal diseases are in existence at twelve stations, viz., Aden, Ahmedábád, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Deesa, Deoláli, Kirkee, Kurrachee, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirábád, and Poona. The ratio of admissions from venereal disease was lowest at Neemuch (83·15) and highest at Satárá (643·31), the average being 205·30 per 1,000, or 29·98 in excess of last year. The cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 35,259, of which Rs. 21,610-10 were paid by Government, and Rs. 13,684-6-0 by cantonment funds. Last year the cost was Rs. 33,620-4-1. A diet scale has been adopted, instead of a subsistence allowance, for patients in all these hospitals.

Cantonment funds.

The total income of the ten cantonment funds in existence during the year was Rs. 54,815; the grants-in-aid from Government amounted to Rs. 37,209. The opening balance was Rs. 2,914, but in three cantonments there was a debit balance of the aggregate of Rs. 27,286. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 99,229, so that the year closed with a debit balance of Rs. 10,119. Poona, Ahmednagar, Ahmedábád, Deesa and Kirkee seem to be in the best financial position, though only Ahmednagar drew no grant-in-aid from Government.

Marine.

Building.

The establishment of the Master Builder's Department has been reduced during the year, and extra hands are now temporarily engaged when there is any special press of work to be got through. Two sea-going steam vessels are under construction, one for the Bhaunagar state, the other for the Marine Survey department. The general charges for the year of this department, based, as usual, on the expenditure during the first six months of the period under review, are shown below; those of the preceding year being added for comparison :—

Head.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Marine...	1,49,400	1,33,410
Royal Navy	19,100	1,52,082
Civil, Military, and Port Trust	39,600	35,000
Private work	17,600	1,852
Viceroy's reception	...	3,890
Indian Transport service	...	825
Total ...	2,25,700	3,27,059

Boats were built for the Marine Service, and nearly all the vessels belonging to it were under some sort of repair or other during the year. The charges above entered include those on account of the Harbour Defence turret-ships. Few vessels of the Royal Navy were docked at Bombay during the season. A steam-launch, a cutter, and fourteen boats of various dimensions were constructed for the Salt Department at a cost of Rs. 76,525, but the steam-launch and cutter were not completed within the year. Private work, exclusive of the steamer for Bhaunagar, shows a considerable increase.

Engineering.

Some large works were begun during the year under review; amongst these the chief one was the erection of the machinery of the new dockyard pumping engine. The total expenditure of the engineering department was Rs. 1,65,824, including both labour and stores. Out of this sum Rs. 1,28,929 were spent on vessels of the Bombay Marine; Rs. 8,102 on turret-ships; Rs. 12,087 on vessels of the Royal Navy; Rs. 14,354, including the cost of a large new boiler for the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee, for various departments of Government; and Rs. 1,175 for the Port Trust. Only Rs. 804 were incurred on behalf of private firms or vessels.

Local transport.

The 'Dalhousie' was employed, as usual, for carrying out the sea reliefs; 3,952 adults were carried in this vessel during the season. Her crank shaft broke down on one occasion, causing her detention at Aden. The 'May Frere' carried out the Janjira

detachment reliefs. Six other steam vessels were hired at various dates for single trips between Bombay and Aden, Kurrachee and Vingorla. The amount of work performed by the craft of this department was valued approximately at Rs. 33,058.

Sixty-five vessels were docked during the year, of which 46 were of the Bombay Marine, 4 Royal Navy, 9 merchant vessels, and 6 belonged to the Port Trust. The departmental charges on this account were Rs. 42,513, exclusive of hired labour, which cost Rs. 8,565, not counting the salary of the master sailmaker. Fifty-five vessels were accommodated at the Government moorings. Docking.

The value of stores received during the year was Rs. 3,66,147, and of stores issued Rs. 4,72,799. Stores.

Coal was received to the value of Rs. 1,05,637; the value of that issued was Rs. 1,31,894. Rs. 13,995 were realised by the sale of old and unserviceable stores. The transactions under the heading Indian troop service and Royal Navy amount to Rs. 629 and Rs. 1,487, respectively, making the total store transactions amount to Rs. 10,92,590. Adding the value of labour employed and work done for private vessels and miscellaneous transactions, the total is raised to Rs. 11,12,764.

The total receipts of the Marine Department amounted, in 1877-78, to Rs. 4,85,858 against Rs. 6,96,163, or a decrease of Rs. 2,10,350. The sources of this revenue are as follows:— Finance.

Head.	1876-77.	1877-78.	More or Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dockyard services, &c., and supplies to private persons	1,16,606	1,35,166	+ 18,560
Sale proceeds of vessels and stores ...	4,43,806	3,03,876	—1,39,930
Recoveries on account of capitalized pension	13,847	11,695	— 2,152
Registration and other fees ...	28,306	* 27,709	— 597
Miscellaneous	93,598	7,412	— 86,186
Total ...	6,96,163	4,85,858	—2,10,305

* Provincial receipts.

Out of the increase of Rs. 18,560, the sum of Rs. 15,698 is merely an adjustment of earnings of the preceding year. Similarly, the actual decrease under the second heading is only Rs. 58,690. In 1876-77 an adjustment of the value of certain vessels (Rs. 81,240) was made between the London account current and this heading. In the same year the subscriptions collected between 1866 and 1869 for the Indian Navy fund were adjusted to the amount of Rs. 81,261.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 13,35,603 against Rs. 18,53,224 for last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,17,621. As, however, the cost of maintaining the telegraph steamer 'Amberwitch' will eventually fall on the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the actual marine expenditure was only Rs. 12,50,236 this year and Rs. 17,65,287 in 1876-77. It may be remarked that Rs. 2,76,847 this year, and Rs. 2,23,547 in 1876-77, were adjustments between different departmental headings.

Turning to marine stores and coal, the receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,52,749, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Stores imported from England	74,782
Do. purchased in India...	78,471
Do. manufactured in the Dockyard	92,856
Do. returned by vessels and departments ...	1,23,038
Coal imported from England	1,72,874
Do. returned by vessels and departments ...	10,504
Patent fuel made in the Dockyard	3,224
Total ...	5,52,749

The chief decrease has been in stores imported from England, in coal purchased in India, and in coal returned by vessels and departments. There has been an increase in the value of stores manufactured in the Dockyard and in those returned. There has also been slightly more coal brought from England, and fuel manufactured in the Dockyard.

The value of stores issued departmentally was Rs. 4,33,501 against Rs. 4,74,166 last year ; but, as the Dockyard is conducted on quasi-commercial principles, and supplies stores to other departments and to private individuals, the value of stores issued to those also may be taken into account, as shown in the following statement :—

	Rs.
Marine Department	2,23,747
Manufacturing department	2,09,754
Other public departments	82,136
Royal Navy vessels	1,12,678
Other Presidencies and Governments	1,086
Local funds and private persons	23,007
	6,52,408

In addition to these, Rs. 10,361 worth of stores were condemned as unserviceable. At the end of the official year the balance in hand of marine stores was worth Rs. 15,76,755. Rs. 1,49,864 of coal was also in the various depôts, making the value of the stock in hand to amount to Rs. 17,26,619. Last year the closing balance in stock was valued at Rs. 18,36,638. The appendix [III.—H. (1), (2), and (3)] contains tables of the number and description of the vessels of the Bombay Marine. The 'Amberwitch' was still chiefly employed on telegraph service in the Persian Gulf, but made one or two trips, also, from Kurrachee to Bombay and from Bombay to Bushire, conveying Government stores and passengers. The 'Dalhousie' was employed, as last year, on transport and relief duty principally, but during a part of the time she was engaged in maintaining quarantine in the Persian Gulf. The 'May Frere' took a detachment to relieve that at Janjira, and for part of the rest of the season was employed in conveying His Excellency the Governor on his tour along the coast to Kurrachee and in the neighbourhood of Bombay harbour. The 'Quantung' was nearly all the year at Aden, except on the occasion of a voyage to Bombay and back. She was used to convey reliefs and stores to Perim. The 'Hugh Rose' is in dock, pending instructions for commissioning her. The turret-ships were employed, as usual, in or near Bombay harbour.

CHAP. IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

RETURNS showing in detail the extent of arable land under tillage in 1877-78, compared with that in the year before, and the proportion in which each description of crop was cultivated, are given in the appendix [tables IV.—A.(1)and (2)]. The surveyed area shown as culturable is about 28,746,300 acres, out of which 23,865,000 acres were taken up for cultivation during the year, or somewhat less than in 1876-77. The decrease is almost entirely in Sind, and to a less degree in the Deccan and Kárnátic.

Cotton.

The cultivation of cotton is treated separately, and statistical tables regarding it are prepared by the Commissioner of Customs, who also superintends the cotton department. In these tables (printed in the appendix) the cotton-growing districts are grouped in divisions, which do not, however, correspond in all cases with those of the executive commissioners. The contents of table IV.—A. (3) are briefly summarised below :—

Area.

DISTRICT.	ACRES UNDER COTTON CULTIVATION.				
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1877-78.		
			More.	Less.	Net.
Northern Division ...	1,061,406	920,538	9,338	150,206	— 140,868
Southern Division ...	290,647	840,283	550,092	456	+ 549,636
Sind	65.997	62,857	2,039	5,179	— 3,140
Native States	1,805,187	988,973	68,663	884,877	— 816,214
Total ...	3,223,237	2,812,651	630,132	1,040,718	— 410,586

The season was an unfavourable one throughout the Government districts and Native states of the northern division, on account of the scanty rainfall at the beginning of the sowing season. In the southern Deccan and western Kárnátic, the early rainfall was sufficient for sowing.

From the table given above it appears that there was a net decrease of 410,586 acres in cotton cultivation, or 12 per cent compared with the area so occupied in 1876-77. The latter year, too, shows a falling off of 28 per cent, or 1,283,843 acres, compared with 1875-76. The decrease during the year under report has been chiefly in Khándesh and Ahmedábád amongst British districts, and in Káthiáwár amongst native states. That shown in

the tables of the latter province, indeed, amounts to 71 per cent of the gross decrease throughout the Presidency. The revival of cotton cultivation in the western Kárnátic is most marked, but only in comparison with the area of last year's cultivation, over which that of 1877-78 shows an increase of 192 per cent. The net decrease last year was 1,053,696 acres, or more than the gross decrease of the whole four divisions during the season under review. This year's increase, satisfactory in comparison with the results of last year, has not, however, brought cultivation nearly up to the level of 1875-76 and 1874-75. In 1876-77 the drought prevented cotton from being sown to any great extent, whilst in 1877-78 the area given up to it would doubtless have been much larger, had not the high prices of grain then ruling in the market induced the cultivators to place so large a proportion of their land under cereals. The decrease in Sind is attributed to the deficiency of water in the Nárá (in Shikárpur) and to the floods in Thár and Párkar, which came too late to admit of cotton cultivation on their subsidence.

Class. The two kinds of cotton grown in this Presidency are the indigenous and the American. The latter is grown in Khándesh and the western Kárnátic, where Dhárwár is its chief locality. The area under this species of staple shows an increase of 57,842 acres as compared with 1876-77. The increase has taken place entirely in the southern districts and native states, as in Khándesh its cultivation has fallen off by 48,315 acres. Indigenous cotton shows a net decrease of 468,428 acres. Káthiáwár, as was mentioned above, shows the largest decrease, and next comes Cutch (62,817 acres), Ahmedábád (57,346 acres), and Baroda (56,584 acres). In Belgaum there was a large increase of over 100 per cent in the area under this staple. Taking the Presidency as a whole, there were 2,480,292 acres under indigenous and 332,359 acres under exotic cotton, the proportion of the latter to the former being 13·39 per cent. Last year, owing to the small amount of cotton planted in the western Kárnátic, the proportion of the exotic to the native staple was only 9 per cent.

Outturn. Turning now to the produce, estimated in cleaned cotton, the first point to notice is that whereas the decrease in area has been 12 per cent, that in outturn has been only 7 per cent. The accompanying figures are taken from the statistical table to which reference has already been made :—

District.	Outturn of Cleaned Cotton.				
	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Division ...	447,434	380,493	37,933	104,874	— 66,941
Southern Division ...	45,770	535,846	490,095	19	+ 490,076
Sind	144,853	81,065	2,246	66,034	— 63,788
Native States	746,417	278,408	44,455	512,464	— 468,009
Total ...	1,384,474	1,275,812	574,729	683,391	— 108,662

The yield in 1876-77 was ·42 cwt. per acre, and this year it was ·45. The greater part of this increased outturn is due to the yield of exotic cotton which rose from ·18 to ·44 per acre, whilst that of indigenous cotton was ·455, or only ·003 more than it was in 1876-77. Taking the yield in pounds, it appears that the average per acre was 50½ lbs. of indigenous and 53½ of exotic. There seems to have been an increase of outturn concomitant with that of area in the southern districts, though this fact was not observed in all parts of the northern division, and the direct reverse was the case with exotic cotton in Násik, and with indigenous in Súrat, Khándesh, Shikárpur and Haidarábád. Considering those variations, the distribution of the bad and good crops can be better shown by giving the average yield per acre in each district, the figures for last year being added for the purpose of comparison. The large differences observable in so many instances given in the marginal table between the crop of this year and that of last are attributable to the small quantity of the cotton that came up this year, owing to the unfavourable season everywhere except in the western Kárnátic. It is to be remarked, however, that the estimates of yield are very untrustworthy, and calculated on so rough a method that Government are making special inquiries with a view to obtaining as accurate returns of the outturn in British districts as they have already of the area sown.

	District.	Yield per Acre.			
		1876-77.	1877-78.	In 1877-78. More.	In 1877-78. Less.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád ..	92·14	108·94	16·80	..
	Kaira	148·19	174·93	26·74	..
	Súrat	101·13	53·46	..	47·67
	Broach	68·34	64·83	..	3·51
	Khándesh	17·32	24·52	7·20	..
	Násik	16·47	16·03	..	0·44
Southern Division.	Ahmednagar ..	19·63	27·70	8·07	..
	Poona	..	80·85	80·85	..
	Satára	25·35	72·09	46·74	..
	Sholápur	·81	21·13	20 32	..
	Dhárwár	18·49	85·35	66·86	..
	Belgaum	16·33	70·89	54·56	..
	Kaládgi	10·97	64·50	53·53	..
Sind.	Haidarábád ..	372·52	182·11	..	190·41
	Kurrachee ..	159·15	157·64	..	1·51
	Shikárpur ..	58·80	78·00	19·20	..
	Thar and Párkar ..	49·71	42·35	..	7·36
	Upper Sind Frontier	148·88	148·14	..	0·74
Native States. North.	Baroda	76·09	44·38	..	31·71
	Káthiáwár ..	44·77	25·83	..	18·94
	Cutch	21·33	19·87	..	1·46
	Rewakánta ..	105·29	63·58	..	41·71
	Mahikánta ..	68·03	62·75	..	5·28
	Palánpur	71·80	30·20	..	41·60
Sth	Akalkot	3·14	5·73	2·59	..
	Kolhápur, &c. ..	14·34	41·78	27·44	..

Several proposals and suggestions have been made by district officers in answer to inquiries on this important subject, and the question is still under the consideration of Government. There is no doubt that the intelligent co-operation of the village establishment is one of the first requisites, after which the point will remain as to whether returns should be kept for each separate village or whether typical areas should be selected, from the returns of which general results might safely be deduced. Taking the average outturn to be as represented in the table given above, the heaviest crop was that of Haidarábád. Next come those of Kaira, Kurrachee, Upper Sind Frontier, and Ahmedábád. The greatest increase, that in Poona, is merely owing to the absence of

cultivation in 1876-77. The statement of the area under cultivation and outturn of clean cotton for the last five years, which is given below, shows that those of the year under review are far the lowest of the series. The total arable area of the Presidency is shown by the Cotton Commissioner as 46,880,149 acres, out of which 15,190,145 acres are suited for cotton growth. During the season under review only 2,812,651 acres were so cultivated, or one-sixth the available area.

Year.	Area under cultivation.	Outturn.	
		Total.	Per Acre.
	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1872-73	3,879,802	1,823,115	·46
1873-74	4,242,821	2,045,374	·48
1874-75	4,229,696	1,836,484	·43
1875-76	4,516,587	2,142,835	·47
1876-77	3,223,237	1,384,474	·42
Average ..	4,018,408	1,846,456	·45
Average of 5 years before 1876-77 ..	4,049,748	1,879,164	·46
Current year 1877-78 ..	2,812,651	1,275,812	·45

Quality. The quality of last year's crop was, on the whole, inferior to that of 1876-77. Insects injured a great part of the Káthiáwár crop. Broach cotton, which commanded the highest price last year, was pronounced wanting in softness and brightness of colour; the staple, too, was poor. The first arrivals of Khándesh cotton were satisfactory, but the heavy rain that fell in that district in January 1878 damaged the rest, and subsequent consignments were found to contain a good deal of black leaf. The October and November rains did much to stain and otherwise spoil the sorts known as Bársi and Nagar. Blight and unseasonable rain injured the crop from Dhárwár and the surrounding country. In Sind, a great portion of the crop was stained and leafy, in addition to being mixed with old cotton of last year's growth. The exports and disposal of the crop will find mention in another chapter. It may, however, be remarked here that the entire yield, as shown in these tables, was worth Rs. 3,53,37,103 at the average Bombay market rate, or about 4⅞*d.* per lb., the actual prices in the Presidency ranging from 3⅝*d.* to 5⅝*d.* per lb.

Cotton Frauds Act. The amendments proposed in the present law relating to the adulteration of cotton have been described in the preceding chapter. During the year three cases of adulteration were tried in Ahmedábád and conviction obtained in one. In Khándesh no case of adulteration by admixture of foreign matter came to light, but the cases brought up before the magistrates were founded on the mixture of Dhárwár cotton with the Hinganghát variety, and as fraudulent intent could not be proved, the accused were not convicted. In Bombay only three serious cases of adulteration took place, two of which were concerning cotton received from native states. The Gujárát inspector also remarks upon the greater prevalence of adulteration amongst the cotton exporters of other than British districts. Similarly, in Dhárwár, the cotton found to be most adulterated is that which is brought from the Nizam's territory. With the exception of one appointment of an assistant

inspector to superintend and improve the saw-ginning operation in Dhárwár, no change took place in the establishment of this department during the year.

Cotton Improvement Fund.

The receipts on account of this fund were Rs. 1,16,511 as compared with Rs. 1,43,999 last year; and the expenses of working the Act were Rs. 1,49,998, showing an excess of expenditure over receipts, amounting to Rs. 33,487.

The cash balance to credit of the cotton improvement fund at the end of the official year was Rs. 2,13,948. A great part of the efforts of the cotton inspectors in districts where more than one variety of cotton is grown are directed towards the discouragement of the admixture of the seeds of the different species. In Khándesh the collector is of opinion that the worthless Berár (Wárádi) variety, which was eradicated some years ago, would be extensively used again unless vigilance were exercised to prevent the practice, the apparent reason being the greater ease with which it is grown.

The exotic variety (Dhárwár-American) seems to be gradually making its way over this district, and in Dhárwár itself fresh seed has been ordered from New Orleans to improve the stock now in use. The improvement of the staple will, however, be of little good unless the saw-gins, by which alone it can be cleaned, are kept in proper working order. Government have had special arrangements made this year for the superintendence and repair of these machines. It has been suggested that by means of careful preparation the native (Kumpta) cotton may be made to exceed in value the exotic variety, just as in Broach, since the introduction of steamginning, the latter has been superseded by the indigenous staple.

Experimental Farms.

There were three Government farms in the Presidency at the beginning of the year, but the one at Dhárwár was closed from 1st October 1877. Of the remaining two, one is in Sind, the other in Khándesh.

Sind.

At Saláru, in the Haidarábád collectorate, the area cultivated during the season was 37¾ acres, of which 15½ acres were under indigenous Sind cotton and 15 acres under millet (bájri). The remainder was under experimental crops. The season was an unfavourable one, with a dearth of water in the hot season and floods in the winter, when crops were standing in the fields. The early sown Sind cotton gave an outturn of only 362 lbs. clean staple to the acre, and the main crop sown after water had come into the canals averaged 342 lbs. These results are better, on the whole, than those of 1876, but considerably below those of 1875. Nankin cotton, sown at the same time and cultivated under the same conditions as the indigenous crop, gave only 184 lbs. of clean cotton to the acre sown, and is not a paying crop even at the higher rate it fetched this year, in comparison with other staples. The superintendent is of opinion that by means of earlier sowing and a change of seed it might be improved, but doubts the probability of getting from it a yield equal to that from indigenous plants. The main crop of grain was sown in time to profit

by the September rains. The bájri gave a yield of 950 lbs. grain and 8,960 lbs. straw per acre. The profit on the crop was Rs. 344 after deducting Rs. 591 for cost of production. Sorgho and jowári, as a mixed crop, turned out a failure, but some fair seed was obtained for next year's sowing, as well as a good supply of straw for fodder during last dry season.

The quality of the tobacco grown on a small patch of about half an acre was said to be very good. It was all bought up by the natives of the place, and yielded a net profit of Rs. 65. Rhea is found to require better shelter from hot winds and more continuous watering than it is likely to get in Sind. The jute (flax) crop of the year resulted in little more than a good yield of seed and in affording proof that this plant is hardy enough to stand a bad season. The soil of the farm is impregnated with saline substances, which are said to be gaining ground in the cultivated portions, from which they can only be removed by good drainage. Much of the produce of the year still remains unsold, so the actual financial results are not ascertained. The profit and loss on the chief crops, however, are shown below. The total expenditure, not counting, of course, the salary of the superintending officer, was Rs. 2,387, and the value of the produce actually sold Rs. 1,324; about Rs. 1,581 worth of produce remained on hand at the end of the year :—

(1.) The cost of the Sind native cotton crop was Rs. 73-14-7 per acre, the yield being 15,491 lbs. seed cotton, the estimated value of which is Rs. 74-11-3 per acre.

(2.) One acre, sown with Nankin cotton, at the cost of Rs. 56-8-10, yielded 623 lbs. seed cotton, sold for Rs. 43-1-3, or at a loss of Rs. 13-7-7.

(3.) Bájri cost Rs. 39-6-8, and yielded 950 lbs. of grain and 8,960 lbs. of straw per acre. The amount sold fetched over Rs. 41 per acre, but a good part of this crop was retained for home use, which, if sold at the market rates, could have realised Rs. 316 more, or a total of Rs. 62-5-3 per acre.

(4.) The area sown with tobacco was $\frac{11}{20}$ acre, which cost Rs. 59-11-0 to cultivate, yielded a crop of 1,354½ lbs., which sold for Rs. 124-8-0, or a net profit of Rs. 64-13-5.

Jute, sorgho, jowári and rhea, being experimental crops, their produce was not sold, part being kept for seed for future use, part being consumed on the farm. If, however, the whole of the produce had been disposed of at the current rates, the results would have been Rs. 518 in favour of the farm. The ascertaining the effects of good cultivation on the outturns of cotton and tobacco is the most satisfactory feature of the year's operations, and, if appreciated by the adjacent agriculturists, will undoubtedly stimulate them to imitate the systems at work on the Government lands.

Khándesh. The season in Khándesh, in spite of the more plentiful rainfall, was less unfavourable to agriculture than that of 1876. The total area of the farm is 2,942 acres, of which 496$\frac{3}{20}$ were cultivated and 9¾ acres broken up for caroub plantation during

the year under review. The cotton crop is here chiefly dependent, according to the superintendent's observations, on the rainfall up to the end of July. This season, therefore, resulted in a complete failure of the cotton crop with a loss of Rs. 301. The area under cotton was sown partly with Dhárwár, partly with the Hinganghát variety. The former gave a yield of 30 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, the latter 19 lbs. Canal water could only be supplied to two fields of Dhárwár cotton. Under these unfavourable conditions, it is hardly to be wondered at that the experiments with the curious "Bamieh" variety of Egyptian cotton were not successful. The seeds sent out from England had been artificially ripened, and rotted without germinating. Some agents of firms in Bombay tried similar experiments in Berár with seed obtained from Egypt, but the outturn was only 25 per cent of seed cotton on the quantity sown and the quality much like that of "old" cotton. The staple, however, was long, and the experiments are not considered to have been decidedly adverse to the prospects of acclimatising this variety of seed. It appears, however, that it will never succeed as an ordinary dry crop, though it may prove remunerative in irrigated garden land. The superintendent has obtained fresh seeds of good quality direct from Alexandria, where the first specimens of this cotton were noticed, and planting is going to be tried during the current season both here and at Salaru. Jowári (Indian millet) was sown on $60\frac{3}{5}$ acres and gave an outturn of $836\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, the highest outturn being 225 seers, worth about Rs. 27 per acre. The bájri crop was an average one. $140\frac{3}{4}$ acres were under this species of millet; wheat was sown in $63\frac{1}{5}$ acres, and in the best fields did not yield above half the average outturn.

Of the pulses, grain was the only one that gave a satisfactory result. Great care has been taken in selecting seeds for this crop with good effect upon the quality.

Oil-seeds failed entirely, and the sugarcane plantation was sold, whilst the plants were standing, for Rs. 100 an acre, as it was probable that the water required for this crop could not be spared throughout the season. As regards experimental planting, there is little to note, as the circumstances of the year were such as to make the failure of any trial crops almost a certainty. The rhea plant is said to be unsuited for this part of India, as the stem seems to be stunted and the fibre not hard enough to resist the means employed to disintegrate the other portions of the bark. The caroub plantation was visited by insects and almost destroyed. The most encouraging results were obtained in the case of teosinte (*Reana luxurians*), which is expected to yield an abundant supply of forage, provided the roots are kept moist. The following table shows the details of the chief crops grown on this farm during the year :—

Crop.	Area.	Yield.	Value.	Expense.	Profit.	Loss.
	A. g.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton	135 17	1,792 lbs. ..	118 4 0	419 6 0	....	301 2 0
Sesamum	28 35	....	....	85 8 6	....	85 8 6
Millet	140 29	3,561 seers ..	501 1 0	382 7 6	118 9 6	..
Indian millet ..	69 16	15,609 ,, ..	1,503 3 6	635 3 0	868 0 6	..
Indian corn	8 11	324 ,, ..	64 12 0	75 3 0	....	10 7 0
Sugarcane	9 19	....	950 0 0	531 14 0	418 2 0	..
Indigo	8 7	81 lbs. .. / 192 seers seed.	120 0 0	56 3 0	63 13 0	..
Linseed	72 16	1,671 seers ..	235 0 0	289 10 6	....	54 10 6
Wheat	68 8	2,702 ,, ..	506 11 0	393 1 0	113 10 0	..
Gram	48 17	2,394 ,, ..	414 13 0	274 0 6	140 12 6	..
Forage plants ..	6 18	....	164 14 0	96 12 0	68 2 0	..
Tobacco	1 0	52 bundles ..	26 0 0	12 13 0	13 3 0	..

The total amount of produce sold fetched Rs. 3,868; whilst grain, seed, and miscellaneous stock, to the amount of Rs. 3,990, remained in hand at the end of the year. The actual cost of the farm proper was Rs. 6,843, and of experiments Rs. 135; the total expenditure was Rs. 8,379. The progress made by the apprentices has been satisfactory. One is proficient in the working of farm machinery, and another has learned to wind silk expertly and superintend the reeling of fibre off cocoons. The Government farm at Dhárwár was closed on 1st October 1877, as has been mentioned above. It was at first proposed to let out the land (109$\frac{17}{20}$ acres) on a short lease to cultivators, but on further consideration Government decided to sell the land in perpetual occupancy. It fetched Rs. 7,978 at public auction. Rs. 415 were also obtained for the stock in hand at the closing of the farm.

Sericulture.

The question of silk-worm rearing in this Presidency was treated at length in last year's report. Major Coussmaker, the officer in charge of the experiments, showed that it was possible not only to obtain raw tasar silk in considerable quantities, but that, granted an ordinarily good season, the domestic breeding and rearing of worms and moths can be successfully carried on in this Presidency. In the course of his inquiries into this subject, Major Coussmaker came into possession of a sample of fibre much superior to any Indian specimen he had seen, though inferior to the Italian article. He found that this fibre was produced by a hybrid of the Tasar moth with the "Yama-mai" or oak-feeding moth of Japan. This Government, in communication with the British officials in the latter country, procured some eggs of the oak-feeding variety (Anth. "Yama-mai"). Boxes of this seed were sent to various official and private experimenters. Those kept by Major Coussmaker seem to have been all killed by the dry heat of Poona, nor did those kept in Bombay by experienced and generally successful sericulturalists fare better. It has been suggested that the breed of Yama-mai should be introduced in the cocoon state, but it is extremely doubtful whether the true cause of their failure here is not the absence of any leaf of the oak family on which they feed. The only tree to which they seemed to show the slightest partiality was the nándruk (Ficus Benjaminia), and even on that they fed for not more than four days. That the journey, with its heat and shaking, is not the cause of failure, seems clear from the success with which this breed of silk moth is carried from Yokohámá across the United

States to England and even beyond, a transit of more than forty days. It has since been proposed by a private silk-worm rearer in Bombay to try a cross between *Anth. Bomb. Cynthia*, or Ailanthus worm and its sister worm the *Anth. Bomb. ricini*. The Bengali silk-reelers, who were engaged for a year at the Khándesh farm, have fulfilled their contract to instruct apprentices and farm servants in the art of winding and reeling fibre. As they had no practical knowledge of silk-worm rearing, their services have been dispensed with. The heat of the weather in April and May destroyed numbers of the eggs reserved by the superintendent for this year's experiments. A few worms of the Bengal "Madrasi" species have been obtained and a small sample of good silk got from them. The white monthly worm throve well on the leaves obtained from the farm, but many of them were killed by a change of diet from these to leaves brought from Dhulia. The experiments at this farm cost Rs. 982, against which can be set about Rs. 100 worth of silk on hand. At Ganesh Khind, the superintendent met with no success in his efforts to get silk in any great quantity from the ordinary Tasar moth. The first lot of native cocoons seem to have been fertile, but about five per cent only of the caterpillars lived to spin. The second generation did not come to maturity at all.

Horse-breeding.

During the year eight stallions died or were shot, and one was sold. Two new ones were bought. There are now 59 Government stallions, distributed at 17 stations; of these, forty-nine are Arabs, seven English, one Australian, and two Pegus. The average cost of their keep was Rs. 35-5-3 per horse per month, or, in all, Rs. 23,955-3-6 per annum, against Rs. 27-6-7 in 1876-77. The increased expenditure was owing to the scarcity and dearness of forage. The maximum expenditure was at Sholápur, where the keep rose to Rs. 61-2-1 per month; the minimum at Jacobábád, Rs. 22-9-7. The number of mares covered was 1,957, or 180 less than last year. The average rate per mare covered was Rs. 14-10-2. The highest average was at Sholápur, where it reached Rs. 73-5-9; the lowest at Jacobábád, where the rate was only Rs. 4-6-4. There was a great falling off in the number of mares served in Káthiáwár, 136 against 298; but in Ahmednagar and Sirúr, the spots designated by the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon as the most suitable in the Presidency for breeding, the numbers are steadily increasing, being respectively 359 and 287 against 269 and 253 in 1876-77. In Ahmedábád, 306 mares were covered. The proportion of mares covered to stallions is 32·08, against 30·53 last year. Three of the English and ten of the Arab stallions are over 20 years of age, and probably getting unfit for service. Six of the whole number were either bought towards the end of the year, or incapacitated for more than six months.

Horse-shows.

Four horse-shows were held during the year at Sirúr, Mahiji, Rájkot, and Satárá. The number of horses exhibited was 436. Ninety-three prizes of the value of Rs. 3,610 were distributed, and the total cost to Government on account of the show was Rs. 3,691. The Poona show was not held on account of the apprehended

scarcity of forage, but the Sirúr show was subsidised to a large extent out of the allotment for that at Poona.

At a show held at Málegaon, in the Nizam's territory, which was visited by the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, he found 524 yearlings for sale, at least half of which were half-breeds by Government stallions. There were also 341 horses and 160 mares exhibited there, the majority of which were bred in the adjacent British districts out of country mares by Government stallions. The opinion of the judges at the three horse-shows of Mahiji, Sirúr, and Rájkot, were conclusive as to the superiority of the horses bred from the stallions provided by Government; and the general results of the efforts to improve the breed of native horses seem to indicate the valleys of the Bhima and Nira, the districts of Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Ahmedábád and Káthiáwár as the localities where the greatest improvement may be expected.

Agricultural stock.

Returns of agricultural stock are submitted annually in July by the village accountants, except in Haidarábád, Kurrachee, and Shikárpur, where no such agency for collecting these statistics exists. In the appendix [table IV.—A. (4)] are summarised the results of the census of July 1877. The figures partake of the general inaccuracy with which most village returns are prepared, and cannot be accepted as an entirely trustworthy representation of the condition of the stock in the country. Many cattle were driven to the hills and forests this year for forage, which were entered neither in the returns of their own village, or in those of the place within whose limits they were grazing. The general results, according to this table, show a decrease not only in animals, but also in ploughs and carts as below :—

Cattle, &c.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Less in 1877-78.
Bullocks	3,270,040	2,810,293	459,747
Cows	2,379,188	1,844,918	534,270
Horses, &c.	244,101	185,432	58,669
Buffaloes	1,628,367	1,390,492	237,875
Sheep and goats	3,295,231	2,627,532	667,699
Ploughs	1,078,124	991,642	86,482
Carts...	380,170	369,323	10,847

The difference between the numbers of bullocks entered in this and those entered in last year's returns is very great, and it is worth while to show how it was distributed throughout the various districts. From the statement given below it will be seen that only in Kánárá, Kairá, Súrat, Kolábá, the Panch Mahál, Násik, and the Upper Sind Frontier, was there any increase: in the remainder of the districts the decrease was general, and in most of them exceedingly large.

Comparative Statement of Agricultural Live Stock, 1877-78.

	District.	Number of Bullocks.				
		1876-77.	1877-78.	In 1877-78. More.	In 1877-78. Less.	Net.
Gujarát.	Ahmedábád	149,192	148,399	..	793	— 0·53 per cent.
	Kaira	128,247	142,727	14,480	..	+ 11·21 „
	Panch Máháls	86,024	88,507	2,483	..	+ 2·88 „
	Broach	66,466	65,057	..	1,409	— 2·11 „
	Súrat	135,829	138,594	2,765	..	+ 2·03 „
Konkan.	Tanna	148,284	146,302	..	1,982	— 1·33 „
	Kolábá	50,056	50,321	265	..	+ 0·52 „
	Ratnágiri	191,484	186,648	..	4,836	— 2·52 „
	Kánará	97,279	101,026	3,747	..	+ 3·85 „
Deccan.	Khándesh	333,806	319,560	..	14,246	— 4·23 „
	Násik	191,310	204,615	13,305	..	+ 6·95 „
	Ahmednagar	304,600	207,761	..	96,839	— 31·79 „
	Poona	205,123	189,741	..	15,382	— 7·49 „
	Sholápur	212,401	116,058	..	96,343	— 45·35 „
	Satárá	256,593	211,696	..	44,897	— 17·49 „
Western Karnatic.	Belgaum	199,103	154,499	..	44,604	— 22·4 „
	Dhárwár	221,864	176,013	..	45,851	— 20·66 „
	Kaládgi	223,352	106,425	..	116,927	— 52·35 „
Sind.	Thár and Párkar	31,934	19,150	..	12,784	— 40·03 „
	Upper Sind Frontier	37,093	37,194	101	..	+ 0·27 „

Foot and mouth disease was prevalent in seven collectorates. In Kánará, 753 animals died of disease. In the Panch Máháls, 19 per cent of the cattle in two sub-divisions were attacked, out of which number 7·6 per cent died. In Kolábá, 100 cattle died of rinderpest in one sub-division, where the same disease attacked them last year. Ratnágiri was visited by more than one form of cattle disease, and 16,089 head of cattle of different descriptions are said to have died from one or the other. In one or two sub-divisions of Násik, the foot and mouth disease broke out, but not to any great extent. A great many cattle in Thár and Párkar died from disease of some sort, but it is not clear whether the mortality was not owing more to want of forage than to a special epidemic. The greatest mortality has been, as can be seen from the above table, in Kaládgi, Sholápur, and Ahmednagar of the Deccan districts, and in Thár and Párkar in Sind. In the first named of these districts the collector reports that only the best and strongest of the cattle have survived, so that the mortality has not been without its uses in eliminating the worthless stock that encumbers so many Deccan villages. Even amongst the cattle sent to graze in the hill-country of Khándesh and Kánará, the mortality was exceedingly great; but the proximity of the ghát valleys and pasture grounds undoubtedly saved numbers of the cattle of the districts adjoining the Syhádri range, and the deaths probably occurred mostly amongst cattle unaccustomed to the food and air of the hill-country, or amongst those which had been overdriven from inland to reach the pasturage before it was too late.

Advances.

The following table shows the amounts advanced to cultivators in the different districts of the Presidency:—

District.		For Seed, Cattle, &c.		For permanent improvements.		Total.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád ..	625	..	228	200	853	200
	Kaira	743	1,727	..	300	743	2,027
	Panch Máhals ..	34,275	43,084	..	..	34,275	43,084
	Tanna ..	10	456	..	..	10	456
Central Division.	Násik ..	5,361	4,098	10,928	4,572	16,289	8,670
	Khandesh ..	11,145	11,849	12,475	6,115	23,620	17,964
	Ahmednagar ..	13,124	7,303	20,025	700	33,149	8,003
	Poona ..	725	45,633	33,890	770	34,615	46,403
	Sholápur ..	..	91,656	32,483	300	32,483	91,996
	Satárá ..	9,069	7,190	18,195	50	27,264	7,240
Southern Division.	Belgaum ..	7,975	1,835	5,625	1,150	13,600	2,985
	Dhárwár ..	..	9,230	..	..	..	9,230
	Kaládgi ..	160	38,882	650	800	810	39,682
	Ratnágiri ..	815	3,935	..	..	815	3,935
Sind.	Kurrachee ..	10,082	2,192	..	..	10,082	2,192
	Thár and Párkar .	..	2,500	..	..	..	2,500
	Frontier District .	..	7,924	20,000	..	20,000	7,924
	Total ..	94,109	2,79,494	1,54,499	14,957	2,48,608	2,94,451
In 1877-78.	More	..	1,85,385	..	..	..	45,843
	Less	..	..	..	1,39,542	..	..

It appears from the above table that the total amount advanced for the purchase of seed and stock during 1877-78 exceeded the amount so advanced in 1876-77 by Rs. 1,85,385, whilst comparatively little was borrowed for permanent improvements in the land. The total sum advanced was Rs. 2,94,451 as compared with Rs. 2,48,608 last year, or more by Rs. 45,843. A reference to the table shows that the largest sums for seed and stock were advanced in Poona, Sholápur and Kaládgi in the Deccan, and in the Panch Máhals in Gujárát. In the former province the drought and want of forage during 1876-77 had reduced both the credit of the farmer and the numbers of his stock to such a low pitch, that, in the opinion of the collectors of the districts above mentioned, had Government not given some pecuniary assistance to the cultivators, a very large number of them would have been obliged to let their fields lie fallow during the season of 1877 for want of seed and cattle. The large advances made in the Panch Máhals were on account of the new colony of Talavias, near Halol, and Champanir, a description of whose immigration was given in Part I. of last year's administration report. A sum of Rs. 95,000 was assigned last year for the purpose of assisting this colony to establish itself. Out of this purchases were made of food grains sufficient to last until the harvest of the current year was ripe, and the advances made to the colonists in grain from time to time now amount to Rs. 34,633 in value. The balance, Rs. 8,401 worth of grain, is deposited with the revenue officer of the subdivision for distribution. No money is advanced to these colonists for bullocks, as it is the wish of Government that all who have no stock of their own should assist those who have in bringing the large available area of waste land under proper tillage. In Ahmednagar and Bèlgaum there have been considerably fewer advances of this description made during the year under report. In Sind the loss of cattle from disease had

been heavy and widespread in 1876-77. As has been remarked in the preceding paragraph, this year, too, Thár and Párkar was similarly affected. Other advances coming under this head were made for carrying out protective measures against flood-water on the cultivated land.

Turning to permanent improvements, such as wells and tanks, it appears that with two exceptions the decrease of advances for these purposes has been general throughout the Presidency. The two districts in which there has been a slight increase are Kaira, where, as a rule, the people are not in a position to require Government assistance of this sort, and Kaládgi, where, too, applications for loans for well-making are quite exceptional. In seven districts no loans were advanced at all, and in six of these the same fact was noticeable last year also. The occurrence of two, and in some cases three unfavourable seasons in succession had doubtless so impaired the credit of even the averagely well-off cultivator that he found it difficult to get the security without which Government does not consent to make these advances. A relaxation of the rules in this respect, at a time when prices were at their highest, would certainly have tempted numbers to apply for advances of which the greater part would perhaps have been spent in buying food, instead of in making the improvements in the land on which Government partly relies as security for repayment. Orders were, therefore, issued early in the season to the district officers that they should exercise very great caution in accepting security on applications for loans of this nature. It is doubtless to those instructions that the falling off in grants for permanent improvements noticed above is to be traced. The largest decrease was in Poona, Sholápur, and Satárá of the Presidency proper, and in the Frontier district of Upper Sind, where an exceptionally large advance was made in 1876-77. On the whole, the results of the year show that the chief benefit of these provisions has been felt by the inhabitants of the districts in which pasturage is scanty and where seed grain had mostly to be imported from elsewhere, the stock within the district itself having been exhausted by the drain upon it of two or three years of poor harvest. The rules published last year by this Government, regulating loans under the land improvement Act, have worked fairly well. The principal objections mentioned by the district officers, as coming from the borrowing classes, lie in the inelasticity of the rules about security, to relax which is inadvisable, and in the delay in obtaining the advance, which, again, under the circumstances of the year, was unavoidable.

Weather and Crops.

Bombay.

The aggregate quantity of rain which fell at Kolábá in the year 1877 (69·89 inches) was within half an inch of the average annual fall, and the number of rainy days (99) was only three in defect of the average number in a year. But notwithstanding these marks of regularity, the rainfall of the year was very abnormal, its distinguishing feature being the relatively small number of days of moderate rainfall, and the large number of days of either insignificant or excessive falls. The monsoon rains began on the 9th June and ended on the 9th October, and during that period there were thirty-five rainless days; thirty-six days whose fall aggregated only 1·65 inches; and sixteen days of greater falls than one inch each, aggregating 51·91 inches, thus leaving only thirty-six days of falls between a tenth of an inch and an inch, aggregating 15·26 inches. On the 19th June the extraordinary fall of 14·60 inches was registered, and it was followed by a fall of 5·85 inches on the next day, and again by 5·28 inches on the 23rd, three days in June, thus yielding more than a third of the whole year's rainfall. Other heavy falls occurred as follows:—2·49 inches on the 25th June, 2·69 inches on the 16th July, 2·93 and 3·34 inches respectively on the 30th and 31st August, and 2·18 and 2·86 inches respectively on the 5th and 6th October. On the other hand, there were seven periods extending over five to eleven days each, in which the rainfall on no single day exceeded 0·10 inch. These periods were June 27th to July 3rd, July 5th to 10th, July 19th to 25th, August 4th to 9th, August 17th to 26th, September 5th to 9th, and September 12th to 22nd. They comprise fifty-two days with an aggregate rainfall of only 1·27 inches.

Of the ninety-nine rainy days in the year three were in January, three in February, two in March, nineteen in June, twenty-five in July, nineteen in August, seventeen in September, and eleven in October. With one exception (of 0·31 inch on the 7th February) the falls of the eleven rainy days preceding and following the monsoon period were all very small. If an explanation of the general deficiency of moderate rainfall is sought for in a general deficiency of the supply of vapour in the air, we find, it appears, on the contrary, that in every month of the year the average vapour pressure was in excess of its normal value at the respective seasons. But looking further for another principal condition, under which an atmosphere may refuse to give up its moisture, namely, for an excess of temperature, it is found to be present in large measure, and notably in three of the monsoon months—July, August, and September.

The following table exhibits the periods of excessive (+) or defective (—) temperature into which the year may be divided, the days intervening between these periods being in respect of temperature of a normal character. The average excess or defect is also shown for each period :—

Period.	Excess + or defect (—).	Period.	Excess + or defect (—).
January 6th to 11th	+1½ degrees.	July 5th to 13th	+3½ degrees.
——12th to 18th	−2½ „	—— 17th to August 26th ..	+3 „
——25th to 31st	+2½ „	September 2nd to 30th ..	+2 „
February 8th to 12th	−2½ „	October 5th to 7th	+3 „
—— 17th to 18th	+3½ „	——11th to 16th	+1½ „
March 1st to 3rd	+3 „	——19th to 22nd	+2 „
—— 9th to 11th	+3 „	——27th to Novr. 18th ..	+2 „
——28th to 31st	−1½ „	November 19th to 21st ..	+4 „
April 13th to 15th	+2 „	——22nd to 29th ..	+2 „
May 17th to June 1st ..	+1 „	December 10th to 12th ..	−4½ „
June 2nd to 17th	+2 „	——14th to 23rd ..	+3 „
—— 18th to 24th	−4 „	——24th to 27th ..	+5 „
—— 26th to July 3rd ..	+2 „	December 30th	Commencement of cold period, lasting 7 days.

It will be observed that the periods of deficient rainfall specified above are all included in periods of excessive temperature. The average excess in the period July 5th to 13th is about 3½ degrees, in the period July 17th to August 26th about 3 degrees, and in the period September 2nd to 30th about 2 degrees.

In considering the production of rain, the humid atmosphere may be compared to a cylindrical vessel partly filled with water, and the formation of rain to the rise and overflow of the water in the vessel, an increase in the quantity of vapour in the atmosphere corresponding to an increase in the quantity of water in the vessel. But as the capacity of the air to absorb and hold vapour increases with an increase of temperature of the air, it must be assumed that the water-vessel has a moveable bottom which descends, like a piston in a cylinder, when the temperature increases. In such a vessel the nearness to the occurrence of an overflow should be increased, not by the quantity of water contained in the vessel at any moment, but by the depth of the liquid below the top of the vessel, or by the quantity of water required to fill up the vessel; more especially is this necessary if the movements of the bottom of the vessel were so great that the greatest height of the vessel was more than four times the least height of it.

The capacity of the air at Kolábá has a variation of such magnitude, and it is therefore appropriate to measure the nearness to the formation of rain in the atmosphere by the quantity of vapour required to saturate the air, and—other conditions being the same—the less this quantity is the greater will be the probability of the occurrence of rain. This quantity may be measured, with sufficient approximation in the climate of Bombay, by the additional vapour pressure which the air has, at any moment, capacity to receive. That it is, in fact, very closely related to the amount of rainfall, will appear from the following table, which shows for each of the months, June to October, the average

value of the additional capacity on rainless and rainy days, and the average numbers of days of different amounts of rainfall in each month,—the average being derived from six years' observations taken between August 1872 and July 1878.

Numbers expressing the average additional vapour pressure which the air has capacity to receive :—

Daily rainfall in inches.	0·00.		Between 00·1 and 0·10.		Between 0·11 and 0·50.		Between 0·51 and 1·00.		Between 1·01 and 2·00.		Above 2·00.	
Month.	Average additional capacity.	Number of days.	Average additional capacity.	Number of days.	Average additional capacity.	Number of days.	Average additional capacity.	Number of days.	Average additional capacity.	Number of days.	Average additional capacity.	Number of days.
June	0·325	11·8	0·235	6·0	0·192	3·5	0·149	2·7	0·101	3·6	0·076	3·5
July	·217	2·3	·191	6·5	·144	9·7	·117	4·7	·097	2·7	·053	5·2
August	·206	7·2	·164	6·8	·129	11·0	·085	2·5	·061	1·5	·054	1·8
September ..	·200	10·0	·146	7·2	·115	6·3	·095	1·8	·074	2·5	·058	1·8
October	·242	27·8	·191	1·0	·150	0·8	..	..	·074	0·2	·073	0·3

In order to trace the rise and fall of the one phenomenon concurrently with the fall and rise of the other, the monsoon months of the year 1877 have been divided into more or less rainy and rainless periods, and opposite each period is shown its abnormal additional capacity and its average daily rainfall. These are exhibited in the following statement:—

Period.	Abnormal additional capacity.*	Average daily rainfall.	Period.	Abnormal additional capacity.*	Average daily rainfall.
June 1st to 13th	+·079	0·03	August 15th to 16th ..	+·033	0·23
—— 14th to 17th	+·039	0·26	——17th to 26th ..	+ 092	0·02
—— 18th to 26th	—·112	3·87	——27th to 29th ..	—·049	0·47
—— 27th to July 3rd ..	+·018	0·06	——30th to Sept. 1st..	—·098	2·44
July 4th	+·009	0·86	Sept. 2nd to 4th	—·046	0·17
—— 5th to 10th	+·077	0·02	—— 5th to 9th	+ ·044	0·02
——11th to 13th	+·061	0·17	—— 10th to 11th	—·008	0·39
—— 14th to 18th .. .	—·005	1·15	—— 12th to 22nd	+ ·059	0·01
——19th to 25th	+·081	0·02	—— 23th to Octr. 4th ..	—·027	0·38
——26th to 28th	+·085	0·13	October 5th to 6th ..	—·115	2·62
——29th to Aug. 3rd ..	—·003	0·68	——— 7th to 9th ..	—·068	0·20
August 4th to 9th.. ..	+·060	0·03	——10th to 16th ..	—·033	0·00
——10th to 12th ..	+·029	0·30	——17th to 18th ..	—·040	0 11
——13th to 14th ..	+·071	0·00	——19th to 31st ..	+·034	0·01

The reason why the additional capacity does not absolutely vanish on rainy days is that the rain is deposited, not generally by the stratum of air near the ground, to which the observed additional capacity has reference, but by somewhat elevated strata, the eastward-moving streams of which have—in approaching the obstacle to their progress formed by the western ghâts—a curvilinear track with an upward component, which is retained until the ridge of the ghâts is passed. It is this upward motion of the moist air which,—according to principles explained in

* The abnormal additional capacity is the excess of the actual value of the additional capacity above the normal value for the season.

Mr. Charles Chambers's "Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency", diminishes the capacity of the air and causes some of its vapour to be condensed and discharged as rain: and other things being the same, the greater the strength of the current of air and the greater will be the quantity of rain discharged.

Wind.

The monsoon wind blowing on the coast of the Konkán cannot, however, always be regarded as indicative of the character of the proper monsoon current. In the work already quoted, Mr. Chambers has remarked on the fact that from the borders of regions of heavy rainfall winds blow outward near the ground surface, being caused by the down-rush of the current of air which accompanies the falling rain. The continuous registrations of the rainfall and of barometric pressure at Kolábá, afford numerous illustrations of the effect of this down-rush, whenever a sudden heavy fall of rain occurs, in suddenly producing a slight rise of the barometer, which falls again on the cessation of the heavy rain: and this rise is doubtless accompanied by a corresponding, but more widely distributed, fall in the upper strata in which the rain is formed. Now the rains on the western slopes of the ghâts are at times exceedingly heavy and the westward-moving surface current which they and the rains of the approaches to the ghâts give rise to are strong enough to greatly override the ordinary eastward-moving monsoon current at Bombay and for some distance to seaward of Bombay. Whenever this occurs the proper monsoon current rises above the surface and passes Bombay as an upper-strata current, giving more rain to Bombay by reason of the greater upward inclination of its track, but having therefore less to deposit beyond. This view is supported by the observed motions of the clouds.

The surface air expelled with such force from the ghât region gradually loses its seaward motion and ascends, through nearly its whole course, to join the proper monsoon current, with which it is again carried back eastward: and thus it is that the upward current of air, having a large section, is capable, with a relatively very small velocity, of carrying off as much air as is brought outward, with great velocity, near the earth's surface, from the direction of the ghâts.

To this cause are due the winds and rains that constitute what at Bombay is called the break of the monsoon, as are also those which accompany the similar but generally milder outbreaks which sometimes succeed continued periods of comparatively fine monsoon weather.

An instance of their occurrence in 1877 is that of June 13th to 24th, when the abnormal wind of one day reached a velocity of 24 miles per hour and the motion in one particular hour 41 miles.

The same kind of action of heavy rain on the slopes and approaches of the ghâts had probably a large share in producing the strong south-easterly winds of the storm of October 2nd to 7th. During this storm the velocity of the abnormal wind of one day (the 6th) became as great as 37 miles per hour; and the maximum motion of the air in any hour of the year occurred on the same day, its amount having been 43 miles. The only occasions

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

in the year when the velocity of the abnormal wind of a day exceeded 20 miles per hour were during the two storms just referred to, but velocities exceeding 10 miles were reached on the following dates, viz.—January 10th and 15th, February 6th and 7th, May 10th to 13th and 20th, June 4th, August 27th and 29th, and September 4th, 5th, 17th, 27th and 28th. The effect of the later of these wind excesses, and of some similar smaller excesses occurring during the rainy season, was to weaken the average westerly component of the monsoon wind; and thus this component is found to be in defect the average for all the months, June, August, September, and of October. The excess above the average of the mean south component of the wind of October is mainly, though not entirely, due to the storm of October 2nd to 7th.

Tables showing the average monthly and annual values of the several meteorological elements, as well as the greatest and least values in each month and in the year are given in Chapter III., IV.—B. (1) and (2).

Weather in the Interior.

The abnormal character of the season of 1877-78, which followed one so interesting, in a meteorological point of view, as that of 1876, invests this subject with a special importance. It is, therefore, treated of in this Report at some length and in detail. The observations taken may, moreover, be of great value in determining future meteorological conclusions. The tables to which allusion is made from time to time in the remarks that follow will be found in the appendix [IV.—B. (3) to (10)]. The diagrams are given with the text so as to serve for ready reference.

The meteorology of the year 1877, like that of the previous year, has been particularly marked by the unseasonable distribution of the rainfall. In the early months of the summer monsoon season, much anxiety was felt, lest a prolongation of the famine, induced by the deficiency of the water-supply of the previous year, should ensue, but happily these grave anticipations were not realised to any great extent. From a scientific as well as from a practical point of view these unusual variations of the weather are of special interest, in that they tend to establish a connection between the secular variations of the state of the solar and terrestrial atmospheres.

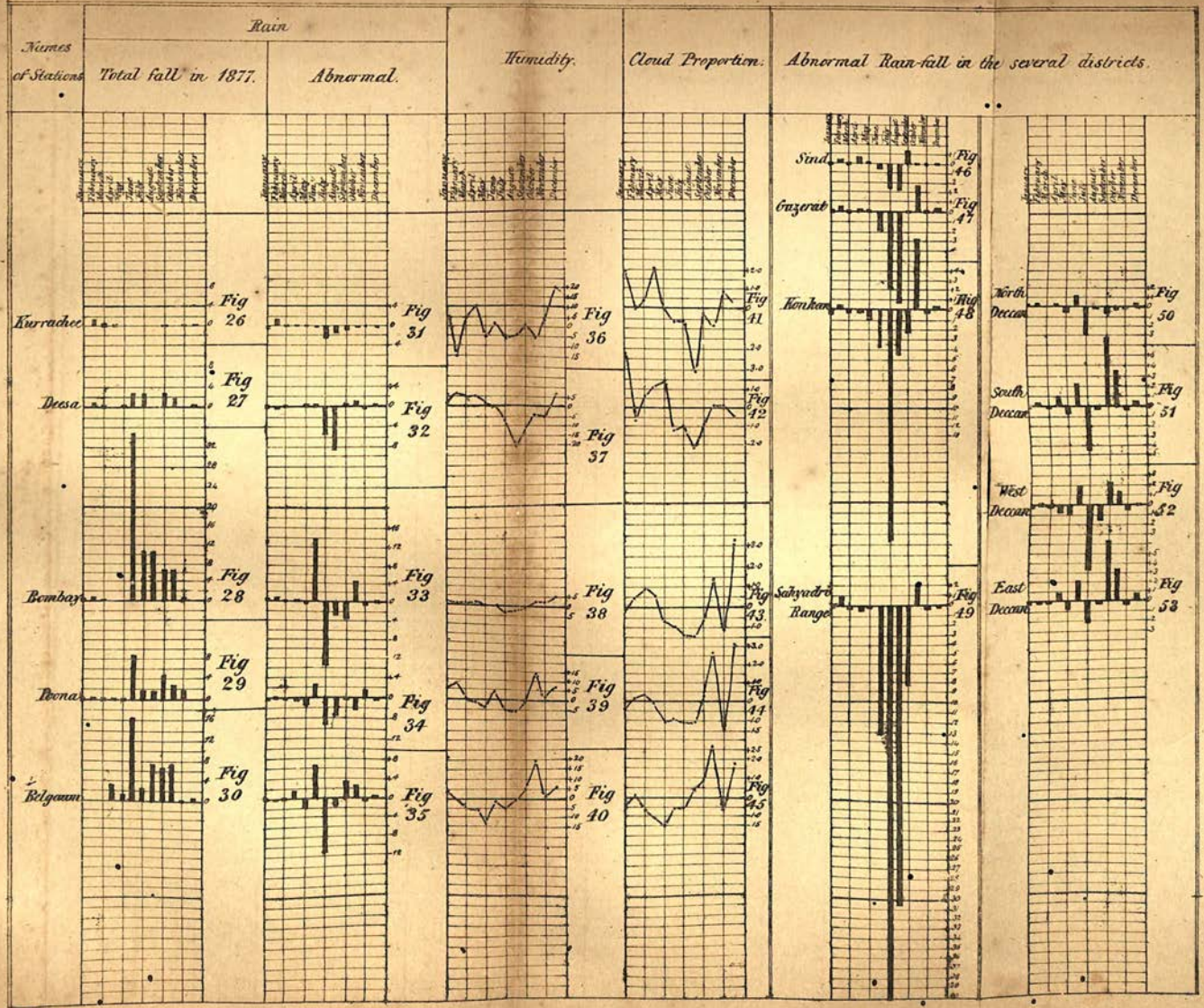
Tables.

The appended tables give for each of the five stations, Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay, Poona, and Belgaum, as in the previous year, the mean monthly values of barometric pressure, temperature of air, pressure of vapour, and wind frequency, as well as the total monthly rainfall. The tables also exhibit, except for Bombay, the mean monthly deviations of barometric pressure, temperature and vapour pressure from their average values for the year, and the extent to which these deviations were of an unusual character. For Bombay the actual deviations of these elements, from their average values for a long series of years, are given, and in the cases of wind frequency and rainfall similar information is given for the four outstations.

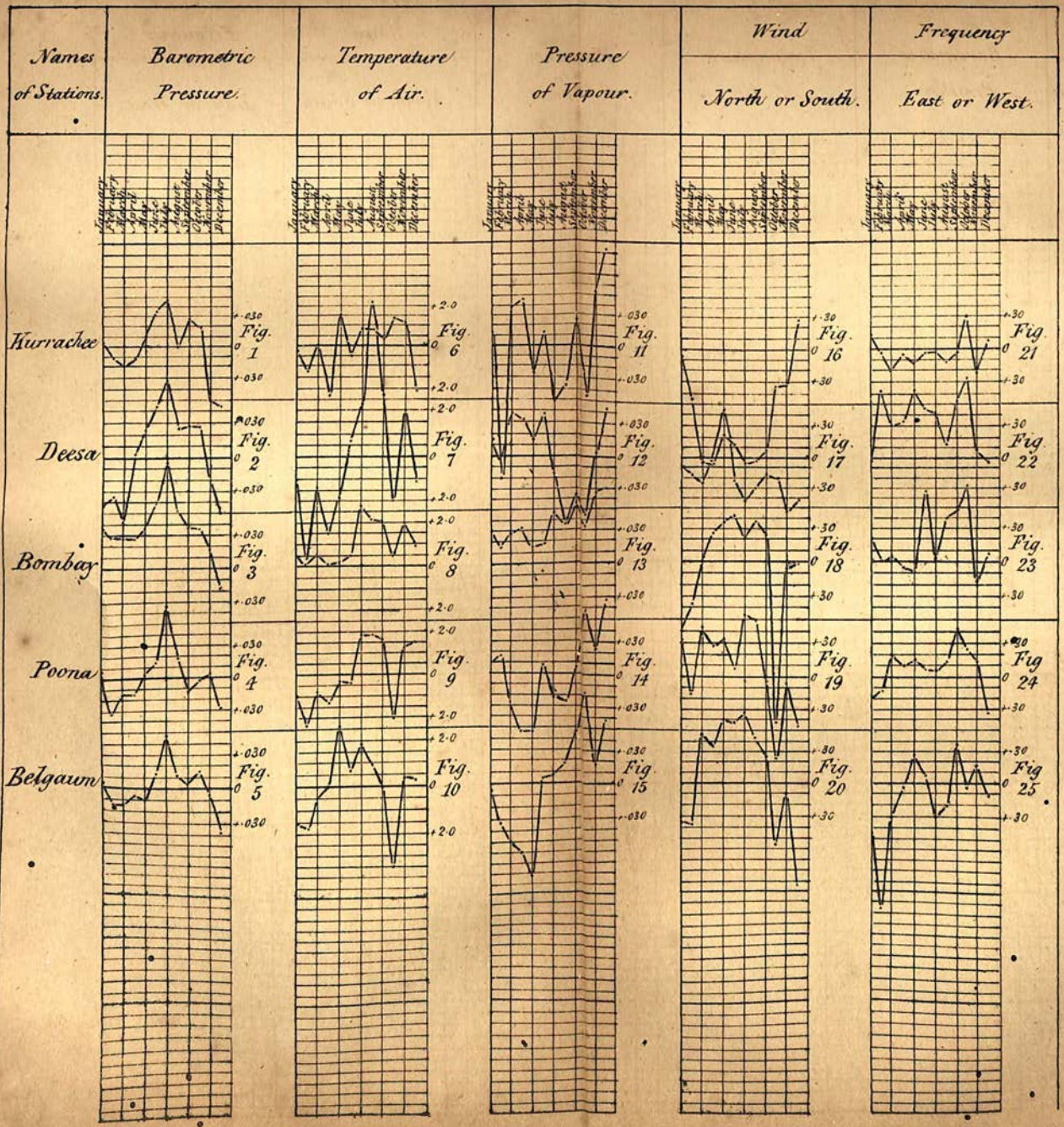
Diagrams.

Figures 1 to 25 and 31 to 35 exhibit all these unusual deviations from the normal conditions of the season, in a graphical

Abnormals of Meteorological Elements in 1877.



Abnormals of Meteorological Elements in 1877.



form. In the case of the rainfall, the actual fall of each month is also graphically exhibited by figures 26 to 30.

Abnormal Variations.

Barometric pressure.

The abnormal variations of barometric pressure at the several stations are shown by figures 1 to 5. As in the year 1876, the curves, on the whole, closely resemble each other, although their general character is very different from that of the abnormal curves of the previous year. The most striking feature is that at Bombay, in every month of the year, except December, the barometric pressure was higher than the average, and in July excessively high; indeed, there is no case on record in which the barometric pressure was so abnormally high for the whole of a month as it was in July 1877. The same cannot be said with absolute certainty with regard to the other stations, but the comparison given below of the mean pressures of 1877 with those of 1876, when the mean pressure at Bombay was only ·008 of an inch above the average of a long series of years, shows sufficiently that during the greater part of the year the barometric pressure was exceedingly high throughout the Presidency. That this was more especially the case in July is seen by a glance at the abnormal curves and the comparison (also given below) of the pressures in July 1877 with those for the same month in 1876, when the pressures in Western India were probably, as at Bombay, not far removed from the average pressure of this month. The bearing of this fact on the rainfall will be seen hereafter :—

A.

Station.	July 1876.	July 1877.	Excess of July 1877 above July 1876.	Year 1876.	Year 1877.	Excess of year 1877 above year 1876.
Kurrachee ...	29·431	29·548	+·117	29·772	29·808	+·036
Mount Abu ...	25·763	25·861	+·098	...	...	.....
Deesa ...	29·048	29·210	+·162*	29·327	29·395	+·068*
Bombay ...	29·631	29·746	+·115	29·815	29·845	+·030
Poona ...	27·671	27·765	+·084	27·834	27·847	+·013
Belgaum ...	27·228	27·319	+·091	27·349	27·369	+·020

Temperature.

The most marked deviation of the abnormal curves from general similarity is shown in the month of September, when a slight rise occurred at Kurrachee along with a fall at Bombay, Poona, and Belgaum, and neither rise nor fall at the intermediate station Deesa. It is probable that these movements also were definitely connected with the rainfall.

The temperature of the air appears to have been decidedly above average at most of the stations for the greater part of the year, particularly during the monsoon months, June to September. The abnormal curves, figures 6 to 10, are very irregular, and seem to bear no direct relation to the barometric abnormal curves, although similar movements are often traceable at different stations, notably in July, when all the curves show a temperature

* The sudden rise from March to April in the Deesa curve, as well as the high values of the excesses at Deesa, here given, are probably due to some undiscovered instrumental defect which produced a sudden increase in the readings of the Deesa barometer in the month of April 1877.

above average, and in October, when all the curves, except that for Kurrachee, show a sudden fall. The cause of these movements will be mentioned below, as also that of the very exceptionally high temperature at Deesa in the month of August, when the thermometer stood, on the average of the month, more than 7 degrees higher than usual.

Vapour.

The abnormal curves of vapour pressure, figures 11 to 15, are, like those of the previous year, very different in form at the northern and southern stations, but there is much of the same significant *opposition* of character about them as appeared in 1876. For instance, while the hot weather months, March and April, were unusually *damp* at the two northern stations, they were unusually *dry* at the two southern stations; and again in October, while the curves for Kurrachee and Deesa both exhibit low values of vapour pressure, those for Poona and Belgaum show high values of this element. The above conditions are almost exactly the reverse of those which obtained in the hot months and in October of the previous year. These facts may be generalised by the statement that, in 1876 and 1877, unusually dry weather before the summer monsoon was followed by unusually damp weather after it or *vice versâ*. It would, of course, be unsafe to accept this generalisation as a guide for the future, founded, as it is, on the evidence afforded by the observations of two years only. At present it must be regarded as requiring further confirmation.

Wind frequency.

The abnormal variations of the wind frequency are represented by figures 16 to 25. Figures 16 and 20, showing the excess of north or south winds at Kurrachee and Belgaum respectively, are, on the whole, very similar to the corresponding curves of the previous year, but even more decided in character, the curve for Kurrachee showing a very great excess of south winds, especially during the summer, and that for Belgaum a great excess of north winds in the summer half-year, and of south winds in the winter half-year. If these curves could be accepted as representing the abnormal *movements* of the air during the year, with the same confidence that figures 18 and 23 can be accepted as indicating the abnormal wind movements at Bombay, they would suffice to characterise the winds of the past year as very specially abnormal, agreeing in this respect, as in the previous year, with the abnormality of the rainfall; but, as explained in last year's report, they can only be accepted as rough indications of the motion of the air. Still, the curves for Poona and Bombay, figures 18 and 19, support in a marked manner the evidence afforded by the curve for Belgaum, and the curve for Deesa, figure 17, is confirmatory of that for Kurrachee, by the fact that, being for an intermediate station, it is intermediate in character between those for Kurrachee and Bombay. The figures 21 to 25, which show for each station the abnormal variations of the east and west winds, are less systematic in form; that for Kurrachee, figure 21, departs little from the zero line, thereby showing that the east and west winds at this station were, on the whole, of normal frequency. The curve for Deesa however, figure 22, shows, almost throughout the year, a great excess of east, or defect of west winds. From figure 23, for Bombay, it appears that in all the monsoon

months, except July, the east component of the wind was in excess, while figure 24, for Poona, shows continuously a slight excess of easterly winds or defect of westerly winds from March to November, and the reverse condition in the remaining three months of the year. Figure 25, for Belgaum, shows irregular oscillations about the normal line, the most marked departure therefrom occurring in February when west winds were much more frequent than usual.

There is one marked peculiarity about most of the figures, 16 to 25, which has not yet been noticed, viz., the sudden dislocations in the month of October, shown more especially in figures 18, 19 and 20, and 21, 22 and 23. These are due to a very decided cyclone which on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October, passed at some distance from Bombay, along the Gulf of Cambay through Gujárát and broke up in Central India. The maximum velocity of the wind at Bombay was 43 miles per hour from S.S.E., at 1 p.m. on the 6th October. While it lasted, this cyclone caused much anxiety to the Marine authorities in Bombay, who feared another visitation like that of November 1854, when many of the ships in the harbour were blown ashore.

Rain.

In order to obtain a more general view of the rainfall of the Presidency than could be obtained from the registers of the five stations, Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay, Poona, and Belgaum, the rain records of the following stations have been selected and grouped, as shown below :—

B.

Sind.	Gujárát.	Konkán.	Sahyádri Range.
Kurrachee.	Súrat.	Kárwár.	Matherán.
Sehwán.	Broach.	Honáwár.	Mahablesh war.
Tatta.	Deesa.	Vingorla.	Igatpuri.
Haidarábád.	Kaira.	Ratnágiri	
Umarkot.	Godhra.	Kolábá Observatory.	
Nagar.	Ahmedábád.	Tanna.	
Shikárpur	Bária.		
Rohri.	Edar.		
Jacobábád.	Pálanpur.		
	Rájkot.		

North Deccan.	South Deccan.	West Deccan.	East Deccan.
Dhulia.	Satárá.	Násik.	Ahmednagar.
Násik.	Sholápur.	Málegaon.	Sholápur.
Málegaon.	Kolhápur.	Poona.	Gokak.
Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Satárá.	Hubli.
Poona.	Gokak.	Kolhápur.	Nargund.
	Hubli.	Belgaum.	Kalghatgi.
	Nargund.		Bijapur.
	Kalghatgi.		
	Bijápur.		

The rain registers of these stations are, as will presently be seen, sufficient to show, with tolerable accuracy, the salient features of the rainfall distribution of the Presidency.

The average monthly and annual rainfall for each of these groups of stations in the year 1877, is given in the following table:—

C.

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Sind	0·20	0·48	0·21	0·64	0·17	0·11	0·21
Gujárát	0·10	0·60	0·00	0·06	0·42	2·75	3·44
Konkán	0·04	0·33	0·02	0·01	0·25	27·91	12·14
Sahyádri Range ...	0·06	0·94	0·04	0·00	0·75	25·09	42·94
North Deccan ...	0·47	0·27	0·10	0·43	0·29	6·41	1·82
South Deccan ...	0·00	0·14	0·10	1·49	0·90	7·69	2·08
West Deccan ...	0·11	0·31	0·05	0·24	0·45	8·86	2·70
East Deccan ..	0·00	0·02	0·16	1·58	0·98	6·38	1·28

District.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1877.
Sind	0·00	2·09	0·14	0·11	0·18	4·54
Gujárát	0·78	5·38	3·43	0·10	0·39	17·45
Konkán	16·09	9·57	10·09	0·25	0·22	76·92
Sahyádri Range ...	29·28	18·42	6·50	0·13	0·00	124·15
North Deccan ...	4·15	3·72	2·58	0·46	0·44	21·14
South Deccan ...	4·50	10·15	8·00	0·05	1·26	36·36
West Deccan ...	4·57	6·37	5·12	0·39	0·31	28·32
East Deccan ...	3·38	9·96	7·52	0·06	1·55	32·87

D.

The next table shows the average rainfall for a number of past years in each of these districts:—

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Sind	0·37	0·23	0·27	0·10	0·14	0·60	2·78
Gujárát	0·02	0·21	0·03	0·02	0·38	4·55	11·32
Konkán	0·56	0·00	0·08	0·21	1·23	31·77	35·72
Sahyádri Range ...	0·28	0·01	0·23	0·46	0·78	38·23	83·09
North Deccan ...	0·42	0·05	0·10	0·34	0·76	5·18	4·72
South Deccan ...	0·15	0·02	0·26	1·00	1·71	5·52	6·68
West Deccan ...	0·25	0·03	0·15	0·91	1·36	6·94	9·43
East Deccan ...	0·20	0·03	0·28	0·75	1·56	4·27	3·39

District.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind	2·82	0·72	0·12	0·12	0·15	8·42
Gujárát	10·14	5·46	0·56	0·15	0·05	32·89
Konkán	20·64	11·77	2·90	0·62	0·09	105·59
Sahyádri Range ...	59·83	26·75	4·59	0·50	0·13	214·88
North Deccan ...	4·29	4·38	2·92	0·66	0·24	24·06
South Deccan ...	4·88	3·35	4·24	0·59	0·75	29·15
West Deccan ...	6·15	3·86	3·74	0·84	0·30	33·96
East Deccan ...	3·57	3·71	4·11	0·44	0·86	23·17

From the above tables the following comparison is drawn between the rainfall of each district in 1877 and the average rainfall for a number of years:—

E.

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Sind	—0·17	+0·25	—0·06	+0·54	+0·03	— 0·49	— 2·57
Gujárát	+0·08	+0·39	—0·03	+0·04	+0·04	— 1·80	— 7·88
Konkán	—0·52	+0·33	—0·06	—0·20	—0·98	— 3·86	—23·58
Sahyádri Range ...	—0·22	+0·83	—0·19	—0·46	—0·03	—13·14	—40·15
North Deccan ...	+0·05	+0·22	0·00	+0·09	—0·47	+ 1·23	— 2·90
South Deccan ...	—0·15	+0·12	—0·16	+0·49	—0·61	+ 2·17	— 4·60
West Deccan ...	—0·14	+0·28	—0·10	—0·67	—0·91	+ 1·92	— 6·73
East Deccan ...	—0·20	—0·01	—0·12	+0·83	—0·58	+ 2·11	— 2·11

District.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind	— 2·82	+1·37	+0·02	—0·01	+0·03	— 3·88
Gujárát	— 9·36	—0·08	+2·77	—0·05	+0·34	—15·44
Konkán	— 4·55	—2·20	+7·19	—0·37	+0·13	—28·67
Sahyádri Range ...	—30·55	—8·33	+1·91	—0·37	—0·13	—90·73
North Deccan ...	— 0·14	—0·56	—0·34	—0·20	+0·20	— 2·92
South Deccan ...	— 0·38	+6·80	+3·76	—0·54	+0·51	+ 7·21
West Deccan ...	— 1·58	+2·51	+1·38	—0·45	+0·01	— 5·64
East Deccan ...	— 0·19	+6·25	+3·41	—0·38	+0·69	+ 9·70

The numbers of the above table are represented in figures 46 to 53 by vertical black lines drawn to the scales marked at the margin of each figure, the lines being drawn upward to indicate an excess of rainfall in 1877, as compared with the average fall downward, to show a defect.

From November to May the rainfall throughout the Presidency was, as usual, insignificant. In Sind, Gujárát, the Konkán, and along the Sahyádri Range, the rainfall throughout the monsoon months, June to September, was deficient, particularly in July, which is usually the wettest month. In Gujárát and Sind there was practically no rain throughout the whole of the month of August. In the Deccan an excess of rain fell in June, but the fall in July and August was generally below average, especially in July. In September and October, however, more than twice the usual quantity fell in the southern collectorates, and about an average supply in the Northern Division. October was also unusually wet in Gujárát, the Konkán, and the Sahyádri Range, a fact which is traceable to the influence of the cyclone already mentioned.

Physical Relations of the Meteorological Phenomena.

In the sketch for 1876, it was pointed out that all meteorological action depends primarily upon variations of the temperature of the atmosphere, but that owing to the temperature variations observed at any particular place being themselves so much influenced by wind and rainfall, particulary the latter, the relation of cause and effect which exists between the temperature aud other meteorological variations can generally be traced, only when the phenomena are viewed on a grand scale.

It is possible, however, to detect the effects of the abnormal variations of temperature, in the dry months of the year 1877 upon the corresponding variations of pressure, but the abnormal temperature variations during the summer monsoon months are evidently mainly attributable to the abnormal variations of the rainfall.

The first effect of a general *increase* of the temperature of the air over a considerable portion of the earth's surface is an expansion of the atmosphere, accompanied by a corresponding *decrease* of the barometric pressure. This fact is most strikingly exemplified by the reverse character of the great annual fluctuations of temperature and pressure in Central Asia, where the temperature variation is unaffected by the cooling influence of the summer monsoon rains. The similar reverse relation which characterises the abnormal variations of temperature and pressure of the dry months of the year 1877, will be clearly seen from the following table, which shows that the abnormal *rise* of temperature, from the early to the late dry months of the year, was accompanied by a corresponding abnormal *fall* of pressure, and it is worthy of mention that the inland stations show, as might be expected, the greatest rise of abnormal temperature, and that the numbers which indicate the corresponding barometric fall are greatest at the northern, and least at the southern stations, in accordance with the law of the annual variation of pressure, thereby indicating that these abnormalities were merely variations in the intensity of the usual seasonal movements, the late months of the year being less wintry than the early months.

F.

Station.	Barometric Abnormals.		Abnormal change.	Temperature Abnormals.		Abnormal change.
	Means of			Means of		
	January, February, March and April.	November and December.		January, February, March and April.	November and December.	
Kurrachee ...	— ·010	— ·053	— ·043	— 1·0	— 0·5	+ 0·5
Deesa ...	+ ·001*	— ·035	— ·036	— 2·3	+ 0·3	+ 2·6
Bombay ...	+ ·030	·000	— ·030	+ 0·3	+ 1·4	+ 1·1
Poona ..	— ·014	— ·012	— ·002	— 1·3	+ 1·4	+ 2·7
Belgaum ...	— ·009	— ·022	— ·013	— 1·0	+ 0·3	+ 1·3
Mean change	...	...	— ·024	...	..	+ 1·6

On the other hand, it is impossible to trace any similar relations between the abnormal temperature and pressure variations of the wet months of the year, the reason being that the abnormal variations of temperature, which must have occurred to produce the abnormal pressure variations, are completely overridden by the temperature abnormalities due to abnormal rainfall, the

* For April only.

temperature rising when the rainfall was in defect, falling when it was in excess. Thus in July and August when the rainfall at all the stations was very deficient, the temperature in all cases was unusually high, more especially at Deesa in August, when the temperature was enormously above average, coincidently with the total absence of the usual rain. Again, in October, with an excess of rain at all the stations except Kurrachee, a general depression of temperature is shown at the same stations.

The cause of the high abnormal pressure which characterised the summer monsoon months at all the stations, and to such an unprecedented extent in July, must therefore be sought in the temperature variations of stations that are less influenced by the abnormalities of the monsoon rains, and for the present the most important fact established is that the pressure was throughout the summer very much higher than usual, and it remains to trace its effects on the other abnormal phenomena; but, before doing so, the barometric abnormalities deserve closer analysis. As will be seen from the comparison given in table (A), page 189, the mean pressure in the year 1877 was greater at all the stations than in 1876, the excess being greatest at the northern stations; nevertheless, the excess (+ ·036) at Kurrachee, the most northerly station, is not twice as great as that (+ ·020) at Belgaum, the station furthest south, while, as was shown in the sketch for 1876, the great annual fluctuation (·559) of the barometer at Kurrachee is very nearly three times as great as that (·189) at Belgaum.

The excesses of pressure in July 1877 over those of July 1876, also shown in the same table, exhibit the same peculiarity in a still more marked manner. Those for the northern stations are indeed somewhat greater than those for the southern stations, but (omitting that for Deesa, which is doubtful,) only to a very slight extent. These excesses cannot therefore be explained, like the abnormal barometric fluctuations of the year 1876, as being almost wholly due to simple variations in the intensity of the usual seasonal barometric movements in Central Asia, for the excesses at different stations do not, like the abnormal movements of the previous year, bear to each other nearly the same proportion as that which holds between the respective annual fluctuations. With respect to the abnormal barometric movements of 1876, but particularly with regard to those of September and October of that year, when the deficiency of rain occurred which produced the famine, it was pointed out that though chiefly variations of the usual seasonal movements, 'they probably exerted an influence over a considerably *wider* area than that which constitutes the field of operation of the great annual fluctuation.' The approach to uniformity in the magnitude of the barometric abnormals at different stations in the year 1877, more especially in July, necessitates a search somewhat beyond the Indian monsoon region proper for their complete explanation, and this explanation is probably to be found in the varying movement and development of the equatorial belt of minimum barometric pressure, combined with the varying development of the Central Asian

minimum. In the Indian Ocean and in the northern winter, this equatorial belt of minimum pressure moves as far as 9° south of the equator, and in the northern summer it moves so far north as to become merged with the area of minimum pressure which forms in Central Asia, and it then disappears as a prominent feature of the pressure distribution. Our present knowledge of the meteorology of the Indian Ocean is too scanty to enable us to lay down definitely the modifying influences which the movement of the equatorial belt exerts on the meteorology of India proper, but this influence is probably very great. Indeed, it appears to be the northerly movement of this belt which brings the south-west monsoon rains, first to Ceylon and afterwards successively to places along the western coast of India further and further northward. Judging from the Bombay meteorological observations, it would appear that the middle of this belt usually passes Bombay, going northward about the middle of June, and re-passes, on its return, southward, about the middle of July, and that it is therefore probably in the immediate neighbourhood of Bombay during the month of July. Now, if it were established beyond a doubt that this barometric minimum belt, as well as the Central Asian minimum, were less completely developed than usual in the month of July 1877, by reason of diminished solar radiation, this fact would afford a tolerably complete explanation of the barometric abnormalities of the month of July. In confirmation of this view, it may be noticed that in this particular month the largest abnormal changes are shown by the stations Bombay and Poona, *i.e.* by those stations nearest to the probable position of the middle of the minimum belt of pressure. Thus it seems probable that the same hypothesis which served to explain the barometric abnormal movements of 1876, *i.e.* absolute variations of the sun's heat, will, by taking a broader view, serve to explain those of 1877 also.

The relation between the abnormal wind movements and those of pressure is of a very complex character, and from the variety of form presented by the wind abnormal curves, it is evident that the abnormal winds due to purely local causes are almost inextricably mixed up with the abnormal portions of the more general wind movements. A better knowledge of the meteorology of the Indian Ocean, and more particularly of the Arabian Sea, than we now possess, is probably needed to throw light upon many of the very peculiar abnormal variations of the wind, represented by figures 16 to 25. Those portions of them which are not of purely local origin may be, and probably are, connected with the varying development and position of the equatorial minimum belt of pressure, and upon the variation of atmospheric pressure in Central Asia. The natural effect of the high abnormal pressure in the summer months would be to weaken the summer monsoon wind currents, and we see from figures 18 and 23, that at Bombay, except in July (when the local sea-breeze seem to have partially re-appeared, in consequence of the scanty rainfall) such was the case. Similar evidence is also afforded by figure 22, from which it may be inferred that at Deesa, except in August (when the local wind from the seaward was apparently unusually strong on account

of the absence of the usual rain) the westerly monsoon wind was persistently much weaker than usual. Allowing, then, for the effects of the purely local and limited circulations of the atmosphere, it is pretty certain that the great monsoon current from the Arabian Sea was, throughout the summer months, unusually weak. This in itself would afford one reason for the small summer rainfall, for the quantity of moisture brought from the sea by the monsoon current would, other things being equal, vary directly as the velocity of the current. But if the diminished strength of the current was due to diminished solar radiation, as may be inferred from the high abnormal barometric pressure, it is also not unlikely that the monsoon current was, from the same cause, less humid than usual, for diminished solar radiation over the ocean would produce less evaporation and consequently less cloud and rainfall. To test these questions, tables VII. and VIII., giving the normal and abnormal values of the relative humidity of the air, and of the cloudiness, have been prepared, and the abnormal values of these elements have been curved in figures 36 to 45. It will be seen from figures 36 to 40 that the relative humidity of the air at all the stations was *below* the average in the months of July and August. Figures 41 to 45, showing the abnormal cloudiness at each station, support each other so remarkably that, although derived without any instrumental aid from mere estimations of the proportion of sky covered with cloud, they may be accepted with much confidence as representing real phenomena. They show very conclusively that, with but one or two exceptions, the sky was decidedly less cloudy than usual at all the stations throughout the monsoon months, June to September, and thus they confirm the evidence afforded by figures 36 to 40, and prove that the relative humidity of both the upper and lower strata of the atmosphere was in most of the monsoon months decidedly lower than usual.

Thus it appears that the summer monsoon current was not only *weaker* than usual, but that it was, on the whole, also *less humid*. The bearing of these facts on the rainfall is very evident. Indeed, if these or similar conditions be given, it is quite possible, even with our present knowledge, to infer, in a general way, the rainfall distribution depending on them.

The most convenient numerical form in which to study the rainfall for practical purposes appears to be that of percentages of the average fall. When put into this form, the variation of the rainfall may be taken as a comparative measure of their effects on the crops in different districts—an advantage which cannot be claimed for the numbers representing the absolute variations; for, in a district where the average absolute fall is great, a variation of a few inches, more or less, is of little consequence; whereas a variation of the same absolute amount in districts where the fall is usually scanty, might determine the success or failure of agricultural operations. The rainfall of the monsoon months, June to October, and the total for the year for each district, is given in the percentage form in the following table:—

G.

District.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Year.
Sind...	18	8	0	290	117	54
Gujárát	60	30	8	99	612	53
Konkán	88	34	78	81	348	73
Sahyádri Range ...	66	52	49	69	142	58
West Deccan ...	128	29	74	165	137	83
East Deccan ...	149	38	95	268	183	142
North Deccan ...	124	39	97	85	88	88
South Deccan ...	139	31	92	303	189	125

From this table it is seen that the total rainfall for the year was below the average in the northern and the western portions of the Deccan, in the Konkán, along the Sahyádri Range, and in Sind and Gujárát, and above average in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan; the greatest deficiency occurred in Gujárát and Sind, where it amounted to 46 and 47 per cent respectively. In Sind, where agricultural operations depend, not on the rainfall, which is at all times very scanty, but upon irrigation from the river Indus, the deficiency was of little consequence, but in Gujárát it was severely felt.

A glance at the monthly percentages shows that the rainfall distribution throughout the monsoon season was very various, and the percentages for different districts do not exhibit any uniform arithmetical relation to each other in the different months. Hence it is probable, from this fact alone, that they are due to the action of a variety of causes, and if so, the yearly percentages merely represent the arithmetic result of the combined action of these various causes, and it is therefore not surprising that no uniform numerical relation can be traced amongst them. It is otherwise, however, when a comparison is made between the percentages of individual months, and those of districts where the normal rainfall is similarly distributed throughout the monsoon season.

The distribution of the normal annual rainfall throughout the different months in each district is given in the following table. It shows what percentage of the annual fall is received in each month of the year :—

H.

District.	Jany.	Feby.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sind	4	3	3	1	2	7	33	33	9	1	1	2
Gujárát	0	1	0	0	1	14	34	31	17	2	0	0
Konkán	1	0	0	0	1	30	34	20	11	3	1	0
Sahyádri Range...	0	0	0	0	0	18	39	28	12	2	0	0
West Deccan ...	1	0	0	3	4	20	28	18	11	11	2	1
East Deccan ...	1	0	1	3	7	18	15	15	16	18	2	4
North Deccan ..	2	0	0	1	3	22	20	18	18	12	3	1
South Deccan ...	1	0	1	3	6	19	23	17	11	15	2	3

In the Konkán, along the Sahyádri Range, in Gujárát and in Sind, the distribution in the monsoon months, July to October,

is seen to be generally of the same character, the percentages in each case being greatest in July and gradually diminishing to about 2 per cent of the annual fall in October. In June the numbers vary considerably, in consequence of the monsoon rains arriving in the southern districts earlier than in the northern. In the Deccan, the general distribution is much more uniform throughout the months, June to October, and even in May a small quantity is usually received. In the western districts of the Deccan, July is the wettest month, but the percentage is much lower than along the Sahyádri Range, and the fall of October is more than one-third that of July; whereas along the Sahyádri Range the October fall is only about one-twentieth of that of July. In the eastern districts of the Deccan, however, the fall is greatest in June and October, while that of July is actually the least of all the monsoon months, June to October.

The principal causes of these variations of the rainfall distribution, as well as of the normal variation in the absolute quantity received in different districts, are already known.* They depend, 1st, on the strength and humidity of the monsoon currents; 2nd, on the physical contour of the country, and 3rd, on the direction of the wind. The conditions required for the production of rain are, 1st, that some portion of the superincumbent atmosphere should be *saturated* with moisture, and 2nd, that a sufficient *reduction of temperature* should occur to condense the moisture into cloud and rain. The first of these conditions is often realised without the production of rain, because the second condition is not fulfilled at the same time. Indeed, it is a subject of common remark in the newspapers, especially with reference to the Deccan, that the sky is often covered with clouds which for days together seem to promise rain, but which nevertheless are borne along by the wind, and dissipated without the realisation of the hopes and expectations that have been raised by them. The secret which explains these and many other similar phenomena is that which explains how the fall or rise of temperature, which must occur to produce or prevent condensation, is brought about. This is due chiefly to the vertical motion of the air. A body of air in rising from one level to another expands, because the pressure of a portion of the superincumbent atmosphere has been removed; conversely, in falling to a lower level, it contracts for the opposite reason. This expansion produces a fall of temperature, the contraction a corresponding rise, and the dynamical theory of heat makes it possible to calculate how much the temperature of a body of air will decrease or increase in rising or falling a certain number of feet. So long therefore as the air continues to rise, its temperature is falling, and favouring condensation, but as soon as it begins to fall, it grows hotter, and the clouds begin to be re-dissolved. Very beautiful and natural ocular proofs of the truth of this statement are to be seen almost daily during the monsoon months on the numerous cloud-capped hills of the Sahyádri Range. In passing over these hills, the damp air rises at one side and falls at the other, and the consequence is,

* *Vide* Chambers's Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency.

that a cloud is constantly being formed and re-dissolved at the top of the hill. It is this phenomenon that has probably led to the popular, but erroneous, opinion that mountains attract the clouds. That clouds often appear to remain fixed on hill tops, when the air which blows over the hills is near its point of saturation, is quite true, but a little close observation will be sufficient to convince any one that it is not the same cloud which endures, but that new cloud is perpetually being formed at one side and re-dissolved at the other.

The comparatively heavy rainfall in the Konkán and along the Sahyádri Range, the scanty fall in the Deccan and in Sind, and many other peculiarities of the rainfall distribution, all admit of explanation in the same manner. A full exposition of the subject, as it affects the Presidency, is given in Mr. Charles Chambers's work on the "Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency." The dependence of the rainfall distribution of the past season (1877) on the same principles is also very clear. The above explanations will materially assist in the full comprehension of the evidence afforded by the percentages given in table (G).

The most striking feature is the lowness of the percentages from June to August, everywhere, except in the Deccan, and even in the Deccan also, in the month of July. The chief reason for the scanty rainfall of these months has already been given, viz., the weakness and relative dryness of the summer monsoon current, but it remains to explain why, except in July, the drought was not felt in the Deccan, and to give the reason for the heavy rainfall of September and October in the Deccan.

It has been shown above that, given a saturated atmosphere, rain depends chiefly on the upward movement of the air. Now this upward movement is produced in two ways: first, by convection, *i.e.* vertical circulation of the atmosphere in a manner analogous to that by which a draught is caused in a chimney, the comparetively hot air rising, or rather, being pushed up by the cool air which takes its place; and secondly, by a horizontal wind like the southwest monsoon current, meeting with an obstruction to its onward progress, like the barrier presented by the Sahyádri Range. In either case, the result is the same, upward motion of the air, condensation of its moisture, and the production of rain. So long, therefore, as the moist south-west monsoon wind continues to blow, it must rise to surmount the barrier formed by the Sahyádri hills, but after passing this barrier, it begins at once to descend, following the decline of the ground-surface eastward. There is, therefore, heavy rain in the Konkán and along the Sahyádri Range, but little probability of rain on the Deccan, so long as the westerly wind continues, but as this wind dies away, the probability of rain on the Deccan becomes greater with the increase in the effectiveness of the convectional atmospheric circulation, the upward movements thus produced being no longer opposed by the downward movements due to the strong westerly wind. Thus in June, when the monsoon current was weak, the rainfall on the Deccan was everywhere above the average, although it was deficient in other parts of the Presidency; or, in other

words, that the same cause (the weak monsoon current) which produced a deficiency of rain everywhere except on the Deccan, produced, by favouring convection, an actual excess on the Deccan itself. In July, however, when the monsoon wind was sufficiently strong to counteract the influence of convection currents on the Deccan, that region also suffered from the deficiency. Arranging below the percentages of this month in the order of the absolute normal fall of each district, there appears to be a well-marked similarity of progression in the two sets of numbers :—

K.

		Sahyádri Range.	Konkán.	Gujárát.	West Deccan.	Sind.	East Deccan.
July ...	Normal fall	83·09	35·72	11·32	9·43	2·78	3·39
	Percentage fall in 1877.	52	34	30	29	8	38

From these numbers it appears that when the rains directly dependent on the south-west monsoon current are deficient, the failure is most serious in those districts where the normal rainfall, due to this particular current, is least, and that the failure does not affect, in the same proportion, those regions where the rainfall is heavy. This is what might be expected from theoretical considerations, and the conclusion has an important bearing on any protective measures against the effects of famine, that may be in contemplation for the benefit of these districts; for it shows very clearly that those regions which are subject to the greatest percentage variation of their rainfall, are identical with those in which the rainfall is normally scanty, and that, comparatively speaking, those in which the normal rainfall is heavy, may be left to take care of themselves, since the percentage variations of rainfall in those districts are comparatively small.

The improvement in the percentage given above for the east Deccan, as compared with that for the west Deccan, affords evidence of the influence of the convection-currents farther inland; even in the month of July, when the monsoon current is strongest.

Passing now to the percentages of August, when the monsoon current begins to slacken, a very decided improvement is noticeable in the percentages for the Deccan, as compared with those for other districts—an improvement which may be attributed to the increased effectiveness of the inland convection currents, on the partial cessation of the monsoon wind. The percentages of September show a still further improvement in the same direction, which is probably due to the same cause. Arranged in the order of the absolute normal fall of each district, these percentages are as follows :—

L.

		Sahyádri Range.	Konkán.	Gujárát.	West Deccan.	East Deccan.	Sind.
September ...	Normal fall ...	26·75	11·77	5·46	3·86	3·71	0·72
	Percentage fall of 1877 ...	69	81	99	165	268	290

From these it appears that in September, the deficiency due to the weakness of the monsoon current (as indicated by the smallness of the percentage for the Sahyádri Range), was nearly compensated in the Konkán and Gujárát, and converted into a great excess on the Deccan and in Sind by the influence of the local convection currents called into play by the great weakness of the monsoon wind, which at Bombay had a mean velocity of only about 5 miles per hour.

In October the high percentages for Gujárát and the Konkán are due, as before explained, to the cyclone which occurred in this month. In the northern division of the Deccan the percentage is slightly below average, but in the southern and eastern districts they are very greatly in excess. The normal rains of these districts in the month of October come, not from the Arabian Sea, but from the Bay of Bengal, and indeed form part of the phenomenon known in the Madras Presidency as the north-east monsoon. They doubtless are connected with the position of the equatorial belt of minimum barometric pressure, which in October appears to stretch across the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Peninsula and the Arabian Sea, somewhat northward of the parallel of latitude of Madras. The abnormal wind curves show that in this month southerly and south-easterly winds were more prevalent than usual. Now, just as a north-westerly wind in descending the slope of the Deccan diminishes the probability of rain, so a south-easterly wind in ascending that slope conversely increases the probability. If therefore (other conditions remaining the same) the south-easterly wind is more prevalent than usual, the rainfall will also be greater than usual, and the October percentages show that this was the case.

It has been shown above how the abnormal variations in the distribution of the rainfall of the year 1877 were influenced by the abnormal variations of the strength and direction of the prevailing winds, and how these depend on the abnormal distribution of the barometric pressure. And, as was remarked at the head of this paragraph, these observations may serve as the basis for still more fruitful calculations.

CROPS.

Gujárát.

In Kaira the monsoon broke favourably, and a large area was placed under the early crops. The long break throughout August injured the grain, which, when subsequently harvested, yielded only about half an average crop. In the Nariád sub-division, however, matters were better. There was a great scarcity of forage in every part of the district, and much cold-weather jowári had to be grown for the cattle. Owing to a favourable fall of rain in September, the cold weather crop was a fair one. The season in the Panch Máháls was somewhat similar, save that the cold weather crop was a partial failure, as well as the early harvest, which was scarcely three-eighths of the average. Heavy rain in October, following a long dry period, which had hardened the soil, did no good to either crop. The young ears of grain were attacked in both seasons by a sort of grasshopper.

In Ahmedábád the same break in the rains about August was remarked. Rice was only good in two, and millet in one sub-division. Taking the district as a whole, the outturn of early crops was about 60 per cent of the average. Heavy rain in October somewhat injured this harvest. Cotton was fair in two talukas, and scarcely half a crop elsewhere. The late harvest only came up to the average in the two western sub-divisions.

The rainfall in Broach was the lightest recorded for thirty years. It held off for a long time, and at last came opportunely for the cold weather crops alone. The monsoon crops failed, and there was a scarcity of water and forage for a great part of the year.

The cattle, however, were driven to the hill country of Rájpipla. The Wágrá sub-division was the one that experienced the most extensive failure of the harvest. The cotton crop throughout the south part of the district was not above half the average.

In Súrat the rainfall was the most unfavourable that has occurred in the last ten years, and did not amount to one-half the average fall. The rice crop having failed, Indian millet was sown in the beds and yielded a fair crop—wheat was a partial failure, but the coarser grains gave a good outturn. Water was scarce in most parts of the district throughout the season.

In Kolábá there was only about three-fourths the usual fall of rain, but what there was fell seasonably, and the rice-crop was a good one. The rain in January caused a blight to come out in the cold weather crops of gram and pulse. In the neighbouring district of Tanna the rainfall was only 60 inches, out of an average of 98. The crops on the northern coast were complete failures, whilst in the rest of the district the rice crops were below the average, and the dry crops varied, being good in places and very poor in others. There were two breaks in the rains at Ratnágiri, one just after the rice seedlings had begun to sprout, and another about the time of transplanting. This crop was, however, a very good one, as also was the outturn of coarser grains in the dryer sorts of land. The collector reports that it was as good a harvest as he had seen in nineteen years' experience of the Konkán. In Kánárá the fall was average in June, exceptionally light in July and August, and heavy in October. The latter fall injured the rice both in grain and straw. The break in the middle of the monsoon damaged the crops in garden land and those on light soil. The hill-crops of coarse grain were, however, good; with this exception, the outturn through the whole district was considerably below the average. Konkán.

Very little rain fell in Khándesh during the months of June and July, and most of the crops sown in the former month withered before they could benefit by the rain that fell heavily in the last week of August, and a great deal of land was not sown at all until close on September. More than half the whole rainfall of the season fell in six days about the time mentioned above. The early as well as the late harvest was most uneven, in some places being remarkably good, but on the whole below the average. In North Deccan.

the adjacent collectorate of Násik the general features of the rainy season were similar to those just described. In the western sub-divisions the rice crop as well as the coarser grains gave a good yield. In five sub-divisions the rain in September revived the early crops sown in June and allowed some cold weather sowings to be made. These last, however, were a failure, owing to the absence of the usual late showers. In some of the other sub-divisions the dry crops were average. Throughout the district irrigation channels ran dry early in the season and recourse was had to wells.

Deccan.

The rainfall in Ahmednagar was nearly up to the average, but fell most unseasonably in the northern parts of the district, where the early-sown crops failed to a large extent and fodder for cattle was not to be got at all. Towards the south matters were better and the two crops were average. In three sub-divisions the cold weather crop was almost entirely lost for want of late rain. The Poona district suffered from a similar break during July and August. The crops, however, in the west, and in one of the eastern sub-divisions which suffered most severely in the previous year, were fair, and in places above the average In the north-east the early-sown harvest was scarcely more than one-fourth the usual outturn, and the cold weather crop was likewise very poor. In other parts about three-eighths of the later crop was reaped, and it would have shown a much better outturn had not the cloudy weather in November brought blight on it. The rainfall in Sholápur was heavy but unseasonable. There was here also the long break in the middle of the monsoon that occurred in Poona and Ahmednagar. The early crops withered before the rain re-commenced, and the cold weather harvest was partially destroyed by blight. A scarcity of water was felt throughout the district, but fodder was unusually plentiful. The mortality amongst cattle during 1876-77, both here and in Poona, seems to have been the cause of a great deal of land usually cultivated being allowed to lie fallow. The western sub-divisions of Satárá enjoyed a fairly seasonable rainfall, which benefited the jowári (Indian millet), but was scarcely sufficient for the rice. The latter, however, revived in September, and yielded a good crop. In the eastern part of the district the circumstances seem to have been almost precisely similar to those just described in Sholápur.

Western Kárnátic.

The season in Belgaum, though not a very good one, compares favourably with that of 1876-77. The rain held off in June and July, as in other districts, but re-commenced in time to save the crops in the eastern sub-divisions and to make the outturn of those in the west about three-fourths of the average. Fodder was plentiful throughout the district. The cold weather sowings were much injured by the excessive rain that fell in October. In Dhárwár, the rain seems to have been, on the whole, less favourable than in Belgaum. The rice crop yielded about half the average, the early millet was spoilt by rain whilst the grain was in ear. The cotton crop, however, was above the average, and the tanks and other sources of water-supply were replenished for the whole season.

The circumstances in Kaládgi were similar to those of Dhárwár, but in an aggravated degree. The rainfall at the beginning of the season was too light for sowing except in a few places, whilst the break was longer, and the subsequent fall so heavy and continuous, that most of the crops were sodden as they stood. The yield, however, on the whole was enough to suffice for the wants of the year, and the cotton crop was fair. Water was, of course, plentiful in all parts of the collectorate.

Sind. The collector of Kurrachee reports the season under review to have been the worst within his recollection. The Indus never rose above 15 feet 3 inches at the Kotri gauge, and for the greater part of the season remained below 15 feet. The rainfall was about one-fifth the average. Cultivation naturally contracted, and the absence of forage lead to great mortality amongst the cattle. The cultivators, however, profited by the high prices of their produce caused by the brisk export to Bombay. In Haidarábád the fall of rain was less than half the average, and fell chiefly in the cold weather, when it gave much assistance to the later crops. The Indus was abnormally low throughout the sowing season, and rose to an unprecedented height in December and January, swamping a great part of the area under crops. What was harvested, however, was very good and fetched high prices. The rainfall in Shikárpur was about one-third the average. The area under early crops was confined to the low-lying parts of the district, on account of the small supply of water in the canals. The crop of the portion sown, however, was good, and the rise of the Indus in December filled the canals so as to benefit the cold weather harvest. The great wheat-growing sub-division, however, was too high to be submerged, and the outturn there was very small in both seasons. The season in the Frontier districts was equally unfavourable as regards canal water. The inundation by the Indus was insufficient and fitful. The cotton crop was fair, jowári (Indian millet) below the average. The inundation of December spoiled much ripe wheat, which was standing in the fields. The rainfall was about two-thirds the average, and fell fairly seasonably. In the Thár and Parkár district the desert portions, which are dependent upon rainfall, suffered much from drought. The rain was not half the average amount, and fell unseasonably. In the Nárá valley the season was favourable to all three sorts of crop. On one canal there was a flood which did some damage; but little in comparison with that of the preceding year.

Prices. The returns of the prices of agricultural produce are brought down to March only. They do not, therefore, include the period comprising the operations in anticipation of the results of the rains of 1878. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the rise of prices of most agricultural produce may be said to have been universal. The failure of rain in the Deccan, western Kárnátic, and Madras, during 1876, caused a steady rise throughout that year, checked at intervals by large importations from other provinces. The favourable prospects in May and June 1877 caused a slight decline, but when the rains held off during July and August, prices recovered, and from the middle of the latter month to the beginning of September they reached a pitch unknown for many years.

The importations from the Central Provinces and Gujárát to the Deccan and Madras re-commenced, and were only stopped by the favourable turn taken by the season towards the middle of September, which induced dealers to refrain from larger transactions lest the foreign grain might be undersold by the produce of home growth. The heavy rains of October and December, however, in most parts of the Presidency proper, prevented the harvest from being as abundant as had been anticipated, and the possessors of grain were therefore able to maintain the prices of the autumn throughout the reaping and dead seasons of cultivation till the end of the period covered by the returns. In Sind the drain on the former years stores towards Rájputáná, the Panjáb and Bombay was very steady, and the outturn of the greater part of the province being decidedly below the average during the season of 1877-78, prices rose even higher than in the Deccan, compared with those of previous years.

Gujárát.

Taking the various districts in order, the rise in Ahmedábád was apparent in all grains, but not in cotton. Two successive years of poor harvest, and a large export traffic by rail, both towards Bombay and towards Wadhwán, are the obvious causes of the rise, which the good outturn of part of the district was not sufficient to counteract. In Kaira, which is also on the railway, there was a large stock of grain at the beginning of the season, but as prices rose elsewhere, and exportation began, the dealers held out as long as they could during the monsoon, until importations from other districts compelled them to open the market. The trade of the year, both from and to other grain-producing districts, was far in excess of that of several years previous. Prices rose to nearly double those of 1876, partly owing to the export trade, and somewhat, too, on account of the small outturn of the district harvest.

The case was the same in Súrat and Broach, where the stocks in hand were smaller, and the railway carriage equally convenient. In the Panch Máháls the outturn was very poor, and the rise in price of all common grains considerable. Imports, however, now find easy access to the district, from both east and west, equalising the average rates with those of the adjacent territory.

Konkán.

The railway in Tanna and the excellent ghát roads through Ratnágiri and Kánárá, afford an easy access to favourable markets, and owing to this, and to the generally low harvest along the coast, the prices in these three districts rose in some instances 66 per cent over those of 1876-77. In Tanna and Kánárá common rice is the staple of the lower classes of the shore, and "nágli" or "harik" that of the inhabitants of the hilly districts inland. The former grain rose proportionately higher than the latter, which, indeed, in Kánárá and Ratnágiri, turned out fairly well, and was appropriated, as a rule, by the grower for his own subsistence. In Kolábá, where there is no railway and scarcely any means of through communication by land, prices varied on the whole less than in any other district of the Presidency. The crops were fairly abundant, rice and túr rose a little, conjointly with a similar rise in Tanna. Wheat fell slightly.

North Deccan

In Khándesh all produce rose abnormally except cotton. The seasons of 1876 and 1877 were both unfavourable, and the prices of food-grains reached their highest point about the period when there was a prospect of an entire failure of the early crops of 1877. The high rates continued till March, since when, the Collector reports, the market has been slightly depressed. Násik, like Khándesh, is on the line of railway, and though the partial failures of two years' harvests drove up the prices to a considerable extent, there is no doubt that they were abnormally raised by an active export trade with the Deccan and Kárnátic.

Deccan

In Ahmednagar the rise noted last year continued till the reaping season of 1877, and affected the price of all articles of general consumption. Importation of grain into the district began very early in the period of distress and continued till checked by the prospects of a fair harvest in November 1877. Prices, however, did not fall, as the yield was in many parts insufficient for the wants of the people, and up to the beginning of the rainy season of 1878 they had maintained their position. The rates of grain, as in Poona, were higher during 1877-78 than in the year before, owing to the succession of a second year of unfavourable rainfall. The increase over the rates of 1876 was about 50 per cent. In Sholápur there were no importations of grain after July. The staple of the agricultural classes, jowári, fell considerably during part of the year, but owing to excessive importation, wheat was actually cheaper than the staple. Prices followed, no doubt, those of Poona and the adjacent markets. The harvest in Satárá was a good one, on the whole, and in consequence of the distress in neighbouring districts the monsoon crop was exported to where rates were more remunerative, the cold weather harvest being retained for home consumption, and not brought for sale at all. Thus both sorts of produce were subjected to a considerable rise in price, which state of things continued throughout the season.

Western Kárnátic.

In Belgaum, as in Poona, the prices were higher this year than last, with the exception of rice and jowári, of which there was a fair outturn, and for which there was little demand in other districts within reach. Very little other produce was brought to market, so that what there was commanded a fairly high price. In Dhárwár there was a considerable fall in jowári, rice and pulse, but still the rates continued very high above the average of late years; in Kaládgi it was the same, the jowári suffering, however, a greater fall. Cotton, also, rose slightly.

Sind.

The unfavourable inundation mentioned in a previous paragraph caused a general rise in price of the produce of the early crop, which was assisted by the demand for grain in the Deccan and Kárnátic. Jowári rose considerably in Kurrachee and Haidarábád, whilst its price in Thár and Párkar was nearly three times, and on the Upper Sind Frontier nearly double what it had been in the previous year. In the former district a scanty harvest and want of good communication with other grain-stocked districts were the causes of the variation. On the frontier the rise was probably owing to demand in the Panjáb, as well as to a deficiency of

Wages.

The rise in the price of the staple food of the day labourer, which would under ordinary circumstances have induced a higher rate of daily wages, has been counteracted by the diminution of agricultural operations, and the consequent flooding the market with unskilled labour available at scarcely more than a subsistence rate. The wage return (IV.—B. 10), owing to the different methods adopted in different districts of computing the averages, is not of much value in comparing the current rates of one part of the Presidency with those of another, but can be made use of by reference to that of last year, in estimating what have been the general variations in the price of labour between this year and 1876-77.

In only five districts of the Presidency proper have wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary. These were Kolábá, Sholápur, Ahmedábád, Belgaum, and Kánárá. In the last-named district there is scarcely any resident labour, all that is required being imported at rather above the usual rates from Goa or South Kánárá. In ten districts the rates of labour fell, and in three they slightly increased. The districts in which they fell were four in Gujárát, two in the Konkán, and four in the Deccan. In Ratnágiri the staple food of the labourer was cheap and labour abundant. In Tanna the decrease was very slight. The districts of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, and Satárá, all had relief works open during part of the year, and such undertakings seem to have a tendency to lower the general wage standard in their neighbourhood. In Dhárwár the good cotton harvest, in Poona and Kaládgi the resumption of agriculture to nearly its normal extent, account for the rise of one anna per diem in the first and last and of six pies in the other. The average rate throughout the three divisions seem to be about three annas a day. The returns are still less to be relied on with respect to skilled labour than in the case of unskilled. The former, however, seems to have followed the course of the latter in the majority of cases, but in Tanna and Násik it remained unchanged whilst unskilled labour fell, and in Dhárwár it fell while the other rose. In some districts, such as Násik and Ahmednagar, certain classes, notably Muhammadan weavers, were entirely thrown out of work, and had recourse to Government aid for a subsistence. As regards carts, the plentiful supply of fodder, as compared with that of 1876, seems to have had a lowering tendency throughout these districts. In Sind, the rates are always high, and this year the scarcity of forage raised them more than usual. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour in this Province, too, are ordinarily higher than in the rest of the Presidency. The former seems to have fallen a little during the year, and the latter remains fixed at an average of six annas in the lower districts and five annas in the more northern. In the Thár and Párkar district both sorts of labour fell a little. The rates for skilled labour seem to range in the Presidency proper from six annas to two rupees, and in Sind from 14 annas to one rupee and a half, the respective averages, however, being not more than nine annas and one rupee.

In estimating wages of unskilled labour in money, it must be taken into consideration that in many parts of the Presidency

such labour, hired by private employers, is seldom paid for in cash, but partly in board, partly in clothes, with perhaps a small present at the end of the term of service. Where money payments are in vogue, a great deal is left to the custom of the district. This is not the case, of course, in Bombay, where there is a regular labouring class recruited from the coast, nor amongst the professional earthworkers who wander about in gangs for employment on excavations or embankments; but as regards the bulk of the population that earns a living by unskilled labour, custom, quite as much as the price of food, regulates the wage rate, and will probably be found to be the chief reason for the slowness of the latter in following the fluctuations of the grain market.

Horticulture.

Ganesh Khind

Experiments were carried on during the year at the Botanical gardens, Ganesh Khind, with mahogany trees, the seed of which was sent from Kew gardens and planted in 1874. The results seem to show that this tree can be acclimatised and established if its watering be well attended to for the first two years after planting. The blue gum tree (eucalyptus globula) has been found to thrive well for four or five years and then die off. The superintendent is of opinion that an exotic which does not go to rest at any time of the year, as is the case with this gum tree, is sure not to succeed. Cinchona thrives well in the conservatory, but dies in the hot season if planted out. Taraxicum has also been cultivated with success. The experiments in silk-worm rearing have been alluded to in connection with those of Major Coussmaker, described in the section on Agriculture. The income from sale of produce of these gardens during 1877-78 was Rs. 5,163 and the expenditure Rs. 12,900.

Bombay.

There are four public gardens in Bombay, known respectively as the Northbrook, the Elphinstone Circle, the Falkland Road, and the Victoria Gardens. There is also one begun to be made at Máhim, in the suburbs. These gardens are supervised by the Bombay Municipality. The expenditure on them was Rs. 19,799 out of a budget grant of Rs. 20,848. The object of the Falkland road garden is to supply a shady resting place for pedestrians during the day, so the greater part of the area is laid out in grass-plots with shade-giving shrubs and trees. The other gardens have been maintained efficiently as last year. Amongst them the Northbrook and the Elphinstone circle gardens are the most frequented, whilst the Victoria gardens have the finest collection of trees and flowers.

Saláru.

A good deal has been done at the Saláru garden in the way of distributing plants and cuttings, particularly of English vines, oranges, and the Ficus elastica. Imported vegetable and flower seed are said to be more successful than those grown in the garden, which are affected by the rapid change from cold to hot weather, that generally takes place about seeding time. Peach trees have failed, but there is a prospect of success with nectarine or plum, as well as with olive. Foreign roses budded on a native stock are said to be particularly successful. The expense of maintaining this garden was Rs. 3,420, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 478.

Miscellaneous

Soldiers' gardens have been alluded to in the paragraph on the Army. The railway station gardens are well kept up, though during last season the water-supply was so scanty, that many of them suffered severely.

Forests.

The total area sanctioned for forest in the Northern division amounts to 4406·521 square miles, of which 385·244 square miles have been added in the year under review. In the Southern division, comprising Kánárá and the three districts of the western Kárnátic, 307·92 square miles were added to the area previously reserved, making the total of sanctioned forest cover 1827·92 square miles. In Sind the net loss by erosion amounts to 5,284 acres.

The financial results of the forest administration for the year are shown in the following table :—

District.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Profits.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern division	4,33,484	5,42,290	3,19,630	3,07,657	1,13,854	2,34,633
Southern division	4,56,513	3,52,817	2,79,591	2,79,353	1,76,922	73,464
Sind	3,36,029	3,66,421	2,32,473	2,71,291	1,03,556	95,130
Total ..	12,26,026	12,61,528	8,31,694	8,58,301	3,94,332	4,03,227
In 1877-78	....	+ 35,502	..	+ 26,607	..	+ 8,895

It appears from this that the income increased in the Northern and Sind divisions, whilst the expenditure decreased in the Northern and Southern divisions and increased in Sind. The excess of receipts over expenditure was larger than that of last year in the Northern division and less in the other two. The net surplus for the year was Rs. 8,895 greater than that shown in last year's accounts. The year has been more favourable than was anticipated in the Northern division, except in Khándesh, Násik, and Ahmednagar, where the high prices and general scarcity restricted the demand for timber and forest produce. In eight out of thirteen districts the receipts exceeded the expenditure. In the Southern division the demand for timber was insignificant, and the usual sales brought in scarcely any return to the department, on account of the inability of the agricultural classes to afford to spend money on timber after two years of scarcity and short harvests. There was an increase in revenue from minor forest produce owing to the introduction of the departmental system of collecting myrobolams. There was a slight decrease in expenditure throughout the greater part of the division, partly on account of the absence of a special forest officer for demarcation work in Kánárá, and partly owing to fewer operations in the

forests themselves. The whole expenditure, however, was only Rs. 238 less than that of last year. In Sind there has been a larger demand for fuel on the Indus Valley State railway and flotilla. In other respects the receipts show a decrease owing to the increased sale of firewood from private or waste lands and the smaller demand for timber down the river. The expenditure in this division was heavy, on account of the measures taken to counteract the effects of erosion in the Naushahro and other forest districts, and the high rates for labour and boating current at the time when the contracts for the year were made. Fire conservancy, too, in a season of drought, required more attention and outlay.

Establishment. In the Northern division one special forest officer has been placed in charge of the whole district of Ratnágiri, instead of the former arrangement by which the assistant conservator of Kolábá had charge of Dápoli and the northern portions, and the collector looked after the forests of the south. In the Southern division the special demarcating officer in Kánárá had to be transferred to another charge on famine duties, and could not conveniently be replaced during the working season. The Indian Forest Act of 1878 was introduced, but rules under it had not been framed by the end of the official year. Measures are under consideration for bringing the various forest areas under the provisions of the Act.

Offences. The number and results of prosecutions for forest offences are shown below :—

District.	Charges.	Conviction.	Acquittals.	Amount of Fine inflicted.
				Rs.
Northern division	1,307	1,096	211	8,806
Southern division	215	176	39	2,452
Sind	78	56	22	734
Total ...	1,600	1,328*	272	11,992

In Sind fifty-eight of the cases were of theft, most of which were found out and the accused arrested by the departmental subordinates. In twenty-four of these instances imprisonment was awarded. In the Northern division three superior forest officers were convicted, all for criminal breach of trust. The sentence in each case was sufficiently severe. In the Southern division the majority of serious cases seems to have been connected with the departmental collection of the myrobolams. In Belgaum, the accused were in several instances of good position, and made a deliberate attempt to pass themselves off as contractors for the collection of minor forest produce. The punishments in these cases were fine only, and, taking into consideration the position of the accused and the systematic way in which they endeavoured to defraud the public revenue, they cannot be considered deterrent. The large and widely scattered establishments entertained to look after the myrabolams were, no doubt, the means of preventing a great deal of the pilfering usually carried on with the connivance of former contractors. The percentage of convictions to charges made throughout the Presidency was 83.

Protective measures against forest fires were successful in an important reserve in Khándesh, and in parts of Tanna, Kolábá, and Poona. Some progress was made in this respect, also, in Násik and the Panch Máháls. An organized plot to burn one of the Satárá reserves, near Máhábleshwar, was discovered, and the ring-leaders tried and convicted. This district seems to have been the only one in the Northern division in which fires were frequent, with the exception of the Súrat and Dáng tracts, where protection has not yet been systematically introduced. In the Southern Division the area under special protection extended over about 1,050 square miles along the Supa, Bidi, and Belgaum ghâts. It is satisfactory to notice that the people co-operated with the temporary forest guards in suppressing whatever fires happened to break out. In other forests, also, the establishment for receiving collected myrabolams were assisted by the villagers in similar cases. Fires were even more frequent than usual in Upper Sind, in consequence of the dry season and frosty weather during the winter. Most of them were traceable to the cattle owners who resort to the reserves for grazing purposes. In the season under review the plan has been adopted of making these persons responsible to a certain extent for fires within the limits in which they are pasturing their herds, and turning them out unless they restore whatever fences have been destroyed, and clear a certain area of land for reserving. Fires.

A special demarcating officer selected 32,218 acres of first class and 41,300 acres of second class reserve in five sub-divisions of Tanna, and his proposals are under the consideration of Government. The pressure of famine work in the Kaládgi district necessitated his transfer thither before he could complete the Tanna demarcations. One hundred and twenty-nine acres in Kalián, and the same number in the Wára taluka of this district were acquired on payment of compensation to the occupants. One hundred and sixty-six acres have been similarly acquired in Kolábá, where no revenue officer could be spared for further demarcations. Two large reserves have been sanctioned in Khándesh during the year, after selection by the forest officer. One of these, called the Taloda plain, measures 41,106 acres. The other, or Southern Navápur reserve, covers an area of 16,244 acres. Selections of land suited for forest have been made in three sub-divisions of the Ahmednagar district, but none of them are yet demarcated. In Poona 19,330 acres were sanctioned in the Purandhar taluka, and in seven other sub-divisions 153,508 acres have been selected. In Khed, 22,742 acres have been proposed for a reserve and 833 acres purchased from occupants for forest purposes. Three forest officers were employed in selecting reserves in the Satárá collectorate. One hundred and three acres were brought up from occupants, and 28 acres of bábul (*acacia arabica*) reserved. In Sholápur, 1,570 acres of black soil have been set apart for bábul plantations. The forest officer in the Panch Máháls selected 100 square miles in one sub-division and 39 in another for demarcation. The Dáng survey made some progress, as has been mentioned in a previous section of this Report. In the Southern division, Government have sanctioned the Bidi reserves, contain- Demarcation.

ing 307·92 square miles. The conservator selected, also, 173·34 square miles in Kánará and 34·01 in Kaládgi. 977·66 square miles have also been selected, but the maps not yet prepared. 1,482 acres have been released from forest for cultivation, and assessed at Rs. 2,215. No fresh demarcations have been made in Sind. The loss by erosion was 10,594 acres, whilst 5,310 acres were gained, the net loss being, as stated above, 5,284 acres, or 3,490 acres more than was last last year. Most of this was in the Naushahro and Jirak divisions. Precautionary measures were taken to clear the portion likely to be washed away of all trees, which were in some places converted on the spot into planks and scantlings. Much of this found a ready sale in the neighbourhood, where it fetched Rs. 682 in one division. The cost of keeping these banks clear was Rs. 3,147. The timber so cleared fetched Rs. 2,814, besides leaving a stock in hand of about Rs. 4,187. The existing boundary marks and paths in Sind were repaired and maintained in good order. In the Northern division 1,502 large forest boundary marks were erected in five districts. In the Southern division, 921 similar ones were set up.

Plantations.

The season in the Northern division was favourable for planting. Bábul seed was sown in the Tanna fuel plantations. The Alibág nursery was stocked with Eucalyptus and that of Dápoli with Casuarina. Bábul planting met with some success in Násik, and still more along the Bhima, in Ahmednagar. Sowings of the same sort were made in 74 reserves in the eastern parts of Poona, principally along the banks of streams in prepared ground. The same course was pursued in Sholápur, where 70 acres of black soil were successfully sown. The Conservator of this division advocates broadcast sowing in preference to the nursery system, and adduces as examples of its success the reserves so covered in Poona and parts of Satárá. The mixed growth of inferior timber often protects the soil and the lower growths, besides drawing its nourishment from different depths and, perhaps, strata of soil. In the Southern division transplanting from the nurseries was impeded by the unfavourable rainfall. In Kánará 42,450 plants of teak, casuarina, and terminalia chebula were put out, of which 32,450 are reported to have thrived. There are 913 acres of plantation, which it cost Rs. 4,731 to keep up, against Rs. 5,567 last year. Most of the trees planted in previous years are doing well, the exception being the Eucalyptus, the upward growth of which is too rapid during its early years not to require artificial support afterwards. In Belgaum, bamboos and bábul planting went on along the roads, and 12,098 other plants were placed out in the plantation at Deshnur: 2,878 of these died. The total cost was Rs. 1,486, or Rs. 295 less than last year. There were 2,334 plants put out in the six Dhárwár plantations at a cost of Rs. 1,179. Four thousand nine hundred and ninety-two lbs. of seed were sown in Kaládgi. Nurseries were formed at three places, from which 7,000 plants and 8,800 bamboo clumps were put out along streams and in reserves. Broadcast sowings were also made. The whole cost of these operations was Rs. 2,067 against Rs. 1,377 last year. In Sind there were 60,611 acres under reproduction, covered with bhau

and bábul plants. In one block of these the growth was beyond the reach of cattle, so the fences were removed during the year. Two hundred and forty-seven acres were under artificial treatment last year, to which 171 acres have now been added. This mode of reproduction is necessary in Upper Sind, where floods and fires are inimical to natural growth. Bamboo and khair are doing well in the Haidarábád division, and will be planted over a more extended area next year.

Miscellaneous.

Rs. 2,447 were spent in clearing prickly pear from 14 reserves in the plains of Poona and Sholápur. The thirteen presses mentioned last year as at work at railway stations in Tanna, continued during the year under review to supply pressed hay to Sholápur and parts of Poona until the monsoon growth of forage was available in those districts. One road in Poona and two in the Dángs were continued this year. Five roads and three bridges were constructed or repaired in Kánárá, and two bungalows repaired. All these works are specially calculated to assist in the development of the forests in the neighbourhood. Two roads were repaired in the districts of Dhárwár and Belgaum respectively. Several minor works were carried out in Kánárá. The total expenditure on forest works and communications in this division was Rs. 29,516. No large forest works were carried out in Sind. Free grants of timber were made in the Northern division to the amount of Rs. 11,992 as compared with Rs. 20,687 in 1876-77, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,695. The largest grants were given in Tanna and Násik. In the Southern division these grants amounted to Rs. 10,724 in value, as compared with Rs. 11,867. Most of this was given in Kánárá, Rs. 2,700 in Belgaum, and none in Kaládgi.

Kánárá Sawmills.

The demand for timber amongst the inhabitants of the adjacent districts was trifling, and insufficient to give work to the sawmills up to one-quarter of their power. The mills worked 217 days and converted 1,080 logs of teak, blackwood, and less valuable timber, containing some 23,913 cubic feet. Last year they worked 294 days, and the cubical contents of the logs converted into clean timber were about 37,577 cubic feet. The value of the outturn was Rs. 38,121, as compared with Rs. 56,163 last year, and comprised Rs. 27,679 worth of wood sold, and Rs. 10,442, value of sawn wood in stock. The working expenses were Rs. 11,464, and the value of rough wood supplied Rs. 22,809, making a debit of Rs. 34,273, or a net profit to the mills of Rs. 3,848. This is shown in a tabular form below for the sake of comparison with the results of the season before:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Credit—				
Value of outturn	56,163	38,121	...	18,042
Debit—				
Working expenses of the mills ...	12,956	11,464	...	1,492
Estimated value of wood... ...	36,551	22,809	...	13,742
Profit ...	6,656	3,848	...	2,808

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

At the beginning of the year the value of the stock of timber on hand was Rs. 47,390; that of timber received during the year was Rs. 33,110. Rs. 27,679 worth was disposed of, leaving a balance in stock at the end of the year worth Rs. 54,881.

Miscellaneous.

In the Southern division the departmental collections of myrabolams (gall-nuts used in tanning and dyeing processes) were again financially successful, showing a net profit of Rs. 76,966, or Rs. 52,083 more than the average net receipts for the last seven years, during the greater part of which period the right to collect this produce has been annually farmed. The system now introduced, in addition to its financial success, has other advantages, amongst others, that already alluded to, of assisting in the suppression of forest fires, and enlisting on its side the co-operation of the forest tribes who now are able to receive a fair and punctually paid remuneration for their labour in collecting the produce. This source of revenue is also favoured by being dependent upon a foreign demand, and not merely upon the nature of the crop and state of the local markets, so that it is probable that, at least in the Southern division, the cultivation of the *terminalia chebula* will be considerably extended for some years to come, even if it does not, as the Conservator anticipates, form ultimately the mainstay of the forest revenue in that portion of the Presidency.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to report under this head.

Manufactures.

The progress of the cotton manufacturing industry during the year can be seen from Appendix IV.—C. (1), of which table the following is a summary :— Mills.

Class.	In working order.		Increase during 1878.	In course of erection.		Total.		Increase in 1877-78.
	1876-77.	At the end of 1877.		1876-77.	At end of 1877.	1876-77.	1877-78.	
Mills	38	41	3	3	1	41	42	1
Spindles	958,264	1,084,134	125,870	85,680	20,000	1,043,944	1,104,134	60,190
Looms	9,291	11,681	2,390	..	..	9,291	11,681	2,390

In Bombay and its neighbourhood 31 mills, including three in course of erection last year, are in working order. One, however, is temporarily closed. There is only one mill in course of erection. In other districts there are ten mills, one of which was burnt down during the year and is in course of re-erection. The total number of spindles at work, or ready to be at work within a very short time, is 1,125,114, together with 11,181 looms. The quantity of cotton consumed during the year under review was 220,656 bales.

Steam gins have been introduced into Khándesh, Dhárwár, and the Gujárát districts. There are also nine in Bombay, making altogether 2,531, or 25 more than last year. There was an increase of 37 in Súrat, 6 in Kaira, and 8 in Khándesh. Twenty-six were taken off work in Ahmedábád, Broach, and Bombay city. In the native states the number of steam-gin factories is the same as before, 5 in Káthiáwár, 2 in the Rewá Kántá, and 15 in Baroda Cotton gins.

territory, where 646 gins are at work. The following table shows the distribution of the present supply:—

District.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase or Decrease.	1877-78.	Increase or Decrease.
Bombay	9	11	+ 2	9	2
Ahmedábád	352	383	+31	369	14
Súrat	477	477	...	514	+37
Broach	1,553	1,536	—17	1,526	10
Kaira	...	...	...	6	+ 6
Khándesh	85	69	—16	77	+ 8
Dhárwár	10	30	+20	30	...
Total ...	2,486	2,506	+20	2,531	+25
Native States	...	22	...	22	...

Presses.

There was a decrease in the number of both half and full presses as compared with the last two years:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Full presses	134	130	121
Half presses	172	183	161

The number of the latter fell in Ahmedábád from 91 to 69. Two new full presses were erected in Khándesh and one each in Súrat and Násik. In Broach there was one full press and in Bombay twelve fewer than in 1876-77. The number of these presses in Bombay is expected to contract still further in proportion to the development of the full-pressing system up-country. In 1876-77 the number of bales full pressed up-country exceeded for the first time those similarly treated in Bombay. This year, again, the increase is still more marked, the former being more than double the number of the latter, and amounting to 71 per cent on the whole number exported.

In Cutch there are seven full presses against nine last year, and one half press. In Káthiáwár there are 23 of the latter and six of the former. The Gaikwár's territory contains 26 half presses, and there are some of the same sort, also, in Rájpiplá.

Boiler inspection.

During the year 275 boilers were inspected in Bombay city and Kúrla, or 63 more than in 1876-77,—255 of these were old and 20 new. Nine old ones were condemned and sixteen found to require repairs. Nineteen of the new ones examined were found not fit to work at the highest pressure assigned by the makers. Seven were strengthened and twelve worked at a lower pressure. Thus, in all, five boilers were condemned more than last year. The inspector calls attention to the fact he has noticed of makers assigning to boilers of inferior make and material the highest pressure that could be safely borne by a boiler of a thoroughly trustworthy description, and attributes to this cause the unsatisfactory condition of many of the boilers he has inspected, and regarding which he was obliged to suggest in nineteen cases that they should only be worked at low pressure.

Engines.

Two hundred and twenty-five engines were inspected against

179 last year. None were condemned—though most required alterations or partial renewal. One engine broke down owing to the excessive pressure put on it. The inspector had previously reported on the probability of some accident in this instance.

Appeals.

Out of two appeals decided, one led to the confirmation of the inspector's opinion, and in the other his decision was reversed on one point and confirmed on two.

Examination.

Out of 63 candidates who appeared at the examination for engineer's certificates, 40 passed in the first three classes and 15 obtained service and other certificates. The fees paid amounted to Rs. 543, but the cost of the examinations were Rs. 930.

Finance.

Inspection fees amounted to Rs. 5,670, whilst the charges were Rs. 9,746. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,750, whilst the receipts were only Rs. 6,286, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Receipts—	
Opening balance	2,410
Inspection fees	5,670
Examination fees	616
	8,696
Expenses—	
Salary of inspector	7,200
Conveyance allowance	1,200
Salary of establishment	719
Examiners' fees	930
Commissioner's fees	420
Auditor's fees	100
Refund to Engineers	73
Contingencies	108
	10,750

Last year and the year before there was a deficit, in the one case of Rs. 5,000 and in the other of Rs. 3,108. This year's deficit of Rs. 4,464 is thus midway between that of the two previous years. The measure shortly to be brought before the Legislative Council will probably make the financial position of this department more satisfactory.

Trade.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(1.)—Port of Bombay.

Trade.

The total value of the trade for the year, inclusive of the inter-portal trade which has been given this year for the first time, shows an increase of four crores and eighty-one and four-fifths lakhs of rupees over the year 1876-77, and of thirteen crores and seventy-nine lakhs, as compared with 1875-76, as indicated in the statement below. It should be noted in the figures for 1875-76 that the item of Rs. 15,12,500 is exclusive of the trade in treasure at British ports within the Presidency :—

Imports and Exports, including Re-exports.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government stores	51,56,094	66,09,776	1,06,94,074
Do. treasure	* 15,12,500	53,55,949	44,29,475
Treasure, private	5,81,52,892	12,67,89,142	14,80,54,311
Private merchandise	47,48,92,060	49,06,72,704	51,44,33,047
Total ...	53,97,13,546	62,94,27,571	67,76,10,907

The value of the trade of the year 1877-78, exclusive of the trade with British ports within the Presidency, is sixty crores and eighty-seven and four-fifths lakhs of rupees, which is more than five crores in excess of 1876-77, and about thirteen and two-fifths crores of rupees more than 1875-76 :—

Imports and Exports, and Re-exports.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government stores	51,56,094	61,81,260	1,04,23,244
Do. treasure	15,12,500	24,30,517	17,43,000
Private treasure	5,20,33,342	12,14,25,305	14,16,28,435
Do. merchandise	41,57,37,252	42,81,90,119	45,49,89,836
Total ...	47,44,39,188	55,82,27,201	60,87,84,515

* Exclusive of the figure for British ports within the Presidency.

The value of the private trade under the three headings, Imports, Exports, and Re-exports, has increased since last year by two crores and sixty-eight lakhs, and is more than the year 1875-76 by almost four crores of rupees :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76 ...	17,09,64,244	20,74,03,215	3,73,69,793	41,57,37,252
1876-77 ...	16,60,80,009	22,38,84,906	3,82,25,204	42,81,90,119
1877-78 ...	18,96,51,852	22,64,76,267	3,88,61,717	45,49,89,836

The distribution of the trade of the port of Bombay in 1876-77 and 1877-78 between foreign ports, British ports in other Presidencies, and foreign Indian ports, is shown in the following table :—

Distribution of Bombay Trade, 1877-78.

Class.	Foreign Ports.		British Ports in other Presidencies.		Foreign Indian Ports.		Total.
	1		2		3		4
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ..	14,07,05,337	11,95,97,164	4,03,64,709	94,615	85,81,806	17,89,793	31,11,33,424
Exports ..	20,28,02,597	....	1,81,29,200	....	55,44,470	..	22,64,76,267
Re-exports.	1,81,45,416	1,78,10,039	1,74,85,471	17,43,032	32,30,830	5,93,792	5,90,08,580
Total ..	36,16,53,350	13,74,07,203	7,59,79,380	18,37,647	1,73,57,106	23,83,585	59,66,18,271
1876-77.							
Imports ..	12,74,15,075	8,29,61,582	2,61,87,377	14,232	1,23,77,557	2,15,788	24,92,71,611
Exports ..	20,62,33,791	....	1 46,75,334	..	29,75,781	..	22,38,84,906
Re-exports.	1,79,15,807	3,25,06,758	1,69,04,014	42,97,004	34,05,383	14,29,941	7,64,58,907
Total ..	35,15,64,673	11,54,68,340	5,78,66,725	43,11,236	1,87,58,721	16,45,729	54,96,15,424

IMPORTS.

Private imports, exclusive of treasure, show an increase of two crores and thirty-five seven-tenth lakhs of rupees as compared with 1876-77. The increase, as regards trade with foreign ports, is chiefly attributable to larger imports of cotton twist, metals, oils, silk (raw), silk piece goods, sugar, and tea. Taking into consideration the distressed state of this country during the past two years, the unsettled state of political affairs in Europe, and the unfavourable rate of exchange that ruled throughout the year, it is satisfactory to observe that the import trade, notwithstanding these disadvantages, shows, on the whole, an increase.

The items in which the largest increases are apparent, are apparel, candles, coal, cotton, twist and yarn, chemical products and preparations, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, fire-works, glass, jewellery, matches, metals, oils, paints and

colours, paper and paste-board, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, silk (raw), silk piece goods, spices, sugar, tea, and treasure. These will now be commented on in their order, as shown above.

Apparel shows an increase of Rs. 1,80,026, as compared with the imports of the previous year; but the importation is still below the average of the last five years.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	22,32,648
1876-77 ...	,,	17,41,570
1877-78 ...	,,	19,21,596

Candles exhibit an increase of Rs. 55,370 in value, and 191,547 lbs. in quantity, and the imports are above the average of the last five years. The quantity imported exceeds the demand, and this has led to a fall in prices.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	1,84,271
1876-77 ...	,,	1,78,349
1877-78 ...	,,	2,33,719

Coal.—There is an increase in quantity of 37,501 tons and in value of Rs. 10,325 over and above the large increase noted last year, which is to be accounted for by an increased consumption of coal, and the expectations of war, entertained by some persons interested in the trade. There were large accumulations in the market during the year.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	42,61,377
1876-77 ...	,,	66,53,468
1877-78 ...	,,	66,63,793

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The increase of Rs. 8,49,866 over and above that of the last year is mostly in turkey red and other coloured yarns. The imports of the higher numbers of mule, especially those ranging from 30's to 50's, have increased this year to the extent of nearly 4¾ lakhs. The imports of water-twist, however, have fallen off. There is a decrease of nearly 1¾ lakhs in 30's and 40's, but this is scarcely a matter for surprise, as the value of 30's alone imported last year exceeded by upwards of 7 lakhs the value of the previous year's importations. The decrease in this item cannot be attributed to the competition of local manufacture, as numbers higher than 20's are not generally produced in Bombay.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	60,87,532
1876-77 ...	,,	64,49,595
1877-78 ...	,,	72,99,461

Chemical Products and Preparations show an increase of Rs. 46,593, chiefly in alum, from the United Kingdom and Hongkong. Sal-ammoniac and copperas also contribute towards this increase. Brimstone and sulphuric acid, however, show a decrease.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	4,53,889
1876-77 ...	,,	4,15,162
1877-78 ...	,,	4,61,755

Drugs and Medicines, excluding Chemicals.—There is an increase of Rs. 1,33,112 under this head. Cassia lignea alone, from China, has exceeded last year's importations by upwards of a lakh of rupees, which has led to a glut in the market and consequent fall in prices. Quinine, also, has an increase of about Rs. 62,000. The excess in the importation of this article is said to be due to the anticipation of an increased demand in case of a war, and its price has risen considerably. Other sorts exhibit an increase of about three-fourths of a lakh. Assafœtida, however, shows a decrease of upwards of a lakh.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	9,88,178
1876-77 ...	,,	9,83,756
1877-78 ...	,,	11,16,868

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—Cochineal shows an increase of about 2¼ lakhs, which makes up partially for the decrease noted last year. Aniline dyes and many other minor articles comprised under this head have, however, fallen off, thus reducing the increase to Rs. 1,11,465.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	11,96,830
1876-77 ...	,,	8,80,421
1877-78 ...	,,	9,91,886

Fireworks exceed in value the importations of the last year by Rs. 34,015, but are below the average of the past five years.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	3,90,935
1876-77 ...	,,	1,91,412
1877-78 ...	,,	2,25,427

Glass. — The increase of Rs. 1,15,147 makes up partially the decrease noted last year.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	15,87,936
1876-77 ...	,,	11,97,204
1877-78 ...	,,	13,12,351

Jewellery.—The increase of Rs. 2,95,355 is wholly in pearls from Arabia and Persia.

1875-76...	Rs.	14,44,121
1876-77...	,,	16,66,825
1877-78...	,,	19,62,180

Matches, Lucifer and other. — The imports this year have increased to Rs. 4,38,500, which are in excess of those of any of the preceding ten years. There is no doubt that the use of this article is on the increase. The market, however, is said to be overstocked.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	3,06,720
1876-77 ...	,,	3,41,986
1877-78 ...	,,	4,38,500

Metals, on the whole, show an increase. Copper shows an increase of 2,906 cwts. with a decrease in value of Rs. 1,86,760. The disproportion is owing to the decline in prices which ranged during the preceding year between Rs. 48 and Rs. 54 per cwt., whilst during the year under report they fell from Rs. 51-4-0 in the commencement to Rs. 47-8-0 per cwt. at the close of the year. Yellow metal shows an increase in quantity of 21,743 cwts. with an increase in value of Rs. 6,71,443. Its value fluctuated during the preceding year between Rs. 46 and 44-4 per cwt., whilst this year it was quoted at Rs. 43-8-0 in April 1877 and fell to Rs. 39-12 per cwt. in March 1878. These two metals were actually forced in this market, the gradual fall in home prices tempting the merchants to indent for more and more. This resulted in large accumulations and consequent heavy losses to native purchasers, who, about the close of the year, thought it necessary to enter into an agreement, binding themselves under a penalty of Rs. 1,001 each, neither to purchase in this market nor to indent for new copper and yellow metal until the large stocks in hand were exhausted. Iron has an increase of 119,674 cwts. in quantity and a decrease in value of Rs. 3,73,003. The increase is chiefly in the importations of beams, pillars, girders, bridge-work, nail-rod (round and square), and plates and sheets; the decrease in value is due to the fall in prices. Lead, tin, and spelter show an increase both in quantity and value. Large quantities of lead and tin remained unsold in the market. The trade in quicksilver being found unremunerative, less quantity was imported this year. The glutted state of the market, noted in last year's report, accounts for the decrease in steel this year.

1875-76...	Rs.	1,35,95,741
1876-77...	,,	1,33,03,690
1877-78...	,,	1,35,58,423

Oils show an increase of 847,477 gals. and of Rs. 9,14,572, which is chiefly in the imports of kerosine oil from the United States. The exorbitant rate ruling in the market during the close of the last year and at the commencement of the year under report, led to heavy imports, which resulted in the market being overstocked. The prices fell from Rs. 13-12-0 in April 1877 to Rs. 8 per case in March last. Cocoanut-oil was imported from Ceylon to the extent of 55,642 gals., owing to favourable prices ruling here, whereas there was no importation at all of this oil from that island during the last year.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	3,79,342
1876-77 ...	,,	3,75,611
1877-78 ...	,,	12,90,183

Paints and Colours show an increase of Rs. 1,43,995, which is almost wholly in red lead. The total imports are a little above the average of the past five years.

1875-76...	Rs.	9,19,992
1876-77...	,,	4,80,999
1877-78 ..	,,	6,24,994

Paper and Pasteboard.—The increase of Rs. 3,96,290 is chiefly in writing paper. Printing paper and pasteboard also have an increase.

1875-76...	Rs.	12,00,171
1876-77...	,,	10,98,922
1877-78...	,,	14,95,212

Provisions.—Numerous articles are grouped under this head, and collectively show an increase of Rs. 9,07,385. Fresh dates account for the largest portion of the increase, the importation being nearly double that of last year.

1875-76...	Rs.	36,38,715
1876-77...	,,	36,86,811
1877-78...	,,	45,94,196

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock exhibit an increase of Rs. 33,33,057 over and above the increase of 10 lacs noticed last year. This is not an article of trade, and its imports fluctuate according to the special requirements of each year.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	2,58,752
1876-77 ...	,,	13,22,839
1877-78 ...	,,	46,55,896

Silk (Raw).—There is an increase of Rs. 18,33,319 in value with an increase of 479,776 lbs. in quantity. The increase is mostly in superior kinds of China silk, which were much in demand in this market owing to limited imports during the last year. The imports, however, are below the average of the past five years.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	59,74,069
1876-77 ...	,,	37,20,484
1877-78 ...	,,	55,53,803

Silk Piece Goods show an increase of Rs. 4,72,000, chiefly in the imports of handkerchiefs and in other descriptions of fancy goods from Hongkong. Most of the handkerchiefs were suited for the Rangoon market, to which large re-exports were made this year, amounting to Rs. 73,656, against *nil* last year. Foreign European silks embroidered with gold, known as "gold brocades," are now largely imported, of rather common qualities, and used by well-to-do natives, instead of country "kinkhábs," whilst formerly they were imported of superior description in limited quantities for native chiefs.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	31,67,474
1876-77 ...	,,	21,63,906
1877-78 ...	,,	26,35,906

The Chinese merchants who established themselves here last year are said to have done a profitable business, and more Chinese firms have started this year.

Spices.—Under this head, the principal item is cloves, which were very largely imported this year from Africa and Aden. The cloves brought to this market are almost entirely the pro-

1875-76...	Rs.	12,85,126
1876-77...	,,	12,21,260
1877-78...	,,	13,57,625

duce of Zanzibar, but since the hurricane which destroyed many of the trees, the importations from that island have largely diminished. In 1872-73 the imports of this article reached 2,820,720 lbs., but fell to 1,373,680 lbs. in 1873-74, and to 1,057,616 lbs. in 1874-75. They have gradually risen since to 2,099,889 lbs. in the year under report, but are still below the average of former years. Nutmegs in shells were imported from the Straits Settlements to more than double the value of last year's imports.

Sugar and Sugarcandy.—The increase of 220,498 cwts. and Rs. 39,83,030 is mostly in sugar from the Mauritius. The limited stocks in hand, and the consequent heavy demand in the Bombay market, coupled with the circumstance of a favourable crop at the Mauritius, induced large importations. During the year the imports from Bengal have been much below the average, in consequence, probably, of the short crop in the North-Western Provinces. China has to a small extent contributed towards the increase. The demand is still said to be brisk, and prices are ruling high.

1875-76...	Rs. 86,18,491
1876-77...	,, 37,59,400
1877-78...	,, 77,42,430

Tea.—The increase of Rs. 7,37,296 has partially made up for the decrease noticed last year. There have been large re-exports to Persia, amounting to Rs. 1,22,425 against Rs. 60,177 last year. The trade in this article is very irregular, as will be observed from the figures of the last ten years, given in the margin. It is evident, however, that the use of this beverage is greatly on the increase, since, in addition to the larger imports, a great quantity of Indian tea is brought into this market.

1868-69...	Rs. 12,51,827
1869-70...	,, 12,94,727
1870-71...	,, 7,78,883
1871-72...	,, 12,36,104
1872-73...	,, 15,90,722
1873-74...	,, 10,92,522
1874-75...	,, 10,52,109
1875-76...	,, 20,00,073
1876-77...	,, 7,96,436
1877-78...	,, 15,33,732

Treasure.—Under this head gold shows a decrease of Rs. 16,05,290, whilst silver shows an increase of Rs. 3,82,40,872.

1875-76...	Rs. 3,59,90,576
1876-77...	,, 8,29,61,582
1877-78...	,, 11,95,97,164

The following articles of merchandise show a decrease in the year under report :—

Decrease.

Arms, Ammunition, &c., collectively show a decrease of Rs. 6,895; but, if treated individually, fire-arms and parts thereof, and gunpowder, common and sporting, have an increase of Rs. 8,763, Rs. 3,999, and Rs. 22,023, respectively, whilst the rest show a decrease of Rs. 41,680.

1875-76...	Rs. 2,70,564
1876-77...	,, 2,95,233
1877-78...	,, 2,88,338

Cabinetware and Furniture.—The value of the articles comprised under this head imported during the years 1871-72 to 1874-75, ranged between Rs. 67,000 and Rs. 43,000 a year. During the last two preceding years it rose to Rs. 2,00,000, the imports being stimulated by the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, but fell again during the year under report to about Rs. 1,00,000.

1875-76...	Rs. 2,03,793
1876-77...	,, 1,94,357
1877-78...	,, 95,996

Clocks and Watches.—This year there is a decrease, both in quantity and value. The falling off is chiefly in the importation of clocks.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	1,82,022
1876-77 ...	,,	1,79,409
1877-78 ...	,,	1,60,872

Cotton Piece-goods show the large decrease of Rs. 37,48,908, which is to be attributed to the inflated importations last year, which exceeded those of 1875-76 by Rs. 23,50,008. The decrease is chiefly in grey and coloured piece-goods; in the former to the extent of nearly 26 lakhs, and in the latter to upwards of 11 lakhs. Shirtings alone show a falling off of nearly 18½ lakhs, mulls 2½ lakhs, printers 1¾ lakhs, drills nearly 3 lakhs, and other coarse descriptions about a lakh. It is noteworthy that T-cloths, 18 reed and upwards, show an increase of Rs. 3,23,443, whilst those under 18 reed show a falling off to very nearly the same extent. Importations of long cloths, although the decline this year, amounting to Rs. 34,320 only, is trifling, have been steadily falling off for a considerable period, as may be seen from the figures given in the margin for the last four years. As long cloths were not recorded separately prior to the year 1874-75, figures for the preceding years cannot be given, but there is no doubt that there was a large importation of this description of piece goods, which has been checked by the production of a similar article in the local mills.

1875-76...Rs.		4,62,45,868
1876-77...	,,	4,85,98,194
1877-78...	,,	4,48,49,286

1874-75...	Rs.	6,22,917
1875-76...	,,	2,81,779
1876-77...	,,	98,679
1877-78...	,,	64,359

The large decrease in the importation of coloured and printed piece-goods is to be accounted for by the fact that cotton prints of commoner descriptions are gradually finding favour in this country. The valuable German prints, which formerly were largely imported into Bombay, are now almost unsaleable. Turkey reds and other coloured piece goods have all fallen off in their values. The re-exports, chiefly to Turkey in Asia and Persia, show an increase of upwards of 9 lakhs, as compared with those of the last year.

Earthenware and Porcelain.—The overstocking of the market last year has caused diminished importations, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 49,365, chiefly in importations fromthe United Kingdom.

1875-76...	Rs.	3,09,537
1876-77...	,,	4,02,958
1877-78 .	,,	3,53,593

Gums and Resins.—The decrease of Rs. 24,017 is so small, compared with the value of the gross importations (about 6 lakhs), that it requires no explanation.

1875-76...	Rs.	6,38,949
1876-77...	,,	5,80,800
1877-78...	,,	5,56,783

Hardware and Cutlery show a decrease of Rs. 64,003, which is trifling when compared with the value of the total importations (upwards of 17 lakhs).

1875-76...Rs.		18,54,551
1876-77...	,,	18,33,223
1877-78...	,,	17,69,220

Ivory and Ivoryware.—This year there is the large decrease of Rs. 4,71,238 in value, with a decrease of 89,917 lbs. in quantity, occurring in the imports from Africa, from which country

1875-76...	Rs.	23,08,948
1876-77...	,,	24,53,430
1877-78...	,,	19,82,192

direct shipments were made to the United Kingdom. The same circumstance accounts for the increased imports of hollow or rejected ivory from the United Kingdom.

Ale, Beer and Porter, Spirits, and Wines and Liqueurs.—Ale, beer and porter, which showed an increase of 18,494 gals. last year, have a decrease of 29,829 gals. this year. Spirits show a decrease of 11,704⅔ gals. over and above the decrease of last year. Wines and liqueurs, however, show an increase of 8,868⅓ gals. The continued falling off during the last two years in spirits is said to be owing to the increased rate of duty.

	Spirits.	
1876-77	Gallons	1,83,701
	Rupees	19,17,427
1877-78	Gallons	1,71,996⅓
	Rupees	12,07,748

1875-76...	Rs.	74,17,398
1876-77...	,,	48,03,736
1877-78...	,,	39,10,866

Machinery and Millwork show a decrease of Rs. 8,92,870 over and above that of last year.

1875-76...	Rs.	2,22,377
1876-77...	,,	3,07,365
1877-78...	,,	2,22,267

Tobacco.—The overstocked state of the market at the close of the last year has affected the imports this year. There are upwards of 50,000 lbs. lying in bond.

Umbrellas.—The decrease of Rs. 59,567 is in the imports of oiled umbrellas and paper kettisals from China. The latter kind, which was largely imported and used in former years, is now falling out of fashion. The use of cotton, steel-ribbed umbrellas, which are varnished in this country and used instead of oiled umbrellas, is increasing.

1875-76...	Rs.	4,81,069
1876-77 ..	,,	4,05,377
1877-78...	,,	3,45,810

Woollen Piece-goods show a decrease of Rs. 2,47,466 over and above that of the last year, chiefly in the imports from the United Kingdom. Large stocks of former years are said to be still lying undisposed of, owing to the impoverishing effects of the recent famine.

1875-76...	Rs.	29,39,626
1876-77...	,,	22,31,281
1877-78...	,,	19,83,815

EXPORTS.

The export private trade shows in the year under report an increase in value over the previous year of nearly 26 lakhs of rupees. The items of increase and decrease are separately noted below.

The decrease in exports of Indian produce is chiefly in raw cotton, opium, and wool (raw); while the increase in foreign merchandise is in cotton piece goods.

Increases and decreases have occurred in the following items:

Increase.

Coffee.—There has been a steady increase during the last three years, including the year under report, in the exports of coffee. To France there has been an excess of nearly 1½ lakhs over and above that of the last year. The exports to the United Kingdom have also been on the increase. The trade in this article with Italy and Asiatic Turkey has somewhat fallen off, with Turkey in Europe it is *nil*.

1875-76...	Rs.	5,49,039
1876-77...	,,	9,04,651
1877-78 ..	,,	10,31,039

Cotton Twist and Yarn show an increase in quantity of 7,720,161 lbs., with an increase in value of Rs. 31,71,322, the total exports being nearly double those of the last year. Out of 68 lakhs, 60½ lakhs worth has found its way to China alone. To Aden and Arabia, also, there has been an excess over the exports of the last year. Notwithstanding these large exports, most of which are said to have been made by the local mill-owners on their own account, the stock left in hand was so great, that there was no alternative but to close some of the mills altogether, and others partially, about the end of the year. Unsuccessful attempts were made to get rid of the stock at reduced prices.

1875-76...	Rs. 26,08,353
1876-77...	,, 36,32,335
1877-78...	,, 68,03,657

Cotton Piece-goods.—There has been an increase of Rs. 3,00,409, mostly in exports to Africa, Arabia, and Aden. The local manufactures, being of a coarse description of goods, do not find favour in other markets. Looking to the number of mills working in this Presidency, the exports seem to be very small, amounting only to Rs. 20,32,763, which again include goods of hand-manufacture. There are large accumulations still on hand in the market.

1875-76 ...	Rs. 15,34,330
1876-77 ...	,, 17,32,354
1877-78 ...	,, 20,32,763

1875-76 ...	Rs. 10,01,040
1876-77 ...	,, 10,23,463
1877-78 ...	,, 12,50,834

Dyeing and Colouring Materials show an increase of Rs. 2,27,371, almost wholly in myrabolams, to the United Kingdom.

Grain and Pulse.—The increase of Rs. 15,46,845 is in the exports of wheat to the United Kingdom and rice to the territories of the Imâm of Muscat and Persia. The exports of wheat to France and Italy have, however, fallen off considerably.

1875-76 ...	Rs. 52,16,458
1876-77 ...	,, 64,91,070
1877-78 ...	,, 80,37,915

Hides and Skins.—There is an increase of Rs. 18,23,631 over and above that of last year, which is almost wholly in the exports to the United Kingdom.

1875-76 ...	Rs. 22,89,029
1876-77 ...	,, 28,51,776
1877-78 ...	,, 46,75,407

Oil-seeds.—The increase of Rs. 51,61,873 is chiefly in the exports of linseed to France, Holland, and Italy, and rape seed to the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium. Til or gingelly seed is also largely exported to France and Italy. The exports of linseed to the United Kingdom have considerably fallen off. There was a brisk demand for the Bombay seed in the English market, but the supply was inadequate owing to the crop being short.

1875-76...	Rs. 1,72,18,764
1876-77...	,, 1,56,05,073
1877-78...	,, 2,07,66,946

Decrease.

Cotton (Raw).—This staple has shewn a steady decrease since 1875-76, owing to the scanty crops of the last three years. The increased consumption by the local mills also tends to

1875-76...	Rs. 9,90,66,303
1876-77...	,, 9,39,51,298
1877-78 ..	,, 8,22,18,918

a certain extent to diminish the exports. During the year under report the outturn of the gatherings in Cutch, Kathiáwár, and other Gujárát districts, as well as those of the Deccan and Khándesh, were much below the average. The exports to the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China have declined; whilst to Austria, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Italy, and Spain, there has been an increase. The net decrease in the value of the exports amounts to Rs. 1,17,32,380.

Oils.—The decrease of Rs. 96,520 is wholly in the exports of cocoanut oil to the United Kingdom. The high prices ruling in the market here checked the exports.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	6,15,781
1876-77 ...	,,	3,62,295
1877-78 ...	,,	2,65,775

Opium.—There is a decrease of 6,437½ chests with a decrease in value of Rs. 33,13,702. The decrease in value is disproportionate to the decrease in the number of chests, and this is accounted for by the fact of prices having risen from Rs. 1,270 in the commencement of the year to Rs. 1,550 per chest at the close. The outturn of opium in Malwa of the year under report is reported to have been less by some 6,400 chests than those of the preceding year, the decrease being attributable to drought. The limited outturn, coupled with heavy speculation, tended towards the increase of prices. This year the opium trade is said to have been very remunerative.

1875-76...	Rs.	5,29,60,772
1876-77...	,,	6,42,86,900
1877-78...	,,	6,09,73,198

Wool (Raw).—The decrease of Rs. 12,50,852 is wholly in the exports to the United Kingdom, where prices are said to be unfavourable. Large stocks are lying in the Bombay market.

1875-76 ...	Rs.	69,76,364
1876-77 ...	,,	73,12,783
1877-78 ...	,,	60,61,931

Wool: Manufactures of Shawls.—There has been a decrease of Rs. 2,41,038, with an increase of 3,530 in number, owing to large exportations of old Cashmere shawls which fetched low prices, as they were of very old fashion and bad colour. The greater portion of the shawls now sent are of inferior quality, and their patterns are not suited to the taste of the purchasers, so the prices realised are generally low. The trade, on the whole, is said not to be thriving.

1875-76...	Rs.	12,51,802
1876-77 ...	,,	16,34,858
1877-78 ...	,,	13,93,820

Treasure.—Both gold and silver show a falling off to the extent of Rs. 13,26,499 and Rs. 1,33,70,220 respectively.

1875-76...	Rs.	1,07,89,119
1876-77...	,,	3,25,06,758
1877-78 ..	,,	1,78,10,039

The value of the re-export trade, excluding treasure, shews an increase of six lakhs of rupees, which is mainly owing to the undermentioned items, namely—cotton piece goods, in which the increase amounted to Rs. 4,50,114; twist and yarn, which were Rs. 5,76,025 against Rs. 5,46,044; and sugar and provisions, the increase in the re-export of which was collectively Rs. 5,44,810.

On the other hand there has been a decrease in the value of re-exports of ivory to the amount of Rs. 3,80,672; of jewellery, of Rs. 2,00,500; and of spices, in which the falling off has been Rs. 1,77,576.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

General.

Cotton.

The exports of raw cotton from the whole of India in the official year 1877-78 are given in Appendix IV.—D. (8), from which it will be seen that 3,450,000 cwts. have been exported. Of this quantity 2,980,000 cwts. have been exported from the port of Bombay as indicated in Statement IV.—D. (9). This is less than by 600,000 cwts.

The exports from Bombay to principal places were as noted below in a statement, comparing the result of the last and in 1876-77 previous years:—

Country.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	1,254,465	2,057,846
Austria	404,973	377,091
France	582,960	666,438
Italy	421,953	286,084
Russia	23,205	28,094
Other countries	292,127	155,367

It is noticeable that the exports to the United Kingdom are less by more than 800,000 cwts. Austria and Italy, on the other hand, shew an increase.

Treasure.

The transactions in treasure are summarised in the following table:—

Treasure.	1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.		
	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold ..	98,19,702	22,17,176	1,20,36,878	1,04,92,190	1,22,41,841	2,27,34,031	90,95,144	1,10,59,896	2,01,55,040
Silver ..	2,66,14,317	1,33,82,147	3,99,96,464	7,26,99,412	2,59,91,862	9,86,91,274	11,23,86,428	90,86,967	12,14,73,395
	3,64,34,019	1,55,99,323	5,20,33,342	8,31,91,602	3,82,33,703	12,14,25,305	12,14,81,572	2,01,46,863	14,16,28,445

Compared with the previous year the imports of gold shew a decline of nearly 14 lakhs, while, on the other hand, there is an increase of very nearly 4 crores in the import of silver. There has been a decrease in the re-exports of both gold and silver to the extent marginally noted. In gold the exports exceeded the imports by Rs. 19,64,752, whereas in silver the reverse was the case to the extent of Rs. 10,32,99,461.

Gold ... Rs. 11,81,945
Silver ... „ 1,69,04,895

Balance of trade.

In the value of exports over imports of Government stores and private merchandise, there has been during the year under report an excess of £6,670,000 sterling.

The value of imports of treasure indicate an increase of ten millions sterling.

The following table shows the excess value of exports, including re-exports, over imports, and the set-off by means of excess of imports over exports of treasure for the last eight years:—

Year.	Excess in value of exports and re-exports over imports for all Government stores and private merchandise.	Excess in value of imports over re-exports for treasure only.	Net excess value of exports over imports.
1870-71 ...	$11\frac{1}{4}$ millions.	2 millions.	$9\frac{1}{4}$ millions.
1871-72 ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$ „	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „	$6\frac{1}{4}$ „
1872-73 ...	8 „	$1\frac{5}{8}$ „	$6\frac{3}{4}$ „
1873-74 ...	8 „	$2\frac{1}{4}$ „	$5\frac{7}{8}$ „
1874-75 ...	$10\frac{2}{5}$ „	$3\frac{2}{5}$ „	7 „
1875-76 ...	$6\frac{19}{20}$ „	$2\frac{1}{10}$ „	$4\frac{17}{20}$ „
1876-77 ...	$9\frac{1}{10}$ „	$4\frac{1}{4}$ „	$4\frac{4}{5}$ „
1877-78 ...	$6\frac{7}{10}$ „	10 „	* $3\frac{3}{10}$ „

* Imports over exports.

From the above statement it is noticeable that the total value of imports, including treasure, exceeds the value of exports by £$3\frac{3}{10}$ millions sterling, the value of exports of general merchandise exceeding that of imports by £$6\frac{7}{10}$ millions. The value of the imports of treasure, too, exceeded that of the re-exports by not less than 10 millions sterling. Taking the average of the preceding seven years, it appears that the value of exports of merchandise exceeded that of the imports by about $9\frac{4}{10}$ millions sterling, while the imports of treasure exceeded the re-exports by only about 3 millions. These figures seem to indicate a change in the course of trade deserving of attention as it can hardly fail to affect considerably prices in India.

The following table shews the value of exports and imports to and from the different countries trading with Bombay:—

Port.	Exports to	Imports from
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	6,07,15,872	9,93,69,149
France	2,94,38,466	16,14,729
Italy	1,23,94,177	14,65,961
Other countries in Europe	2,11,96,997	12,06,361
Eastern Coast of Africa	10,38,976	21,67,291
Mauritius	2,61,829	63,97,418
Other countries in Africa	13,16,709	2,85,452
United States	10,936	11,92,286
Aden	21,51,909	16,02,360
Arabia	28,45,321	26,60,541
China	6,80,79,541	1,13,15,627
Persia	14,66,973	41,34,948
Straits Settlements	5,65,034	18,99,002
Turkey in Asia	5,16,569	45,34,483
Other countries in Asia...	7,69,735	7,39,179
Australia	33,553	1,20,550
Total...	20,28,02,597	14,07,05,337
British Ports in other Presidencies ...	1,81,29,200	4,03,64,709
Foreign Indian Ports	55,44,470	85,81,806
Grand Total...	22,64,76,267	18,96,51,852

The imports from the United Kingdom, Eastern Coast of Africa, Mauritius, United States, Persia, Straits Settlements, Turkey in Asia, and Australia, exceed the exports to those countries.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The exports, however, to France, Italy, Aden, Arabia, China, and "other countries" in Europe, Africa, and Asia, exceed the imports.

The imports from British ports in other Presidencies were more than double the exports.

Exports to foreign Indian ports were less than three-fourths of the imports from such ports.

The exports and imports of private merchandise, exclusive of treasure, is shown in the margin. The value of exports is in the ratio of Rs. 6 to Rs. 5 of imports.

Exports... Rs.	22,64,76,267
Imports... ,,	18,96,51,852
Total..	41,61,28,119

From the next table given, it will be seen that in the year under report the value of imports and exports together, exclusive of treasure, although less than the average of the five years ending 1869, is about the same as the year 1874-75, and exceeds the third and fifth quinquennial periods and also the past two years. It is also more than treble the averages of the first and second quinquennial periods :—

Year.	Value of Trade exclusive of Treasure.
First period average from 1849-50 to 1853-54	$13\frac{1}{8}$ millions.
Second ,, ,, 1854-55 to 1858-59	$19\frac{1}{8}$,,
Third ,, ,, 1859-60 to 1863-64	38 ,,
Fourth ,, ,, 1864-65 to 1868-69	$49\frac{1}{2}$,,
Fifth ,, ,, 1869-70 to 1873-74	$41\frac{1}{4}$,,
In 1874-75	$41\frac{4}{5}$,,
,, 1876-77	$37\frac{4}{5}$,,
,, 1875-76	39 ,,
,, 1877-78	$41\frac{3}{5}$,,

The fluctuations in the quantity of the principal items of import and export during the five quinquennial periods from 1849-50 to 1873-74, and the four years from 1874-75 to 1877-78, will be noticed from the table given below. The figures are entered as 1=100,000 :—

Comparative Table of Trade Quantities.

Year.	Imports from Foreign External Ports.							Exports of Indian Produce to Foreign External Ports.								
	Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk.	Sugar.	Tea.	Cotton.	Twist.	Grain.	Hides and skins.	Opium.	Oils.	Seeds.	Spices.	Wool.
Average from	Lbs.	Gal.	Gls.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwt.	No.	Chests.	Gals.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lbs.
1849-50 to 1853-54..	$59\frac{9}{10}$	1	$\frac{9}{10}$	$3\frac{2}{5}$	11	$2\frac{2}{5}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$1,776\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$1\frac{9}{10}$	..	49
1854-55 to 1858-59..	$62\frac{1}{10}$	$1\frac{4}{10}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$12\frac{2}{5}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{5}$	$2,183\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$3\frac{9}{10}$	..	$\frac{3}{10}$	8	$16\frac{9}{10}$	..	$131\frac{3}{5}$
1859-60 to 1863-64..	$67\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{10}$	14	$1\frac{4}{5}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$3,574\frac{4}{5}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{10}$	..	$\frac{2}{5}$	$2\frac{9}{10}$	$17\frac{1}{5}$	..	$173\frac{9}{10}$
1864-65 to 1868-69..	$61\frac{3}{4}$	2	$1\frac{3}{5}$	$7\frac{9}{10}$	$15\frac{2}{5}$	$3\frac{9}{10}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$4,246\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{9}{10}$	$1\frac{7}{10}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$157\frac{1}{2}$
1869-70 to 1873-74..	$79\frac{3}{5}$	2	$1\frac{7}{10}$	$6\frac{2}{5}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	12	$4,124\frac{3}{5}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$1\frac{8}{10}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$164\frac{3}{5}$
1874-75	$87\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{5}$	$8\frac{1}{10}$	$21\frac{2}{5}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$5,014\frac{4}{5}$	$27\frac{9}{10}$	$10\frac{1}{5}$	$10\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{10}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$149\frac{1}{4}$
1875-76	$72\frac{9}{10}$	$2\frac{1}{5}$	$1\frac{7}{10}$	11	$21\frac{2}{5}$	$5\frac{9}{10}$	$20\frac{9}{10}$	$4,020\frac{1}{2}$	$61\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{12}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$4\frac{1}{5}$	31	$\frac{1}{2}$	162
1876-77	$81\frac{4}{5}$	$1\frac{4}{5}$	$1\frac{2}{5}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{4}{5}$	$2\frac{2}{5}$	$8\frac{9}{10}$	$3,999\frac{2}{5}$	$78\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{10}$	20	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{5}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	170
1877-78	$99\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{4}{5}$	$16\frac{3}{5}$	$4\frac{3}{5}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$3,337\frac{1}{4}$	$155\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$29\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$31\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$152\frac{1}{2}$

The imports of all the articles detailed in the foregoing statement shew an improvement over the previous year.

Under exports a decline is observable in cotton, wool, opium, and oil, and there is an excess in twist, grain, hides and skins, seeds and spices.

The imports of tea and sugar in 1877-78 are in advance of all former years, 1875-76 alone excepted. Twist exceeds all previous years. Silk imports were less than the two years 1874-75, and also than the average of the fifth quinquennial period, although they exceed the average of the previous four periods. Spirits, also, indicate a decrease when compared with 1875-76 and the averages of the fourth and fifth quinquennial periods.

A considerable decrease is apparent in the exports of cotton and wool when compared with the exports of previous years, as far back as 1859. The export of opium is less than in 1874-75 and 1876-77 and the same as in 1875-76.

On the other hand, the very large increase in twist, grain, hides and seeds, since 1874, should be noticed.

The aggregate trade of the whole Presidency, exclusive of Sind, under import, export (including re-export), and coasting trade, is summarised in the table given below :—

Class.		1876-77.	1877-78.	Result.	
		Total.	Total.	Increase in 1877-78.	Decrease in 1877-78.
	Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade..	Private merchandise ..	12,74,68,044	14,07,61,248	1,32,93,204	....
	Government stores ..	56,35,925	95,86,024	39,50,099	....
	Private treasure ..	8,29,61,582	11,95,97,164	3,66,35,582	....
	Government treasure .	17	....	....	17
	Total ..	21,60,65,568	26,99,44,436	5,38,78,885	17
Coasting Trade—					
British Ports in other Presidencies	Private merchandise ..	2,86,86,036	4,28,37,081	1,41,51,045	....
	Government stores ..	20,960	1,20,198	99,238	....
	Private treasure ..	31,435	1,03,266	71,831	....
	Government treasure ..	8,00,000	....	....	8,00,000
British Ports within the Presidency	Private merchandise ..	6,72,24,611	6,34,33,467	....	37,91,144
	Government stores ..	2,76,331	3,35,670	59,339	....
	Private treasure	31,36,338	54,69,831	23,33,493	....
	Government treasure ..	27,47,432	26,66,475	....	80,957
Indian Ports not British	Private merchandise ..	1,33,15,701	94,86,511	....	38,29,190
	Government stores ..	50	....	....	50
	Private treasure	2,23,573	17,99,452	15,75,879	....
	Total ..	11,64,62,467	12,62,51,951	1,82,90,825	85,01,341
Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade ..	Private merchandise ..	23,66,94,392	25,65,18,307	1,98,23,915	....
	Government stores ..	59,33,266	1,00,41,892	41,08,626	....
	Private treasure ..	8,63,52,928	12,69,69,713	4,06,16,785	....
	Government treasure .	35,47,449	26,66,475	....	8,80,974
	Grand Total Imports ..	33,25,28,035	39,61,96,387	6,45,49,326	8,80,974

Class.		1876-77. Total.	1877-78. Total.	Result, Increase in 1877-78.	Result, Decrease in 1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports, including Re-exports.					
Foreign Trade..	Private merchandise..	22,41,63,947	22,09,53,8'5	....	32,10,122
	Government stores ..	91,574	1,13,130	21,556	....
	Private treasure ..	3,25,06,758	1,78,10,039	....	1,46,96,719
	Government treasure..	8,24,000	4,60,000	....	3,64,000
	Total ..	'25,75,86,279	23,93,36,994	21,556	1,81,70,841
Coasting Trade—					
British Ports in other Presidencies	Private merchandise ..	3,54,73,496	3,88,70,977	33,97,481	....
	Government stores ..	4,04,873	5,98,600	1,93,727	....
	Private treasure	43,91,202	18,68,359	....	25,22,843
	Government treasure ..	16,06,500	12,83,000	....	3,23,500
British Ports within the Presidency.	Private merchandise ..	6,36,45,280	6,18,95,269	....	17,50,011
	Government stores ..	3,19,522	3,22,826	3,304	....
	Private treasure	64,66,974	54,34,016	....	10,32,958
	Government treasure ..	17,98,495	17,47,037	....	51,458
Indian Ports not British	Private merchandise ..	76,98,864	1,12,53,960	35,55,096	....
	Government stores ..	28,688	5,317	....	23,371
	Private treasure	14,32,441	6,10,543	....	8,21,898
	Total ..	12,32,66,335	12,38,89,904	71,49,608	65,26,039
Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade ..	Private merchandise ..	33,09,81,587	33,29,74,031	19,92,444	....
	Government stores ..	8,41,857	10,39,873	1,95,216	....
	Private treasure ..	4,47,97,375	2,57,22,957	....	1,90,74,418
	Government treasure.	42,28,995	34,90,037	....	7,38,958
	Grand Total Exports ..	38,08,52,614	36,32,26,898	21,87,660	1 ,98,13,376
Total of Imports and Exports	Private merchandise ..	56,76,75,979	58,94,92,338	2,18,16,359	....
	Government stores ..	67,77,923	1,10,81,765	43,03,842	....
	Private treasure ..	13,11,50,303	15,26,92,670	2,15,42,367	....
	Government treasure .	77,76,444	61,56,512	....	16,19,932
	Grand Total ..	71,33,80,649	75,94,23,285	4,76,62,568	16,19,932

There has been, on the whole, an increase of four crores and sixty lakhs of rupees in the total value of the trade of the year under report, when compared with 1876-77. The increase is chiefly apparent in private trade and treasure, which show a surplus of $2\frac{2}{5}$ and $2\frac{1}{7}$ crores of rupees respectively. Government treasure shows a decline of 16 lakhs of rupees. On the other hand, Government stores show an increase of Rs. 40,00,000 in imports from foreign ports.

The imports from foreign ports and from British ports in oth Presidencies exceed those of 1876-77 by $1\frac{1}{3}$ and $1\frac{2}{5}$ crores rupees respectively.

A decrease is apparent in the imports coastwise from British ports within the Presidency and foreign Indian ports, amount ing to $37\frac{8}{10}$ and $38\frac{3}{10}$ lakhs respectively. In exports (wit re-exports) to British ports in other Presidencies and Indian port not British, there is an increase of 34 and $35\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupee respectively.

The exports to foreign ports, and British ports within th Presidency, indicate a decline of 32 and $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupee respectively.

It will be noticed that the total exports in 1877-78 exceed those of 1876-77 by nearly 20 lakhs of rupees.

There is an increase of $3\frac{3}{5}$ crores in the imports of private treasure from foreign ports.

Private treasure imported coastwise from British ports within the Presidency, and Indian ports not British, also show an increase of $23\frac{1}{3}$ and $15\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees respectively.

The bulk of the decrease of $1\frac{9}{10}$ crores in the export of private treasure is attributable to the exports to foreign ports, where there is a decrease of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores when compared with the preceding year.

The exports to British ports in other Presidencies, British ports within the Presidency, and Indian ports not British, were also less by $25\frac{1}{5}$, $10\frac{1}{3}$, and $8\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs, respectively.

The customs duties at the port of Bombay and the continental ports in 1877-78, as shown by statistics, amounted to $62\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs, as noted in the margin, which is an increase of 6 lakhs as compared with 1876-77. The increase is chiefly perceptible in imports under the headings apparel, cotton twist and yarn, wines, liqueurs, metals, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, silk, and sugar. In exports, under rice. The details will be shown under Imperial Revenue hereafter.

Import duty. Rs.	61,40,653
Export duty. ,,	1,39,504
Total Rs.	62,80,157

From the following table it will be seen that vessels entered at and cleared from the port of Bombay in the year under report show an increase under almost every heading :—

Vessel.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Arrivals.					
From Foreign Ports... ...	Sailing...	564	271,759	661	319,920
	Steam ...	339	403,574	404	479,182
From British Ports in other Presidencies.	Sailing...	1,581	153,983	1,377	151,444
	Steam ...	153	130,458	243	223,553
From British Ports within the Presidency.	Sailing...	41,723	637,709	43,169	671,595
	Steam ...	525	28,254	237	26,591
From Indian Ports not British.	Sailing...	6,093	149,165	5,793	148,014
	Steam ...	54	15,457	62	12,880
Total ...	Sailing..	49,961	1,212,616	51,000	1,290,973
	Steam ...	801	577,743	946	742,206
Departures.					
To Foreign Ports	Sailing...	433	176,390	465	162,504
	Steam ...	312	378,878	372	441,765
To British Ports in other Presidencies.	Sailing...	1,482	240,223	1,314	266,795
	Steam ...	175	155,219	263	244,530
To British Ports within the Presidency.	Sailing...	34,519	559,848	32,052	524,149
	Steam ...	254	27,533	251	30,432
To Indian Ports not British.	Sailing..	4,992	116,378	5,132	137,471
	Steam ...	56	16,550	52	12,763
Total ...	Sailing...	41,426	1,092,839	38,963	1,090,919
	Steam ...	797	578,180	938	729,490

Under sailing vessels, however, from British ports in other Presidencies, and Indian ports not British, there has been a decrease, which is marginally noted. The steamers from British ports within the Presidency are 288 less in number and 1,663 in tonnage. In sailing vessels cleared for British ports in other Presidencies, there is a decrease in numbers of 168, although the tonnage has increased by 26,572 tons. Sailing vessels cleared to British ports within the Presidency are less in number by 2,467 and in tonnage by 35,699.

No.	Tonnage.
204	2,539
300	1,151

On the whole, the shipping transactions for 1877-78, when compared with the previous year, indicate an increase in the arrival of vessels, as noted in the margin.

	No.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels...	1,039	78,357
Steamers ...	145	164,463

There was also an increase of 141 in the number and 151,310 tons in the weight of steamers cleared.

In sailing vessels, however, there has been a decrease, as the numbers are less by 2,463 and the tonnage by 1,920. The difference in burden is thus very small.

At Bombay and the continental ports, under laden vessels entered from foreign ports, there is in steamers a rise of 68 in numbers and of 76,552 in tonnage, and in sailing ships a rise of 10 in number and of 49,248 in tonnage.

Under laden vessels cleared, there is in steamers an increase of 47 in number and of 51,118 in tonnage. In sailing ships, although there is a rise of 15 in number, there is a decrease of 26,743 in tonnage.

At the same ports there has been a decrease of 3 in number and 944 in tonnage, and of 13 in number and of 11,769 in tonnage, respectively, of steamers entered and cleared in ballast.

The figures regarding sailing vessels cleared in ballast indicate an increase to the extent shown in the margin.

	No.	Tonnage.
Arrivals ...	4	1,346
Departures ...	19	13,248

The laden vessels entered and cleared coastwise from and to British ports in other Presidencies show a decrease of 152 and 501 respectively. Their tonnage, however, was greater by 87,334 and 5,290 tons respectively.

The arrivals of vessels in ballast from the same ports are less in number by 145, and in burden by 11,882 tons.

The departures of vessels exhibit an advance of 24 in number and 86,968 in tonnage.

The decline in the shipping with British ports within the Presidency is as noted below :—

Class.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
With cargo	697	4,255	6,352	95,636
In ballast	4,942	96,844	5,679	135,309

The vessels entered with cargo from native Indian ports were less in number by 562 and in tonnage by 11,262, but there has been a rise of 831 in numbers and 40,967 in tonnage of vessels cleared with cargo to the same ports.

Vessels entered and cleared in ballast from and to native Indian ports show an increase of 320 in numbers and 5,882 in tonnage as regards arrivals, and a decrease in numbers of 483, and tonnage of 11,584 of departures.

(2.)—Continental Ports.

The continental ports are divided into two groups: the northern extends from the Gulf of Cambay, near Dholera, to the northern limit of the Tanna collectorate, and comprises 16 ports. The southern division includes the 67 ports south of this point, as far as Bhatkal and Sherali, in Kánará. The rate levied at the ports continued the same as last year, or two annas per ton on every vessel above ten tons entering the harbour. The receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,00,426, or Rs. 26,840 more than last year; but the greater part of this is owing to an adjustment between the two divisions. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,570, of which Rs. 24,836 is attributable to the adjustment above mentioned. The collections at the southern ports were Rs. 51,983, or Rs. 2,038 less than last year; those at the northern ports were Rs. 19,056, or an increase of Rs. 908. Some reductions have been made in the establishment at Kárwár, but the financial position of the funds, owing to the causes mentioned last year, is still not quite satisfactory. The beacons, buoys, and light-houses under the charge of this department, have been maintained in efficient order during the year. Port Funds.

The declared value of the trade carried by the vessels entering and clearing at these ports during the year was Rs. 7,58,88,088, or Rs. 72,76,623 less than last year. The following table shows the details, with the figures of the last 5 years for comparison. It appears from these that the import trade was above the average of this period, but the export trade fell below it sufficiently to make a decrease, on the whole, of Rs. 65,18,756. The exports of the northern division exceeded those of last year by Rs. 4,18,108, but the falling off in the other division amounted to Rs. 1,08,78,085. The increase of imports in both divisions was considerable, and amounted to 10 per cent in the northern and 12 per cent in the southern division. Value.

Year.	Northern Division.		Southern Division.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	86,85,249	1,14,79,467	2,56,71,220	4,05,03,511	3,43,56,469	5,19,82,978
1873-74	54,85,491	1,37,01,049	2,07,23,007	4,70,66,547	2,62,08,493	6,07,67,596
1874-75	57,93,662	1,58,63,359	1,84,22,491	3,53,16,915	2,42,16,153	5,11,80,274
1875-76	68,03,487	1,20,15,993	2,10,12,564	4,03,25 548	2,78,16,001	5,23,41,541
1876-77	68,89,307	1,42,84,315	2,64,74,303	3,55,16,786	3,33,63,610	4,98,01,101
Total ..	3,36,57,146	6,73,44,183	11,23,03,585	19,87,29,307	14,59,60,731	26,60,73,490
Average	67,31,429	1,34,68,836	2,24,60,717	3,97,45,861	2,91,92,146	5,32,14,698
1877-78	74,37,049	1,38,86,944	2,56,96,319	2,88,67,776	3,31,33,368	4,27,54,720
More	7,05,620	4,18,108	32,35,602	....	39,41,222	....
Less	....	....	....	1,08,78,085	....	1,04,59,978

The average percentage of imports to exports is thus 54 for the five years between 1872-73 and 1876-77.

(3.)—Sind Ports.

For the last three years there has been a steady rise in the value of the sea-borne trade of Sind. During the year under review the imports were Rs. 30,58,44,484, and the exports Rs. 2,99,15,671, showing, as compared with the totals of last year's trade, an increase of Rs. 67,55,229. Excluding Government stores and treasure, the value of the trade was Rs. 5,49,05,684, or Rs. 83,26,332 over that of the trade in 1876-77. The ratio of coasting to foreign trade is shown in the margin. The latter was lower than it has been for some years, whilst the former has proportionately risen, owing to the extensive trade in grain and pulses.

Year.	Foreign.	Coasting.
1874-75 ...	37·79	62·21
1875-76 ...	44·54	55·46
1876-77 ...	42·68	57·32
1877-78 ...	37·43	62·57

Including the traffic in Government stores and treasure, the total value of the trade of the Province is shown in the following table :—

Class.			Total.		In 1877-78.	
			1876-77.	1877-78.	More.	Less.
		Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade		Private merchandise.	32,33,231	39,11,357	6,78,126	....
		Government do. ..	36,64,994	27,47,494	....	9,17,500
		Total ..	68,98,225	66,58,851	....	2,39,374
Coasting trade ..	British Ports not in Sind.	Private merchandise	1,52,77,960	2,04,79,502	52,01,542	....
		Government do. ..	33,54,235	25,48,722	....	8,05,513
	British Ports Sind ..	Private do. ..	7,88,232	6,46,834	....	1,41,398
	Indian Ports not British.	Private do. ..	1,36,390	2,50,575	1,14,185	....
		Total ..	1,95,56,817	2,39,25,633	43,68,816	....
Total Foreign and Coasting.		Private merchandise.	1,94,35,813	2,52,88,368	58,52,455	....
		Government do. ..	70,19,229	52,96,216	....	17,23,013
		Grand Total, Imports ..	2,64,55,042	3,05,84,484	41,29,442	....

Class.		Total.		In 1877-78.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	More.	Less.
Exports.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade	Private merchandise	1,66,48,737	1,66,39,198	....	9,539
	Government do. ..	81,498	1,19,938	38,440	....
	Total ..	1,67,30,235	1,67,59,136	28,901	....
Coasting trade .. British Indian Ports not in Sind ..	Private merchandise.	88,94,110	94,07,859	5,13,749	....
	Government do.	64,847	1,78,317	1,13,470	....
British Sind Ports ..	Private do. ..	7,29,263	6,36,925	....	92,338
Indian Ports not British.	Private do. ..	8,71,429	29,38,434	20,62,005	....
	Total ..	1,05,59,649	1,31,56,535	26,96,886	....
Total Foreign and Coasting.	Private merchandise	2,71,43,539	2,96,17,416	24,73,577	....
	Government do. ..	1,46,345	2,98,255	1,51,910	....
	Grand Total, Exports ..	2,72,89,884	2,99,15,671	26,25,787	....
Total Imports and Exports ..	Private merchandise	4,65,79,352	5,49,05,684	83,26,332	....
	Government do. ..	71,65,574	55,94,471	....	15,71,103
	Grand Total ..	5,37,44,926	6,05,00,155	67,55,229	....

Government trade.

It will be observed that the Government imports of stores and treasure has decreased, whilst the exports show an increase of almost 50 per cent. This is due to the work on the Indus Valley State railway, for which much material was imported in 1876-77, a great part of which has been re-exported to Bombay during the year under review.

Imports.

Turning to private trade, it appears that there has been a total increase of Rs. 6,78,126 in imports from foreign ports, entirely owing to large dealings in merchandise, exclusive of treasure. Taking the coasting trade as a whole, the increase is of Rs. 57,74,329, but a great part of this (Rs. 30,50,907) is in treasure. The principal coasting trade has been with British ports of other Provinces, that with Sind ports having fallen off by Rs. 1,41,398, the decrease being both in treasure and merchandise. The following statement shows these results in detail:—

Class.	In 1876-77.			In 1877-78.			In 1877-78.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	More or Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade	32,04,621	28,610	32,33,231	39,01,607	9,750	39,11,357	+ 6,78,126
Coasting trade—							
(1). British Ports not in Sind	1,46,20,587	6,48,373	1,52,77,960	1,67,64,263	37,15,239	2,04,79,502	+52,01,542
(2.) British Ports in Sind	6,81,282	1,06,950	7,88,232	6,34,534	12,300	6,46,834	− 1,41,398
(3.) Indian Ports not British	1,03,256	33,134	1,36,390	1,38,750	1,11,825	2,50,575	+ 1,14,185
Total ..	1,54,14,125	7,88,457	1,62,02,582	1,75,37,547	38,39,364	2,13,76,911	+51,74,329
Foreign and Coasting trade .. Grand Total.	1,86,18,746	8,17,067	1,94,35,813	2,14,39,154	38,49,114	2,52,88,268	+58,52,455

From this it appears that in treasure the chief increase has been from British ports in other parts of India and from native ports.

There have been larger imports of liquors, provisions, and railway material from the United Kingdom, and of provisions, and raw wool from the Persian Gulf and Mekran Coast, which account for the greater part of the increase under foreign trade.

The larger importations of apparel, cotton twist, piece-goods, dyeing and colouring materials, glass, jute, manufactures, and oil from Bombay, contribute most to the increase under the head of coasting trade.

The increase of imports of liquors alone from the United Kingdom amounts to Rs. 2,05,214, whilst the demand for grain in Bombay and Madras brought a large supply from the Persian Gulf, chiefly consisting of wheat, barley, and jowári. The imports from the Gulf ports rose above the figures of 1876-77 by Rs. 2,49,207, or over 86 per cent. Dealings with Austria and France show a slight increase of imports of cotton piece-goods from the one, and of wine and brandy from the other; but this increase is more than counterbalanced by the smaller value of the imports of cotton piece-goods from Italy. The importations of tobacco and wines from Spain show a slight improvement. The trade from Arabia, through the ports of Muscat and Masná, shows a slight decrease in hides and seeds. A larger quantity of grain, pulse, dates, and other provisions was received from Turkey in Asia, in consequence of the heavy demand in Bombay. From Calcutta the imports were less than half those of 1876-77 in consequence of the slackness in the jute trade. The imports from Bombay were more than those of the year before by nearly half a million sterling, as has been indicated above. Large imports of timber were made from Burma, chiefly for use on the Indus Valley State Railway.

The trade with Cutch in cotton goods, jute manufactures, and tobacco, seems increasing. That with Káthiáwár shows also an improvement. But a great part of this year's increase of Rs. 82,083 consisted of treasure.

Turning now from the countries in which the imports were produced to the articles themselves, it appears that there was an increased importation of *apparel* to the value of Rs. 13,429, mostly from the United Kingdom and Bombay. *Coal* shows a decrease, being only Rs. 1,36,698 against Rs. 1,53,891 in 1876-77. The demand for *cotton*, both piece-goods and twist, seems to have been, on the whole, rising since 1873-74, as can be seen from the following statement:—

Year.	Cotton Yarn and Twist.	Cotton Piece-Goods.		
		Foreign.	Native.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	4,35,389	70,80,233	9,07,826	79,88,059
1873-74	4,58,929	62,80,062	8,86,337	71,66,399
1874-75	5,09,408	64,46,847	8,06,253	72,53,100
1875-76	5,00,452	75,32,543	10,97,135	86,29,678
1876-77	4,32,378	70,78,290	15,20,076	86,07,366
1877-78	5,17,634	72,86,329	14,83,060	87,69,389

The greater portion of this trade is with Bombay. A noticeable increase (Rs. 2,83,672) took place in the value of imports of *grain* and *pulse*. There was, no doubt, a scarcity of food grains in Sind itself during part of the year under review, but the greater portion of these imports were probably re-exported to Cutch and Káthiáwár. The import value of *malt liquor* was rather more than last year and the year before. More *spirits* and more *wine* were imported than there have been for the last five years. The *machinery* for the Haidarábád water works, which was imported last year, raised the imports under this head to an abnormal height. *Metals* show a decrease of Rs. 2,29,753 as compared with last year, or about 12 per cent. The imports from the United Kingdom, especially of iron and steel, fell off by nearly £20,000. There was, however, a slight increase in zinc and spelter. *Provisions*, especially dates and the produce of the Mekrán Coast, show the large increase of Rs. 3,09,777. The importation of *sugar* and the allied products has increased beyond that of any of the last five years, with the exception of 1875-76; the value of the trade in this article during that period has been as shown marginally.

	Cwt.	Rs.
1873-74	75,632	11,59,181
1874-75	64,033	8,76,435
1875-76	98,480	13,19,945
1876-77	70,918	9,39,786
1877-78	82,389	13,04,831

It is satisfactory to notice, again, an increased importation of *raw wool*, most of it from the Mekrán Coast and Sonmiani, though the value of that from Persia seems, from the returns, to be greater than that of the produce of the other two exporting countries. As most of the wool is re-exported, this branch of trade shows signs of future development. The details of imports for the last few years are marginally given for comparison.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Rs.
1872-73	10,382	80,861
1873-74	439,311	85,411
1874-75	668,544	1,35,871
1875-76	728,238	1,42,238
1876-77	1,093,580	2,55,101
1877-78	1,352,962	3,38,953

Exports.

The following table shows the private export trade, including re-exports, for the years 1876-77 and 1877-78. It will be noted that in the latter year the increase of exports, including treasure, amounted to Rs. 24,73,877—

Item.	In 1876-77.			In 1877-78.			In 1877-78.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	+ or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade	1,64,60,787	1,87,950	1,66,48,737	1,64,64,573	1,74,625	1,66,39,198	+ 9,539
Coasting Trade—							
British Ports not in Sind.	88,67,610	26,500	88,94,110	93,97,359	10,000	94,07,859	+ 5,13,749
British Ports in Sind ..	6,26,963	1,02,300	7,29,263	6,24,625	12,300	6,36,925	— 92,338
Indian Ports not British...	8,69,729	1,700	8,71,429	29,33,434	..	29,33,434	+20,62,005
Total ..	1,03,64,302	1,30,500	1,04,94,802	1,29,55,918	22,300	1,29,78,218	+24,83,416
Total Exports ...	2,68,25,089	3,18,450	2,71,43,539	2,94,20,491	1,96,925	2,96,17,416	+24,73,877

The foreign trade varied very slightly. There is a decrease in treasure exports in both branches of traffic, coasting and foreign, more particularly from Sind ports. The increase in merchandise exported is, therefore, very marked, and in the inter-portal trade exceeded a quarter of a million sterling. The greater part of this is due, as remarked in the beginning of this chapter, to the grain and pulse trade with Bombay and the Coast. Considering this trade first with reference to the countries to which exports were made, there appears an increase of Rs. 21,82,898 in the exports, chiefly of raw cotton, indigo, wheat, hides, and rape-seed to the United Kingdom. The trade to Belgium fell off by Rs. 10,74,943, chiefly in oil-seeds and cotton. The export of wheat, gingelly-seed, and hides to France also fell off, but there was an increase of Rs. 6,94,900 in the export of rape-seed to this country, notwithstanding which, the total decrease amounted to Rs. 14,43,779. The export of rape-seed and cotton to Germany shows a collective decrease of Rs. 5,60,883, or 85 per cent, mostly on account of cotton. Italy took no wheat this year, and less oil-seeds; so that, though the exports of cotton and hides were larger, the trade, on the whole, to this country shows a decrease of Rs. 56,801. The large exports of gram and wheat to the Mauritius raised the value of the trade with this island by Rs. 1,88,008. A large quantity of wheat was sent from Sind to await orders at Port Saïd, but there cannot be said to be any regular trade of importance between Kurrachee and Egypt. A slight decrease of about 7½ per cent is apparent in the trade with Muscat and Masna on the Arabian coast. Last year exports to Ceylon were made to the value of Rs. 17,602, chiefly in grain and seeds; this year, however, nothing was exported to that island. The exports to China rose from Rs. 26,37,490 to Rs. 30,17,221, principally in raw cotton, the Sind staple of which is in much demand at Hongkong. An increase in the exports of cotton piece-goods and rice to the Mekrán coast took place to the amount of Rs. 60,013. About half this increase was apparent, also, in the exports, chiefly oil-seeds, vegetables, and indigo, to the ports of Bushire and Bandar Abbas. The export trade with Bombay rose about Rs. 2,26,239, principally in grain, pulse, and seeds. There was a slight falling off in dyeing materials, hides, and raw wool. The chief ports on the Bombay coast trading with Sind are Bhaunagar, Dwárká, Broach, Mándvi, Viráwal, Mangrol, and Navánagar. The trade to all these ports was brisk during the year, especially in grain and pulse. In the case of Cutch the increase was Rs. 4,73,949 in these articles alone. Similarly, as regards Káthiáwár, out of a total increase of Rs. 14,53,354, Rs. 12,17,795 were exports of grain and pulse, and Rs. 1,88,482 of seeds.

Turning now more especially to the articles exported, it appears that there was a considerable decrease in *live animals*, chiefly owing to fewer horses having been brought from Afghanistan. *Raw cotton* increased by Rs. 32,735, but is not yet up to the exports of 1875-76, although considerably above that of 1874-75 and 1873-74. *Cotton twist, yarn,* and other goods show an excess over the exports of last year, amounting to Rs. 61,809, chiefly in articles of Indian manufacture. *Indigo* was largely exported

to Persia and the United Kingdom, raising the export value of dyeing materials from Rs.6,69,186 to Rs.7,95,997. The increase in the export of *grain* and *pulse* along the coast, especially to Cutch and Káthiáwár has been above alluded to. The marginal table shows its development of late years. The bulk of the trade is in *wheat*, the exports of which were 152,230 cwts., valued at Rs. 13,66,934 over those of last year.

Year.		Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
1873-74	... ...	1,273,209	51,61,008
1874-75	... ...	583,109	19,29,619
1875-76	... ...	898,418	29,79,541
1876-77.	Foreign	479,524	20,44,520
	Coasting...	848,071	28,11,018
	Total...	1,327,595	48,55,538
1877-78.	Foreign ...	631,752	34,37,623
	Coasting...	1,136,516	53,35,309
	Total ..	1,768,268	87,72,932

The exports of *vegetable* oils have more than doubled, and are chiefly to Arabia, Persia, and the ports along the Cutch and Káthiáwár coast. *Dates* show a large increase, and *ghee*, owing to the scarcity of fodder in the Province, a decrease. The trade in *oil-seeds* (chiefly rape and gingelly) declined considerably, and shows a total decrease of Rs. 12,46,420, or from Rs. 69,72,920 to Rs. 57,26,500. This is on account of gingelly, there having been an increase of Rs. 3,35,962 in the exports of rape-seed.

The exports of *raw wool* show, on the whole, a slight decline from Rs. 71,99,251 to Rs. 69,72,667, or a decrease of Rs. 2,26,635. The details are exhibited in the table given below :—

Year.	Foreign.		Coasting.				Total.	
			Foreign.		Country.			
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
1873-74	5,219,424	28,65,785	..	..	11,139,636	34,82,955	16,359,060	63,48,740
1874-75	6,360,153	34,43,411	..	..	8,814,031	25,55,684	15,164,184	59,99,095
1875-76	7,556,332	39,60,950	..	..	12,510,335	35,68,861	20,066,667	75,29,811
1876-77	7,063,406	34,66,060	..	..	12,623,484	37,33,185	19,686,890	71,99,251
1877-78	7,326,847	33,48,246	15,624	7,760	12,197,467	36,16,610	19,539,938	69,72,616

The exports to the United Kingdom increased in bulk, but decreased in value. The rest of the exports go principally to Bombay, and declined in both quantity and value as shown above.

Suez Canal.

The private trade by the Suez Canal shows a slight decrease of Rs. 5,75,342, but exceeds the average of the preceding four years by Rs. 17,48,285. The trade of both classes by this route for the last three years is shown below :—

Year.		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	Private ...	20,83,492	1,06,58,386	1,27,41,878	14,361,527
	Government.	16,19,649	.....	16,19,649	
1876-77	Private ...	18,40,305	1,18,40,720	1,36,81,025	1,44,40,768
	Government.	7,58,993	750	7,59,743	
1877-78	Private ...	21,43,868	1,09,61,815	1,31,05,683	1,51,07,935
	Government.	20,02,252	.....	20,02,252	

Shipping.

The following table shows the total number of vessels of both classes, entered and cleared at Sind ports during the last two years :—*

Craft.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	213	139,257	217	151,282	210	1,35,347	220	155,080
Sailing vessels	2,521	135,870	2,934	145,550	2,554	1,40,774	2,955	150,472
Total ..	2,734	275,127	3,151	296,832	2,764	2,76,121	3,175	305,552

This shows an increase of 417 vessels and 21,705 tons in the entrances of 411 vessels and 29,431 tons in clearances, or, on the whole, of 828 vessels and 51,136 tons. Dividing the shipping into that engaged in foreign and that engaged in coasting trade, the increase in the latter alone amounts to 654 sailing, 20 steam vessels, and 53,656 tons ; in the former, there appears a decrease of 6 steamers and 2,520 tons and an increase of 160 sailing vessels.

The number of vessels entered by the Suez Canal has slightly increased, but there is a falling off in the number and tonnage of those cleared by it. The traffic by this route for five years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1873-74	10	8,301	33	29,671	43	37,972
1874-75	19	17,421	20	19,584	39	37,005
1875-76	18	17,495	45	46,009	63	63,504
1876-77	28	29,413	49	51,888	77	81,301
1877-78	29	31,220	45	49,071	74	80,291
Average ...	20·8	20,770	38·4	39,244·6	59·2	60,014·6

Aden.

This settlement possesses a very small trade of its own, but is the chief mart where the produce of the tribes of Arabia and Eastern Africa is exchanged for the manufactures of the more civilised nations. It is officially known as a port of transhipment, but at present there are no means of ascertaining, in a trustworthy manner, the value and amount of merchandise transhipped. It is probable, however, that the value was something over £2,000,000 sterling. The total value of the registered trade, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, is summarised below :—

* Full details regarding Sind trade and Shipping will be found in the Appendix, tables IV.—D, (1) to (8).

Imports.

1877-78.

Imports by sea	Rs.	1,49,67,129	
„ „ land	„	21,35,141	
„ „ treasure	„	18,98,153	
			Rs. 1,90,00,423

Exports.

Exports by sea	Rs.	1,30,22,035	
„ „ land	„	10,45,168	
„ „ treasure ...	„	16,91,681	
			Rs. 1,40,58,884
Grand Total			Rs. 3,30,59,307
For 1876-77			„ 3,21,51,563
—or an increase of			„ 9,07,744

To this may be added the transhipment trade, estimated, as stated above, at Rs. 2,00,00,000, against Rs. 1,69,11,287 last year.

For comparison, the trade of the last five years is shown below, exclusive of Government stores and treasures as well as of transhipments :—

Year.	Imports by Land and Sea.	Exports by Land and Sea.	Total Trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	1,40,71,024	83,40,876	2,24,11,900
1873-74	1,75,93,187	1,08,49,571	2,81,42,758
1874-75	2,05,08,381	1,27,83,655	3,32,92,036
1875-76	2,00,82,070	1,44,78,565	3,45,60,635
1876-77	1,88,03,579	1,33,47,984	3,21,51,563
Average of five years ...	1,82,11,648	1,19,60,130	3,01,71,778

The trade of the year under review, therefore, considerably exceeds the average of the previous five years, both in imports and exports. If, however, the average of the five years, up to and including 1877-78, be taken, the excess will be seen to be in exports and the entire trade, whilst a slight falling off will be found in imports.

Sea imports.

Taking the two classes of merchandise separately, the sea-borne import trade this year was worth Rs. 1,68,65,282, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, or Rs. 17,500 above that of last year, which, however, was Rs. 12,88,781 below that of 1875-76. Owing to the peculiar nature of the Aden trade, it is better to show briefly the amount of its import transactions with different countries :—

Country.	Total Imports.		In 1876-77.		In 1877-78.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	More.	Less.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	38,82,227	27,92,013	..	3,51,649	..	10,90,214
Austria	3,54,260	4,22,843	90,661	..	65,583	..
France	2,40,354	2,07,812	62,661	..	..	32,542
Italy	39,641	48,444	..	53,511	8,803	..
Other European countries ..	32,266	46,337	..	778	14,051	..
Abyssinia	3,78,396	3,94,780	..	1,26,873	16,384	..
East African Coast	14,84,244	16,51,252	2,68,711	..	1,67,008	..
Zanzibar	13,23,731	14,96,068	..	6,44,324	1,72,337	..
Egypt	6,02,691	3,50,620	..	98,704	..	2,52,071
Mauritius	45,288	1,48,137	..	70,349	1,02,849	..
Other African countries ..	2,200	.. ..	2,200	..	..	2,000
United States	2,01,635	6,46,218	..	1,21,128	4,44,583	..
Arabia	34,48,535	38,05,081	51,388	..	3,56,546	..
Hongkong	13,753	41,004	..	1,268	27,251	..
Persia	5,54,550	2,55,093	30,741	..	..	2,99,457
Straits Settlements	2,94,564	3,96,400	..	40,975	1,01,836	..
Other countries in Asia ..	4,330	6,172	..	5,964	1,842	..
Bombay	32,41,553	35,36,467	..	2,28,273	2,94,914	..
Kurrachee	2,115	4,000	..	4,215	1,885	..
Malabar Coast	99,514	99,931	..	19,212	417	..
Madras	2,590	4,200	..	1,460	1,600	..
Calcutta	4,89,497	3,68,723	1,31,728	..	..	1,20,774
Káthiáwár and Cutch	1,09,780	1,43,687	..	1,49,188	1,43,687	33,907
Total ..	1,68,47,734	1,68,65,282	6,38,090	19,26,871	18,14,806	17,97,258

The increased imports from Austria have been chiefly in cotton twist, beer, flour, sugar, and treasure. A great part of the increase from the East Coast of Africa is due to merchandise and treasure saved from the wrecks of the 'Meikong' and 'Cashmere.' The rest is chiefly gum, hides, hemp, silk, and firewood. From Zanzibar came increased imports of ivory, gum, cloves, timber, and treasure. The increase from the Mauritius is in sugar. There is a large trade in manufactured American cotton, chiefly grey goods, springing up direct with the United States, instead of by way of English ports. The imports from Arabia show an increase in grain, pulses, coffee, ivory, skins, mats, and oil. Grain, cotton twist and piece-goods, and tobacco, were largely imported from Bombay. The Straits Settlements supplied a larger quantity than last year of gum, cotton goods, and sugar. The trade from Cutch and Káthiáwár was almost entirely in dates, piece goods, and cotton. The decrease in imports from the United Kingdom is chiefly in coal and grey cotton goods, and that from Persia and Calcutta in dates and rice respectively. The re-opening of the Port of Bulhar has had the effect of considerably decreasing the import trade with Berbera.

The principal articles of import, with their quantities for the last two years, are shown below :—

Articles, &c.		Quantity.		1877-78. Quantity.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals.. Sheep	No.	79,742	72,940	..	6,802
Cattle	,,	1,896	1,903	7	..
Coals	Tons	49,768¾	47,488¾	..	2,280
Coffee, clean	Cwt.	104,161½	77,060	..	27,101½
Cotton.. Raw	,,	1,197	2,660¾	1,063¾	..
Twist	Lbs.	1,119,373	1,423,515	304,142	..
Piece-goods	Yds.	15,583,889	15,727,159	143,270	..
	Prs.	292,664	306,970	14 306	..
	Doz.	8,624	15,218	6,694	..
	No.	3,332	1,024	..	2,308
	Cwt.	266	153	..	113
Feathers	Lbs.	5,576	5,488	..	88
Fruits and vegetables (wet dates)	Cwt.	88,971	65,487	..	23,484
Grain and pulse	,,	145,647	232,215	86,668	..
Gums and resins	,,	16,525¼	16,885	360¼	..
Hides	No.	52,326	59,612	7,286	..
	Cwt.	3,971	4,614	643	..
Skins	No.	300,491	320,377	19,886	..
	Cwt.	3,972	5,439	1,467	..
Ivory	,,	129,347	175,437	46,090	..
Liquors	Gals.	39,624	40,773	1,149	..
Metals.. Wrought	Cwt.	12,531	11,743	..	788
Unwrought	,,	2,280	3,434	1,154	..
Provisions and Oilman-stores	,,	17,577	17,694¼	117¼	..
Seeds	,,	14,918	16,817¾	1,799¾	..
Shells and mother-o'-pearl	,,	1,629	1,017½	..	611½
Silks.. Raw	Lbs.	39,664	69,163¼	29,499¼	..
Piece-goods	Yds.	107,184	141,445½	34,261½	..
	Prs.	6,266	12,159½	5,893½	..
	Doz.	675	818	143	..
Spices	Cwt.	23,331	21,207	..	1,924
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	16,689	23,809¾	7,220¾	..
Tobacco	Lbs.	4,325,568	3,443,783	..	881,785
Treasure, private	Value Rs.	21,04,601	18,98,153	..	2,06,448

The total value of the private sea export trade, including treasure, was Rs. 1,30,13,716, as compared with Rs. 1,24,73,508, showing an increase of Rs. 5,40,208, against a decrease last year of Rs. 1,19,150. The following comparative statement shows the value of the private export trade by sea to the different countries :— Sea exports.

Country.	1876-77.	1877-78.	In 1876-77.		In 1877-78.	
			More.	Less.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	16,47,943	17,94,123	..	8,37,836	1,46,180	..
Austria	7,02,252	5,58,419	45,053	..	..	1,43,833
France	14,88,545	17,60,162	7,904	..	2,71,617	..
Holland	7,700	4,340	..	9,800	..	3,360
Italy	59,421	61,668	19,996	..	2,247	..
Other European countries	33,031	20,200	27,070	..	..	12,831
Abyssinia	5,94,750	4,41,289	57,188	..	..	1,53,461
East African Coast	11,71,519	11,79,167	58,407	..	7,648	..
Zanzibar	9,74,581	6,79,672	25,085	..	..	2,94,809
Egypt	3,38,729	1,53,265	93,722	..	..	1,85,464
Mauritius	46,283	60,910	7,716	..	14,627	..
United States	4,80,552	5,75,232	86,630	..	94,680	..
Arabia	31,77,162	32,92,321	..	2,24,345	1,15,159	..
Other Asiatic countries	50	3,372	50	..	3,322	..
Hongkong	9,439	39,139	9,439	..	29,700	..
Japan	3,150	650	1,916	..	..	2,500
Java	3,064	2,312	2,112	..	..	752
Persia	84,469	52,116	84,058	..	..	22,353
Straits Settlements	87,291	76,725	2,223	..	..	10,566
Bombay	15,32,946	21,85,476	..	3,77,541	6,52,530	..
Calcutta	4,543	460	..	3,753	..	4,083
Madras	1,860	..	1,860	..	..	1,860
Cutch	23,981	72,418	..	26,551	48,437	..
Kurrachee	247	280	247	..	33	..
Total	1,24,73,508	1,30,13,716	4,80,676	14,79,826	13,86,180	8,45,972

The merchandise saved from the two wrecks mentioned above was re-exported to the United Kingdom. Amongst other merchandise, ivory and skins show an increase; gums, feathers, and cloves, a decrease. Coffee, gum, and cloves were exported in larger quantities to France than last year. The increase of exports to the United States was in hides and skins. The increased quantity of all sorts of goods sent to Arabia and Muscat was in advance of that shown last year. There was, however, a decrease in export of grey-goods, oil-seeds, tobacco, grain, and treasure to those countries.

The falling off of exports to Austria was general in all produce of the neighbourhood, such as feathers, gums, coffee, and shells. The export trade to Abyssinia showed a decrease in grey-goods, cotton twist, rice and dates, and an increase in coloured and dyed goods, cloves, and tobacco. The decrease in exports to Zanzibar and Egypt consists entirely of treasure.

The following table shows the quantity exported of the principal articles of merchandise, as compared with the previous year :—

Articles, &c.		Quantity.		1877-78, Quantity.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coffee .. Clean	Cwt.	47,113½	59,787	12,674	..
Coffee .. Berries and husk ..	,,	14,636⅝	15,630	994	..
Cotton .. Raw	,,	1,422	2,587	1,165	..
Cotton .. Twist	Lbs.	260,527	390,937	130,410	..
Piece goods	Yds.	12,942,667	12,756,376	..	186,291
	Prs.	164,991	166,466	1,475	..
	Doz.	2,113½	4,779	2,666½	..
	No.	4,527	496	..	4,301
	Cwt.	164½	44½	..	119½
Feathers	Lbs.	6,435½	6,135	..	300½
Fruits and vegetables (wet dates)	Cwt.	44,819	43,975	..	844
Grain and pulse	,,	89,666	195,775	106,109	..
Gums and resins	,,	17,695	16,447	..	1,248
Hides	No.	68,936	48,876	..	20,060
	Cwt.	6,090½	4,489½	..	1,601
Skins	No.	410,493	563,868	153,337	..
	Cwt.	5,680	6,821	1,141	..
Ivory	Lbs.	122,283	175,224	52,941	..
Metals .. Wrought ..	Cwt.	3,603	5,070	1,467	..
Metals .. Unwrought ..	,,	1,019⅝	1,321	301	..
Provisions and Oilman-stores	,,	7,065⅞	5,324	..	1,741⅞
Seeds	,,	3,894	3,229	..	665
Shells and mother-o'-pearl ..	,,	1,993¼	794½	..	444¾
Silk .. Raw	Lbs.	10,996	30,092	19,096	..
Silk .. Piece goods ..	Yds.	46,380	73,035	26,655	..
	Prs.	2,974½	5,965	2,990½	..
	Doz.	187	45½	..	141½
Spices	Cwt.	14,275¼	15,290¼	1,014¾	..
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	7,876⅛	12,413	4,537	..
Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured	Lbs.	2,305,694	1,678,552	..	627,142
Treasure	Value Rs.	23,15,196	16,91,681	..	6,23,515

Grain and pulse was sent chiefly to Bombay, and the ports of the Arabian Gulf. Hides and skins are sent mostly to the United Kingdom, Austria, Egypt, and the United States of America. Treasure for Zanzibar is now merely transhipped at Aden, and therefore not classed amongst the imports and exports. The largest quantity of coffee was this year taken by France. The Red Sea and Arabian Gulf ports absorbed most of the cotton twist. The greater part of the piece-goods went to the Sumáli coast and Red Sea ports, as also did the American article. Nearly

all the ivory goes to Bombay and England. Silk piece-goods seem very largely exported to the Red Sea coast, where tobacco and spices are also largely taken from Aden.

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of merchant vessels which entered and left the port of Aden was as under during 1876-77 and 1877-78 :—

Vessel.		1876-77.		1877-78.		Increase or Decrease	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered.	Steam	816	1,102,445	894	1,200,208	+78	+97,763
	Sailing ...	40	37,134	26	26,919	—14	—10,215
	Country craft.	1,040	46,470	1,174	48,546	+134	+2,076
	Total ...	1,896	1,186,049	2,094	1,275,673	198	+89,624
Cleared.	Steam... ..	816	1,102,199	895	1,190,662	79	+88,463
	Sailing ...	39	37,255	28	427,154	—11	—10,101
	Country craft.	962	43,294	1,164	7,656	2 02	+4,362
	Total ...	1,817	1,182,748	2,087	1,265,472	+270	82,7 24

Thirty-one steamers brought coal, 406 called for coal only, 415 landed cargo or passengers, 12 came in for orders, 21 for provisions, 9 for repairs, 1 merely touched, 1 put in for a clean bill of health, 1 for telegrams, and 1 for medical assistance. One hundred and thirty-four native craft more than last year entered the port. Out of 26 sailing vessels, 12 brought coals, 10 arrived with cargo, 2 called for clean bills of health, 1 for provisions and orders, 1 was towed in. There has been, therefore, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 78 in number and 97,763 in the tonnage of steamers, and a decrease of 14 in number and 10,215 in the tonnage of sailing vessels.

The number of sailing vessels is not likely to increase. The amount of coal brought through the Suez Canal is now more than double that which comes round the Cape.

Subjoined is a statement showing the number and nationality of trading, steam, and sailing vessels that have called at this port during the past five years :—

Country.	Vessels.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
British	494	521	538	604	589	693
British-Indian	34	32	18	22	15	6
Austrian	24	23	21	30	35	37
American	3	2	4	2	3	4
Belgian	...	2	1	...	1	1
Danish	3	2	5	13	13	6
Dutch	6	22	31	29	33	24
French	71	72	71	73	75	75
German	9	10	13	14	10	4
Italian	30	31	38	39	34	37
Norwegian...	1	5	9	12	8	6
Portuguese	1	...	...	...	...	...
Russian	8	7	5	14	6	...
Spanish	7	18	22	20	23	21
Swedish	2	2	7	7	3	2
Arab	4	...	...	1	...	...
Turkish	5	5	6	5	8	4
Other nations	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	702	755	789	885	856	920

Inland trade.

The produce of the highlands of Yemen is brought into Aden by camels, large caravans of which enter the settlement daily, and, after a few days rest, go back again with return loads of suitable commodities. The routes by which the traffic of the Peninsula is brought to Aden, and the distribution of the produce amongst the various divisions of the interior, were described in last year's report. During the year under review, 239,969 camel loads were brought into the settlement, as compared 256,395 in 1876-77 and 275,844 in 1875-76.

The chief articles brought to market are shown in the following table. The decrease was chiefly in water and firewood; the first of which can now be procured from the main land near the harbour, the other is not permitted to be brought in for fuel in a green state.

Articles, &c.	Number of Camel-loads in		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Coffee	6,738	8,047	7,812
Fruits and vegetables ...	8,984	9,669	9,808
Fodder	61,503	64,638	69,908
Grain and pulse	24,782	19,820	22,486
Water	79,970	68,383	49,174
Wood and charcoal	86,944	78,682	73,480
Miscellaneous	6,923	7,156	7,301
Total ...	2,75,844	2,56,395	2,39,969
Average { per month ...	22,987	21,366	19,997
Average { per day	766	712	666

The estimated value of the land import trade was Rs. 21,35,141, showing an increase of Rs. 1,79,000 over that of last year. The declared value of the land export trade was Rs. 10,45,168, as compared with Rs. 8,74,476, or an increase of Rs. 1,60,000. The following statement gives the value of the inland trade for the last five years :—

Year.	Import.	Export.
	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	14,37,697	8,14,241
1874-75	17,60,393	9,63,201
1875-76	19,45,555	10,05,907
1876-77	19,55,845	8,74,476
1877-78	21,35,141	10,45,163
Average ...	18,46,926	9,40,598

Public Works.

Accounts.

Exclusive of establishments and contributions, the total grant for public works in this Presidency amounted to Rs. 84,29,476. Of this Rs. 67,62,867 were assigned to the buildings and roads branch, and Rs. 16,66,609 for irrigation. The total outlay was Rs. 1,14,74,161, showing an excess of Rs. 30,44,685. In the road and building branch there was a saving of Rs. 1,98,542 under Imperial ordinary, and of Rs. 4,75,755 under local grant, but an excess of Rs. 28,89,263 under the heading of Provincial, owing to the outlay, at normal rates, on works of utility, undertaken for relief purposes, having been debited to this service. In the irrigation branch there has been a considerable saving, amounting to Rs. 83,468, under extraordinary, and of Rs. 33,372 under ordinary expenditure. The excess, therefore, like that in the other branch, is attributable to relief works, on which Rs. 9,46,375, exclusive of the cost of a large extra establishment, were expended. Not taking into consideration the outlay under this heading, it appears that there was a considerable saving under works and tools, due chiefly to credits on account of relief works executed out of the extraordinary grant during 1876-77. It should also be remarked that here, as in the case of roads and other non-irrigational works, the expenditure on relief works debited to this head excludes all in excess of the normal rates, and on account of gratuitous relief. There was a lapse of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees in the Imperial ordinary grant for roads and buildings, of which nearly 1½ lakhs is on account of short outlay on barracks at Ghorpuri, military and naval buildings at Kirkee and Bombay, respectively, and fortifications at Aden. Rs. 25,000 also were saved out of the grant for repairs and Rs. 5,000 on a post office at Haidarábád. A saving of Rs. 9,000 under miscellaneous is due to credit afforded in the London account on account of harbour works and expenses at Kurrachee and Kárwár. Under Provincial, there was a saving, due to short expenditure on civil buildings, amounting to 1¾ lakhs. The buildings in question and the savings on each were the following:—Elphinstone High School, Rs. 15,000; High and Small Cause Courts, Rs. 16,700; Jails, at Yerauda and Bhosáwal, Rs. 26,500; additions to Adálat at Satárá, Rs. 41,000; and repairs, Rs. 25,400. There was, on the other hand, an excess of about 27¼ lakhs under communications, and of over 2¾ lakhs under miscellaneous public improvements, mostly on account of relief works, as will be noticed further down. Rs. 4,72,839 were expended from contributions, chiefly from Kolhápur, Peint, Sachin, and the Kolhápur feudatories.

Toll receipts exceeded the outlay on repairs to Provincial roads by Rs. 47,735. There has been a saving of Rs. 4,78,381 in local funds, chiefly under communications and miscellaneous public improvements, original and repairs.

The expenditure from local loans, and that debitable to the Forest Department, has been as under:—

	Works.	Establishment.
Local loans ...	Rs. 45,271 ...	Rs. 1,793
Forest Department....	„ 23,767 ...	„ ...
	Rs. 69,038 ...	Rs. 1,793

The amount contributed towards irrigational works was Rs. 43,905, of which Rs. 27,971 were expended on original works and Rs. 8,881 on repairs.

Relief works. The expenditure incurred on account of relief works and debited to the Public Works Department is shown below:—

	Roads, &c.		Irrigation.		Total.
Works...	...Rs. 27,99,070	...	Rs. 8,41,719	...	Rs. 36,40,789
Repairs ...	... „ 2,80,879	...	„ 29,369	...	„ 3,10,248
Establishment .	„ 7,08,739	...	„ 3,45,280	...	„ 10,54,019
Tools & plant...	„ 1,06,586	...	„ 75,287	...	„ 1,81,873
Total	Rs. 38,95,274	...	Rs. 12,91,655	...	Rs. 51,86,929

The figures for 1876-77, during six months of which year relief operations were in progress, are here given for comparison:—

	Roads, &c.		Irrigation.		Total.
Works ...	... Rs. 21,62,233	...	Rs. 3,73,569	...	Rs. 25,35,802
Repairs ...	... „ 1,44,188	...	„ 8,875	...	„ 1,53,063
Establishment	... „ 3,46,729	...	„ 55,592	...	„ 4,02,321
Tools and plant	„ 2,23,595	...	„ 82,423	...	„ 3,06,018
Total	... Rs. 28,76,745		Rs. 5,20,459		Rs. 33,97,204

With regard to the figures of 1877-78, it has been above remarked, that only the actual value of the work done was debited to public works; the excess expenditure was Rs. 12,87,818 on the irrigation works, or 49 per cent of the total disbursements, and Rs. 12,71,253, or 32 per cent in the case of other works, such as tanks and well excavations, and roads.

Expenditure. The total outlay, inclusive of famine relief and establishments, has been as follows:—

Imperial	...	...	...	Rs.	51,30,354
Provincial	...	...	...	„	66,37,331
Contributions	...	...	...	„	5,16,744
Local funds	...	...	...	„	21,15,298
Local loans	...	...	...	„	70,831
				Total Rs.	1,44,70,550

The cost of establishment has been Rs. 26,59,523, showing a percentage of 18·37 on the expenditure of Rs. 1,38,87,092 in India, or about 22·7 on the works and repairs executed, exclusive of the excess expenditure over value of work done on relief projects.

Military and Naval.

The work on the permanent defences of Bombay continues suspended pending the final decision of Government upon the recommendations of Colonel Sir W. Jervoise. A site for a battery near Máhálákshmi has been reclaimed. Some additions and improvements have been effected in the temporary batteries for the 9-inch guns at Aden.

The drainage of the Poona cantonment sudder bazár has been improved, and other sanitary measures carried out. Similar measures have been completed during the year at the native infantry lines in Bombay. A new racquet court was constructed, and additions made to the Commandant's bungalow at Aden, a plunge-bath was opened at Belgaum, and some progress was made with the new European and native infantry barracks at Ghorepuri.

At Ahmedábád, subsidiary buildings have been added to the two new artillery barracks mentioned in last year's report. New stables were commenced, and an iron girder culvert across a stream near the barracks has been completed. A plunge-bath and skittle shed are also in progress. The armourer's shop for the 1st Grenadier native infantry stationed here was completed, as were the drainage improvements in the native infantry lines at Tanna. In Kurrachee some additions were made to the Fitzclarence lines barracks, and in Jacobábád one hospital has been completed, whilst that for the 30th native infantry is in progress. An additional ward and dead-house have been added to one already built.

Ordnance. The lightning conductors at three magazines in Bombay have been extended into the sea, as far as low water. A new magazine was constructed for the Poona horse ammunition stores. Additions were made to the small arms ammunition factory at Kirkee, at a cost of Rs. 1,26,541. New buildings are also in progress connected with the powder mills there.

Commissariat. A slaughter-house and cattle shed were completed, and commissariat store buildings begun at Ahmedábád.

Naval and Marine. Some advance was made with the new pumping engine-house and store room in the Bombay dockyard. The slip near the gridiron in the same yard has been enlarged and otherwise improved.

Miscellaneous. Some improvements and alterations have been carried out and others are in progress at the Kolábá sanitarium. The water-supply at Aden, Ahmednagar, and Satárá has been improved.

The total expenditure on military and naval works has been Rs. 12,14,138.

Civil Buildings.

Mámlatdárs' offices have been built at Sidápur in Kánárá, and at Mahád. Accommodation for officers of the Salt Department has been provided at Kárwár, Uran, and Khárághora, and for the Customs Department at Kumpta and Bánkot. In Sind, bungalows for the Deputy Collectors were built at Mehár and Daulatpur, and an

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

office for the Mukhtiárkar at Khairpur Nathusháh. Post offices and subsidiary buildings were erected or enlarged at Aden, Kolhápur, Satárá, Násik, Igatpuri, Khárághora, and Haidarábád. Telegraph offices were constructed at Súrat and Gadag, and accommodation for signallers at Bombay. Improvements and additions have been made at the residences of His Excellency the Governor at Parell and Malabar Point.

Medical.

The barrack in Fort George has now been completely fitted for the European General Hospital. The Lunatic Asylum at Kolábá was repaired. A dispensary was completed at Borsad, and another, constructed by means of private contributions, was opened at Chinchni. An old Muhammadan building at Ahmedábád has been restored.

Ecclesiastical.

The church at Máhábaleshwar has been repaired, and that at Sakkar nearly completed.

Educational.

Good progress was made with the Elphinstone High School building and the School of Art. The Fort Christian School and the Scottish Orphanage at Máhim have been finished in all but a few minor details. The upper portion of the University clock tower remains to be completed. Four school-houses in Dhárwár, one in Kánárá, one in Satárá, four in Tanna, two in Súrat and two in Kaira, have been completed, and ten in different districts are under construction.

Judicial.

The new High Court buildings have been completed in all but detail, up to the 4th floor. Subordinate Judge's courts have been erected at Panwel and Deogurh. The palace at Satárá has been slightly altered and improved, and some progress has been made with the Tanna jail. A subordinate jail has been completed at Bhosáwal, and police lines at Kaira and Mirpur Batoro. A new Kotwáli at Johi has also been constructed, and the Yerauda Central Jail project completed, by the addition of workshops and the paving of show-rooms and offices. The total expenditure on civil buildings was Rs. 15,75,638.

Miscellaneous.

During the year under review the season was so unfavourable for the water-supply, that it was feared that the inhabitants of many parts of the Presidency, particularly in the southern Deccan and western Kárnátic, would be put to great straits during the spring months. A fair proportion of the relief labour available was, therefore, assigned to the task of clearing and deepening tanks, in addition to the large works which will be noticed under the heading of irrigation. Seventy-five tanks were cleared, excavated, or improved. Fourteen new wells were sunk and two existing ones improved. The greatest number of tank works undertaken in any single district was in *Dhárwár*, where one new one was dug, twelve cleared or deepened, and nine otherwise improved. In *Sholápur* two new ones were constructed and nine old ones were deepened or otherwise improved. Seven tanks in *Kánárá* were deepened and the embankments strengthened. Eight large tanks were cleared in the *Kaládgi* districts of the silt that had been deposited. Three new wells were sunk. In *Belgaum* one new well was completed, and an existing one almost entirely re-built. One

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nk was formed by throwing a dam across a stream and king the sides, and an old one was deepened and the silt out of it. Two dams were completed in *Tanna* : one, that at an was in progress last year ; the other is across the Belpárá Earthenware pipes were laid down at Yeola, in *Násik*, in ion of the former leaky conduit of masonry. A new well t in the *Broach* districts. In *Kaira*, five new wells have hed, and three more were in progress at the end of the of 21 tanks undertaken for the purpose of supplying uman beings and cattle near villages, three were com- n the year, and the rest will be finished in the current large tank has been deepened at Phedra, in *Ahmedábád*, ning wall of masonry built on the village side of the large Kankaria tank or lake, near Ahmedábád city, has ed at municipal cost. The viaduct on the south side de practicable for use, and the Naginwári island outer eps restored. In Kolhápur the great water-works mpleted by the covering in of the aqueduct and of service connections. A tank in the neighbour- n, useful in supplying water for drinking and for been taken in hand, and one wall restored and The water main at Inchalkaranji, an estate under ent by Government, has been raised from the p to a bridge built to carry it. Two new wells onnecting a large well near Kolhápur with the at town were constructed. The total cost of ell operations has been Rs. 5,20,455, of which e found by Government, Rs. 1,10,916 were from s. 1,35,644 provided by the state of Kolhápur

rk in Bombay suffered somewhat from the Harbours. on gales, and has been strengthened by ble into the slope. At Aden, the custom- been re-roofed. The new light-house at s completed

cleared track, 20 miles long, between Bársi and the Yadsi ghát, was widened, and muram spread over it. From Pandharpur to the boundary of the collectorate, at Jánoni, a cleared track 41 miles in length has been partially drained and gravelled. Another road from Aklaj towards Walgaon, 20 miles in length, has had some improvements effected on it by means of embankment-cutting and draining with side-gutters. The road, 43 miles long, from Jeur station to Pandharpur, has been gravelled, embanked, and partially drained. Similar improvements have been carried out on 20 miles out of the 42 of the Sholápur and Barsi road; two short branch roads between Gaddi and Tadáwalá and Kasalamb to Yarmála have been gravelled, embanked, and otherwise made passable except in floods. A road from Sholápur to the river at Takli has been partially drained and culverted. It has also been extended on the city side. A continuation, 8 miles long, between Karmala and Aljapur has been cleared, and partially completed. Improvements on the Bársi road station and Timbarni road have been effected by easing gradients, re-opening and clearing gutters, and executing surface repairs. A small sum was also spent on a country track from Timbarni to Sangive.

The road from *Poona* to Poud, 17 miles, has been met throughout its entire length. Another from Anna to the frequented Malsej Ghát has been cleared as a relief wor country track between Sáswad and Párgaon was opened work, but left incomplete; a short continuation was also the same direction, but abandoned when there was foun further need to provide employment for the indigen Another road was also begun in the same manner, improvement was effected on account of the short time t was in progress.

In *Ahmednagar* some small improvements were carried out o Loni-Sangamner road. A great part of that between Kolhár a Rájur, connecting the latter market town with the Bari Ghát through which access can be had to the railway at Ghoti, wa completed. Part of the Ahmednagar and Dhond road wa metalled, but the relief gangs were transferred to the State railwa works, when the latter were set up. The remaining works wer large culverts on two roads. The second section of the Kaliá and Málsej Ghát road, in *Tanna*, was completed, and the firs section, commencing from Kalián, is in progress. In *Násik*, eigh miles of the Bhowar-Bári and Satáná road were completed an surfaced with hard gravel, and the third section of the sam road to Vinchur was commenced, and completed in parts. Thes two sections extend over 18 miles. One road, 20 miles long, was cleared in the Peint state. The Sinnar and Ghoti road, 37 miles in length, was completed, with the exception of the Ghát portion. The short road from Vinchur to Deshmani was completed, as also that from Vinchur to Niphár, 9 miles long. The whole length of the Devpur and Niphár road has been gravelled, and metal provided sufficient for 4 miles. Seven miles were completed of the road from Yeolá to the Nizám's frontier, the remaining 6½ having been finished during the current season. The road connecting

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Sinnar with Kherwádi station, 18 miles long, was completed. Four miles of that between Dindori and Wani were partially embanked and gravelled. Three and a quarter miles of the Málegaon and Nándgaon station road were taken in hand, and partially finished. About 8 miles of the Poona and Násik road, beyond the station at Deoláli, were improved and metalled. About 18 miles of the Dhulia and Pimpalneir road in *Khándesh* were opened for traffic and 11 miles prepared for rolling during the rains of 1878. A good deal of progress was also made with portions of the Songir-Nandurbár road; a short road from Sauda station to the town was completed, and another from Páchora to the Titar river. Three other minor improvements to communication were in progress or completed at the end of the year. In *Súrat*, the road from Chickhli to Bilimora station has been completed, all but a small portion near the latter place. Three short roads near the city of Súrat were finished; one of these connects Ránder with the Hope bridge, the second forms part of the Sachin road, the third is of merely local importance. In Bánsdá and Sachin two roads have been partially constructed out of State funds. In *Broach*, the Ankleshwar and Hánsot road has been finished, as also 7¼ miles of that connecting A'mod with Broach. In *Kaira*, several works of considerable importance have been laid out or begun. The Godhra-Páli road (16 miles) has been [illegible]ed for receiving metal, which has also been stacked for use, [illegible] probable that the roadway will ultimately be made over to [illegible] and C. I. railway company for a branch line, so little [illegible] be spent on it at present. The railway feeder (11 miles) [illegible] Borsad and Wassad station is open to traffic. Three [illegible]oads between Kaira and the Sabarmati have been three [illegible]s done. The feeder from Mátar to Nariád station is also [illegible] ready, only the metalling remaining unfinished. Five roads [illegible]necting parts of the Panch Máháls with some of the Rewá [illegible]anta states have been taken in hand, but are as yet not open [illegible]or traffic. Two other roads, one between Jhálod and Bária, the [illegible]ther from Singápur to Dhudhia, have been nearly completed as [illegible]ar as the earth-work is concerned. The road from Dákor to Kapadwanj, 20 miles long, has been finished and parts of it metalled. The works in *Ahmedábád* have been confined to short [illegible]oads near the city or suburbs. In the *Kolhápur* state seven [illegible]oad and ghát works were undertaken. The Amba ghát made [illegible]ut small progress. The Sankeshwar and Garh Hinglaj road [illegible]was finished, as to its earthwork, thus completing the communication between Vingorla and the cotton fields of the country [illegible]above the ghát. The fourth section of the Kolhápur and the Amba ghát road was taken up, and 4 miles out of 9¼ finished. Some progress was made with the Shirol feeder of the Krishna [illegible]bridge. The Bhudargarh-Kolhápur road was partially embanked, [illegible]and the Kolhápur-Ghaibikhind road was improved. Trees were [illegible]planted along 15 miles of three roads.

A great many of the roads, above mentioned, were taken up [illegible]nally in order to provide for the unskilled labour thrown by the famine upon Government relief. Some of these were left incomplete at the closing of relief works, and will be taken up again

according to their importance or the exigencies and resources of the district to which they appertain.

The foundations and timber for the Bedhi bridge on the Yellápur and Sirsi road in Kánará have been prepared, and it is expected that the work will be ready for traffic this season. A wooden trussed girder bridge with masonry piers and abutments is in progress at Anagandi, also in Kánará. Two spans are complete, and the woodwork of the third is under preparation. Three smaller bridges are also under construction in this district. New abutments are being fitted behind the old ones at the Vedganga bridge, between Belgaum and Kolhápur. One large culvert has been finished on the Chiplún and Ratnágiri road. Three of the five arches of the fine Panchganga bridge at Kolhápur have been finished, and the rest will soon be complete. Another handsome bridge over the Jiti stream, near Kolhápur, has been completed, and one other bridge repaired. On the Krishna bridge at Udgaon the first batch of four arches has been turned; the masonry work of the second batch of three arches has been all but completed; the north abutment and two piers run up to the full height, and considerable progress made with the centres for the remaining batch of four arches. When complete, the work will be the largest stone-bridge in India. One of the wing-walls of the north abutment of the Tárli bridge in Satárá fell down, and is now in course of being re-built. On the Warna bridge the foundations of two piers and part of those of one abutment have been filled in, and some of its superstructure erected. One pier and one abutment with part of the abutment foundation remain unfinished. The Warna bridge works were stopped from April to January for want of funds. Much progress was not, therefore, to be expected. A few minor works were carried out in this district, in addition to those mentioned. In Sholápur a flying bridge was set up across the Sina river at Wadakbál. In Tanna the new iron-bridge over the creek has been opened for traffic. In Súrat the Wánkaner bridge has been finished, and improvements carried out at the Udna Khári low level bridge and at that over the Wánki. The Hope bridge across the Tápti was opened on 1st May, but it has been found necessary to raise it during the year. In Shikárpur two bridges have been finished, one over the Kasáráh, the other across the Mahesrowah. Some culverts and small bridges have also been finished on the Jacobábád and Thal road. The Kudanwáh and Nurwáh bridges were also completed within the year. The bridge over the Pinyári, in Kurrachee, has been completed, together with one smaller bridge and about thirteen culverts.

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Projected lines.

The Dhond and Manmád chord line was taken up as a relief work at the end of last year, but, after August 1877, the work was carried on under ordinary rules. Earthwork was complete with the exception of a few slopes and approaches by the end of the official year, and only 15 miles of plate-laying remained to be finished on 1st April. Forty-eight miles of this line at the southern end were opened for traffic within the year. The total cost up to 31st March, including survey and purchase of plant, amounted to Rs. 54,68,909.

The surveys of the Madras, Nizám's, and Bombay sections of the Belári and Hubli line were completed, but the submission of the revised plan and estimates was delayed, on account of work having been started for relief purposes between Belári and Hospet. A proposal has been made to complete this section on the 5-ft. 6-in. gauge, and let it be worked temporarily by the Madras Railway Company.

The Ahmedábád-Pálánpur section of the Western Rájputáná Railway was commenced.

Surveys of alternative routes have been made between Sind and the northern portion of the Bombay Baroda and Central India line by the State Railway department, who have been able to utilise surveys previously made of alternative routes by the engineers of the B. B. & C. I. railway company. Surveys were also under taken in Káthiáwár, partly at the expense of the chiefs, with a view of constructing a system of railways between Wadhwán, Bhaunagar, and the interior of the peninsula.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company have surveyed a line from Broach to a small harbour, Dhejbárá, at the mouth of the Narbáda, to be worked in connection with a steam-ferry between Gogho or Bhaunagar and the continent. Alternative routes, however, having since been proposed the matter is still under inquiry.

The Baroda Government have decided upon extending the 2-ft. 6-in. gauge line from Dábhoi to Baroda, Chándod, and Báhádurpur, and works have been started on the last two.

The Nágpur and Chátisgarh line has been sanctioned by the Government of India on the metre gauge.

Completed lines.

The State line from Dhond to Ahmednagar, 48 miles, and from the Warna river to Hinganghát on the Wardha railway, 28 miles, are the only additions made to the length of open line during the year. The following list gives the length of open lines :—

Gauge.			Miles.
5-ft. 6-in.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway...	Guaranteed.	1,273
5 „ 6 „	Mopáni Branch	do. ...	12¼
5 „ 6 „	Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway	do. ...	289
5 „ 6 „	Dákor and Páli Branch	do. ...	32½
5 „ 6 „	Pátri State Railway	...	22
5 „ 6 „	Khámgaon State Railway	...	8

Gauge.		Miles.
5-ft. 6-in.	Amráoti and Bádnera State Railway	6½
5 „ 6 „	Nizam's State Railway	121
5 „ 6 „	Wardha Valley State Railway...	41
5 „ 6 „	Dhond and Manmar State Railway	48
2 „ 6 „	Miágám and Dábhoi Branch, Gaekwar State Railway.	20
	Total mileage worked by companies under control of this Government on 31st March 1878	1,973¼

The ghát section of the Holkar State Railway has also been opened for traffic since January 1878.

Principal engineering works.

The site of the Bori Bunder terminus and general offices of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was made over to the company in February, as far as the rights of Government were concerned. Arrangements are in progress with regard to the private, municipal and Port Trust interests, which are affected by the transfer. The Parell workshops made good progress, and are nearly complete. The additional crossing and signalling stations rendered necessary by the increase of traffic since 1876 have been finished. The Konkán division of the line was strengthened by the addition of an eighth sleeper, and improvements on a large scale carried out at the passenger and goods stations of Igatpuri and Kasárah. Measures were also taken to prevent a failure of the water-supply at [illegible] pumping st[illegible] the [illegible] ...ere[illegible] ...ly [illegible] line by the end of the year. The stock of wagons wa[illegible] tionately increased to meet the large grain-traffic of the[illegible]

On the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway the [illegible] erecting the Narbada bridge has been given in contract i[illegible] and the first cylinder was laid in December 1877. Tw[illegible] were completed and three more begun before the close o[illegible] year. The total cost of this work is estimated at Rs. 34,61,[illegible] which is to be defrayed as follows:—

(1.)—Any excess profits beyond the Government guarantee which may accrue during the progress of the work;

(2.)—A contribution of Rs. 27,00,000 from the balance at credit of the Fire Insurance Fund; and

(3.)—The balance from capital.

The two new stations in Bombay made some progress. The Bhayndar wharf was completed, and a steam launch now runs from it to Bassein. Five new locomotives of the metropolitan railway type were sent from England for use in suburban traffic.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have decided not to transfer their telegraph to the State, and will shortly resume the maintenance which, during the past two years, has been undertaken by the Government Telegraph Department; and relieve the latter of the wires which they have erected.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have made an arrangement with the Narbada Coal Company for a supply of 250 tons a week at [illegible] a ton, and for the Warora coal at Rs. 5;—2,000 tons to be [illegible]thly. The quantity of country coal taken during the year

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was 62,889 tons. The consumption of Indian coal increased from 21,066 tons to 50,472 tons, and that of English coal from 120,487 to 142,033 tons. The percentage rate of increase is, therefore, 131·0 in the former and 17 in the latter.

Miscellaneous

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company continued to work the Nizám's State line, the Amráoti and Khámgaon branches, and the Wardha Valley Railway. They also undertook the working of the Dhond and Ahmednagar section from its opening, but have proposed to relinquish working State lines.

On the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway the system of issuing platform passes was abolished. A volunteer rifle corps, similar to that on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, was formed during the year under the same adjutant as that of the latter company.

Extraordinary traffic.

The demand for grain in the distressed parts of Madras and Bombay caused the stores of up-country merchants to be poured into the receiving offices of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway without intermission up to October 1877. The company, owing to want of engine-power and other causes, were unable to meet the demands thus made upon them to the full extent. In August 1877, when the necessity for a continuous and regular supply of grain was probably more urgent than at any other period, the Company was instructed to give preference to famine grain over [illegible] extent, and to [illegible] for the delivery of [illegible] conveniently situated with reference to the parts where [illegible] as wanted. In order to regulate the supply of wagons [illegible] veyance of the grain, syndicates of traders were established [illegible] large centres in the districts where the pressure on the [illegible] ies of the company's rolling stock was most marked. [illegible] rking of these committees was satisfactory. From October [illegible] to October 1877, the amount of food-grain delivered by the [illegible] at Indian Peninsula railway for the distressed districts and in [illegible] ombay was as follows :—

	Tons.
Násik and Khándesh	49,439
Poona and Sholápur	211,959
Nizam's dominions	67,368
Madras Railway	130,921
Bombay	322,214
Total ...	782,441

The increase of this kind of traffic seems to have stimulated the practice of robbing the trains of sacks of grain, which grew to such an extent, in spite of augmentation of the police force in districts where this offence was most prevalent, that a Commission was appointed by Government, at the request of the Company's agent, to investigate the circumstances under which the Company was being compelled to pay very large sums as compensation for goods lost in transit, and to suggest measures for the repression of theft and fraud. The Commission had not concluded its labours by the end of the official year.

The volunteer corps of this railway was reviewed at Christmas, 1877, by Brigadier-General Aitchison, who expressed himself satisfied with their efficiency on parade.

The demarcation of railway land on the B. B. & C. I. line was completed during the year, except that of the Páli and Pátri branches. The Dhond and Manmád railway land was also completely demarcated.

Accidents.

During the year there were 218 accidents of different descriptions on all the various lines. One hundred and six persons were killed and 129 injured. Out of 9,123,302 passengers carried, two were killed and ten were injured. No less than 53 servants of the railway were killed, and 476 injured from their own incaution.

(a.)—Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Traffic.

The accounts of the Company are kept for the calendar year, so the results of working now shown refer to that period :—

	Rs.
The total revenue earnings were	3,27,74,151
„ expenditure	1,58,28,683
Net earnings ...	1,69,45,467
Net profits ...	1,69,04,118

Deducting guaranteed interest of Rs. 1,21,76,594, the surplus divisible between Government and the companies is Rs. 47,27,524. Rs. 11,30,068 of the above earnings have been charged to special funds, which now have a balance of Rs. 20,04,752. The expenditure includes Rs. 6,14,162, the cost of working the four State railways. There has been a considerable increase of receipts as compared with 1876. The items in which the difference is most marked are the following :—

	Increase.
Coaching receipts	... Rs. 4,36,809, or 181,496 more passengers.
Goods receipts	... „ 71,77,119, ton mileage 207,147,708.

The coaching traffic seems to have increased much in the same proportion as in 1876. The fourth class of passengers still show the largest percentage of the increase :—

	1876.	1877.
First class	Rs. 4,24,847	Rs. 4,27,782
Second do.	„ 6,22,890	„ 6,80,568
Third do.	„ 12,33,683	„ 12,92,392
Fourth do.	„ 23,04,666	„ 26,84,061
Miscellaneous	„ 8,19,532	„ 10,92,112

The changes and concessions made in 1876 are only now becoming apparent. For instance, the lowering the rate for passengers' luggage has resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,50,109 and in ton mileage of 529,370. The return of chiefs and other visitors from the Delhi assemblage in January 1877 increased the special train earnings, which amounted to Rs. 2,18,553 for the first half of the year. The vast increase in goods traffic is directly or indirectly attributable to the abnormal demand for food grains in Madras and parts of Bombay. The following table shows the increase in this species of traffic :—

Goods train mileage	2,563,550
Unit mileage, goods	201,483,504
Gross unit mileage, goods	214,700,464
Goods ton mileage	606,285,693
Gross ton mileage, coaching, and goods ...	643,393,976

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The general income was thus distributed :—

General merchandise...	...Rs.	2,59,44,195
Military stores and railway material ...	,,	2,00,482
Minerals	,,	58,475

The above includes traffic on the State railways managed by this company.

The principal articles of merchandise, from the carriage of which increased earnings resulted, are shown marginally. There was a decrease in the receipts from the carriage of the followinge articles—cocoanuts, green fruit, hides, oil, opium, salt, timber (more than half), and wines.

ARTICLES.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.
Coal	5,695	31,553.
Cotton	28,76,840	32,19,333
Food grain	58,28,695	1,21,53,134
Sugar, &c.	4,66,628	6,35,274
Metals, &c.	3,43,212	3,74,044
Piece goods...	7,07,228	7,71,862.
Seeds	23,26,446	24,33,468
Tobacco	49,878	61,225
Twist	2,08,315	2,10,624

Expenses.

The tables given above show the large increase that has occurred in the traffic, necessitating a much larger number of trains on the line. The working expenses have increased proportionately, and several exceptional causes, besides the unusual augmentation of traffic, have tended to swell the charges of the year. There are the claims for compensation brought by the owners of grain stolen on transit, the increase in salaries granted to the lower classes of employés on account of the dearness of provisions, the greater wear and tear of rolling stock, and hire of extra locomotives and wagons. The principal charges thus specially incurred are as follows :—

Repair and renewal of locomotives ...	Rs.	1,31,000
Two old engines condemned	,,	56,800
Repairs to wheels and axles	,,	1,23,000
Grain compensation to servants	,,	91,163
Ropes and tarpaulins for good traffic ...	,,	92,400
Compensation claims	,,	3,60,000
Mileage of foreign stock	,,	5,78,000
Hire of locomotives	,,	1,38,000
,, ,, vehicles	,,	3,63,000

The total expenditure on revenue account is shown below, the maintenance and working of State lines being taken into account :—

HEAD.	1876.	1877.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Maintenance	18,31,145	29,32,953	17·295
Locomotive...	47,49,679	63,56,572	37·483
Carriage and wagon	18,36,331	24,49,365	14·443
Traffic	17,01,606	22,57,051	13·309
General	9,81.375	10,47,123	6·174
Special and miscellaneous	5,77,755	19,15,687	11·296
Total per train mile	.....	2·012	.....
Percentage to earnings (exclusive of special fund)	.....	48·296	.....

The year has been altogether an abnormal one, both as regards receipts and expenses. The expenditure from capital during the year was £163,723. The total amount withdrawn up to the end of 1877 was £22,824,856. The percentage of profits to paid-up capital was 6·77. The opening balance at debit of stock on 1st April 1877 was Rs. 69,65,707; on 1st April the previous year it was Rs. 92,35,136, and the closing balance on 31st March 1878 was Rs. 69,72,227. During the year, the balance fluctuated between 66 and 75 lakhs. RAILWAYS. Capital.

State Railway Branch Lines.

The Nizam's State railway is worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company, who also undertook the maintenance of it from January 1877, for, and at the expense of Government. The same causes that affected the financial position of the G. I. P. railway were also operative on this line. The total cost during the year to the Nizám was Rs. 6,44,082. The cost to the G. I. P. Railway Company was only Rs. 4,30,585, but Rs. 1,29,311 were expended locally in addition to that sum. The profit to the company was Rs. 84,186 and to the Nizám Rs. 1,86,687, the receipts having reached Rs. 8,30,769. Nizam's line.

The coaching returns show an increase of 39,984 passengers and Rs. 43,864 in receipts. The goods receipts were also Rs. 2,04,657 more than in 1876. Under general merchandise was classed a total of Rs. 5,20,423, and from the carriage of military stores and railway material the receipts were Rs. 2,528. Grain was the only item that showed a remarkable increase in the amount carried.

The expenditure on account of this line is shown in the following table:—

	1876. Rs.	1877. Rs.
Maintenance	....	1,10,219
Locomotive	1,54,061 ...	2,08,379
Carriage and wagon	72,853 ...	90,857
Traffic	75,908 ...	73,981
General, special, and miscellaneous .	40,171 ...	76,459
Percentage of expenses on earnings...	....	67·39

The short lines in Berar were worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company. The permanent way materials were supplied by Government, but in other respects the company provided for the maintenance of the whole. The agreement made last year as regards the Khámgaon line continues in force. The attempts that have been made of late to adopt for the Berar lines a separate scale of percentages for separate half years were mentioned in last year's report (page 247), but the question is still undecided on account of the disproportion the earnings of the two half years bear to each other. The payment for the working of the Amraoti line was made approximately at a revised percentage for the latter half of 1877, but there will, as a matter of fact, be no material difference from the old arrangement. Berar State Railways.

This line was closed from September 1st, 1877, to November 15th. In 1876 it was closed from 15th July to 15th December. An additional train was also run during the year under report. Khámgaon line.

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The receipts for the year were Rs. 50,991, or considerably more than last year. The increase has been chiefly distributed as follows :—

	Increase.
Train mileage	4,800
Coaching receipts	Rs. 2,800
Goods receipts	„ 15,100

The increase is chiefly accounted for by the longer time the line was open, the additional train run each way, and the larger traffic in cotton, food, seed grains, and salt. Passenger train mileage increased from 985 to 3,942, goods train mileage rose by 1,843, and 8,924 tons of the four commodities above named were carried more than in 1876.

The expenditure was Rs. 31,473, including Rs. 2,992 spent locally. The difference between earnings and total cost was therefore Rs. 19,518, or a percentage of about 4·02 to capital cost.

Amraoti line.

The receipts for the year have been Rs. 80,093, the rate of advance being very nearly the same as that of last year. An increase is shown under the following headings :—

	Increase.
Train mileage	480
Coaching receipts	Rs. 1,881
Goods receipts	„ 9,240

There was an increased traffic in cotton, metals, salt, piece-goods, and seeds. The grain traffic remained almost stationary. Timber, fruits, cocoanuts, and twist showed a slight decrease.

Wardha Valley line.

The previous arrangement for the working of the Wardha Valley line has been superseded since June 1877, and, instead of paying the company according to the mileage open and train mile run, a graduated scale of percentages on receipts has been adopted. This line was open for traffic throughout the year, whilst during 1876 it was closed between 3rd June and 5th December. The comparison of the receipts and expenditure of the two years is therefore of little use in estimating the work done on this railway. In 1876, too, the mixed train was only run on alternate days, whereas in 1877 it was run daily. The line, too, has been extended, as was mentioned above, from 18 to 46 miles during the year, and two new stations opened for local traffic on the extension.

The total receipts were Rs. 77,506. The cost, including Rs. 11,095 local expenditure, was Rs. 55,555. The profits were, thus, Rs. 21,951, or 44 per cent on capital cost. The increase in traffic has been as follows :—

	Increase.
Train mileage	17,140
Coaching receipts	Rs. 6,924
Goods receipts	„ 49,184

The coal traffic alone shows an increase of 28,235 tons, and most other articles have been carried to a greater extent than is merely proportionate to the longer time the line was working this year. The special traffic in coal mentioned in last year's report will, no doubt, secure a continual increase in receipts.

The following table gives the chief earnings and expenses of the line :—

Earnings.	Rs.	*Expenses.*	Rs.
Passenger traffic ...	10,402	Maintenance	10,212
General merchandise ...	38,237	Locomotive	21,307
Minerals	27,342	Carriage and wagon ...	12,544
Railway materials and miscellaneous	1,302	Traffic	15,786
		General	8,058

Percentage of expenses to earnings, 87·615.

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

The gross earnings of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company were Rs. 77,98,913 against Rs. 70,47,476 in 1876. The expenditure is shown as Rs. 32,73,330, the net earnings were Rs. 45,25,582, and the net profits Rs. 44,40,094. The guaranteed interest was Rs. 42,05,618. The surplus in June 1877 was Rs. 7,07,723, which has been set aside towards the cost of the new Narbada bridge, as mentioned in a previous paragraph. The passenger traffic is almost stationary, as regards the higher classes, but shows an increase in the lower as well as in mail train receipt. The suburban traffic is very large, and the introduction of the new form of engine used on the London railway will, perhaps, secure greater punctuality. The number of season tickets increased from 3,057 to 4,772. The total number of passengers carried was 238,313 more than in 1876, but the receipts were less. Changes in the running of trains lead to a decrease in the passenger train mileage, but the increase in coaching ton mileage was 1,734,898. The following table gives the receipts from passenger traffic:—

		1876.		1877.
First class	Rs.	84,025	... Rs.	61,375
Second do.	„	1,50,948	... „	1,48,821
Third do.	„	19,29,324	... „	20,18,174
Season tickets	„	36,908	...	included above
Miscellaneous	„	2,89,813	... „	1,67,846
	Rs.	24,91,078		23,96,216

Coaching receipts and goods receipts show an increase of Rs. 55,887 and Rs. 5,68,765 respectively. Receipts on carriage of goods and other account were distributed as follows:—

General merchandise	Rs.	39,72,861	... Rs.	46,87,056
Military stores and railway materials, &c.	„	1,14,278	... „	55,943
Miscellaneous	„	1,30,422	... „	1,43,318
	Rs.	42,17,561	... Rs.	48,86,317

The following table shows the articles in which an increased traffic took place. The decrease was chiefly in cotton, hides, sugar and molasses, timber, piece-goods, and wines:—

Goods.	Receipts.		Goods.	Receipts.	
	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Dried fruits ...	67,950	98,463	Metals, &c. ...	1,24,650	1,44,932
Green fruits ...	73,647	75,321	Oil ...	26,072	58,991
Firewood ...	7,526	8,543	Opium ...	62,370	64,775
Grain ...	4,04,346	8,97,129	Salt ...	2,44,167	2,94,419
Seeds ...	3,56,527	4,93,079	Tobacco ...	63,394	85,549

RAILWAYS.

The expenditure was less than in 1876 by nearly 4½ lakhs, even after a charge to revenue of Rs. 1,86,476 for special repairs and reconstruction of works damaged by floods in 1876. There was a considerable saving (Rs. 67,000) in cost of coal this year.

The charges on revenue have been as shown below :—

HEAD.	1876. Rs.	1877. Rs.
Maintenance ...	12,52,512	9,57,288
Locomotive ...	10,26,259	9,65,492
Carriage and wagon	3,08,861	2,28,353
Traffic ...	5,77,988	5,90,369
General ...	4,84,721	5,00,245
Special and miscellaneous...	61,223	31,584
	37,11,564	32,73,331

Capital.

The expenditure from capital during the year has been £71,401, and the total withdrawn up to the end of the year was £7,811,950.

The balance at debit of stock has been as follows :—

At the beginning of	1876-77 ...	Rs. 41,32,859
At the beginning of	1877-78 ...	„ 36,24,562
At the end of	1877-78 ...	„ 37,10,158

The balance has thus increased by Rs. 85,596, chiefly on account of stores returned from restoration works. A good deal of material, too, has been received for the new Narbada bridge. Efforts are being made to effect a reduction.

Dabhoi line.

The Gaikwár's line shows an increase, both on earnings and expenditure, as below. The net earnings show an increase of Rs. 310. One passenger train has been discontinued, and this appears to be the chief cause of a decrease in the number of lower class passengers. The goods traffic is gradually increasing.

HEAD.	1877.	1876.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings ...	46,900	39,776	6,624
Expenditure .	36,285	29,976	6,314

The following table shows the traffic and receipts during the year :—

Passengers—				*Receipts.*
Upper class	...	1,504	...	Rs. 865
Lower do.	...	78,820	...	„ 18,019
		80,324	...	Rs. 18,884
In 1876	...	86,451		19,905
Decrease	...	6,127	...	Rs. 1,021
Goods—				
General merchandise ...		Tons 19,110	...	Rs. 27,130

The increased quantity of mowrah flower carried (tons 3,503), more than double that of last year, is satisfactory, as the line was supposed to depend greatly on this traffic. Grain, seed, and salt were all carried in larger quantities than in 1876. Cotton and firewood traffic somewhat decreased.

The revenue and expenditure was as follows:—

HEAD.	1876. Rs.	1877. Rs.
Maintenance ...	6,435	6,897
Locomotive ...	8,640	11,505
Carriage and wagon	3,287	3,866
Traffic... ...	7,191	8,964
General charges ...	4,418	5,053
Total ...	29,971	36,285

Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

This section extended during the year 109¾ miles from Kiamari to Kotri, and 575 miles by flotilla from Kotri to Shirshah. The capital expended on it during 1877-78 was Rs. 3,89,768, and the total from the beginning of the work till the end of March 1878—

On railway	Rs. 2,01,64,522
On flotilla	„ 49,43,843
	Rs. 2,51,08,356

The receipts, expenditure, and net profits during the year, of both railway and flotilla, are as follows :—

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Percentage of working expenses on receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	31,62,147	18,71,237	12,90,910	59.17
1877-78	27,41,148	17,82,778	9,58,370	65·03
More	.....	.....	.....	5·86
Less	4,20,999	88,459	3,32,540	.....

The decrease in receipts is due to less State railway plant being carried up the river, and less grain and seed down. The following table shows that the diminution taken place is entirely in the river branch of the traffic, there being a greater profit on the railway than last year—:

YEAR.	Receipts.		Total.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Percentage of column 5 on column 4.
	Passengers.	Merchandise.				
SIND SECTION OF RAILWAY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1876-77	1,35,664	13,47,282	14,82,946	7,45,015	7,37,931	50·23
1877-78	1,46,592	13,55,970	15,02,562	7,79,939	7,22,623	51·90
Increase or Decrease.	+ 10,928	+ 8,688	+ 19,616	+ 34,924	— 15,308	+ 1·67
FLOTILLA.						
1876-77	98,556	15,82,645	16,79,201	11,26,222	5,52,979	67·07
1877-78	89,253	11,49,333	12,38,586	10,02,839	2,35,747	80·96
	7,303	4,33,312	4,40,615	1,23,383	3,17,232	13·90

RAILWAYS.

The carriage of State railway material by native boats was considerably less, the receipts on account of it being only Rs. 1,26,419 against Rs. 3,80,896 in 1876-77. The total traffic in tons was 170,012 up and 65,775 down, showing, as compared with last year, a decrease of 30,629 tons down and an increase of 11,526 up. Train mileage and ton mileage were respectively 291,470 and 21,406,095, against 270,470 and 22,602,987 in 1876-77. The Consulting Engineer reports unfavourably on the bábul sleepers laid down as compared with the European creosoted article. The following table shows the number of accidents to persons during the year :—

CLASS.	Killed.	Injured.	REMARKS.
Passengers from causes beyond their own control	...	...	Last year three were killed and two injured, both servants of the company, from their own incaution. The total number of passengers carried by railway was 133,066.
From their own incaution	...	2	
Servants of the company and of contractors	...	...	
From causes beyond their own control	2	1	
From their own incaution or misconduct	...	1	
Other prisons...	...	...	
Trespassing or suicides	1	...	
Total ...	3	4	

In twenty-four cases, cattle were run over and in eleven accidents happened from other causes.

The company has purchased a steamer and two flats from the Bháwalpur state during the year, at a cost of Rs. 1,40,000, making their equipment on the river to consist of twelve steamers and twenty flats.

CANALS.

Indus Conservancy, &c.

The season has been an exceptional one, as the sudden and unprecedented rises of the river in December cleared the navigable channels of most of the trees and other obstructions by the sheer velocity of the current. Had physical circumstances been less favourable, it is probable that the entire traffic might have been impeded, as only one of the vessels out of the three set apart for conservancy duties was found serviceable, and the largest one, the 'Assyria,' has been finally condemned as useless. During the season 230 trees and one sunken boat were removed at the expenditure of 950 lbs. of gunpowder.

The number of boats registered was 4,031, being 624, or 13 per cent less than in 1876-77. The decrease in tonnage is still greater, and amounts to 42 per cent.

This falling off is attributed to the diversion of grain traffic from the seaboard to the interior by railways in the Panjab and North-West Provinces. The income of the Conservancy department was Rs. 46,275 against Rs. 60,254 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,979. Part of this is nominal, owing to the fees having been collected in advance for one quarter only, instead of for the whole year. The reason for this change is that an alteration in the rates was to come into operation from April 1878. Another cause of decrease is that much less railway plant has been conveyed up the river this year than last.

The net profits of the ferries, which have now been transferred to local funds, amount to Rs. 10,966.

The sea pilotage fund, with an income of Rs. 790, shows a deficit of Rs. 1,676, being a decrease of Rs. 176 in receipts and an increase of Rs. 240 in expenditure over those of last year. The river pilotage fund shows a profit of Rs. 1,299, partly due to an increased grant from the railway company.

TELEGRAPHS.

During the year a new line of 150 miles was constructed from Dhond and Manmád for the use of the State railway, which allowed of the dismantling of the line from Poona to Ahmednagar of 71 miles, and the closing of the Government telegraph office at the latter town. An extra wire of 119 miles was laid from Bombay to Poona, and a new office was opened at Gondal in Káthiáwár.

The length of the departmental telegraph lines in the Bombay Division, on 31st March 1878, was 1839·3 miles, and the length of wire 6527·71 miles, being an increase of 7.9 miles of posts and 355·38 miles of wire during the year.

The following is the list of telegraph offices open during nearly the whole of the year in the Bombay Division :—

1st Class.—Bombay and Poona.

2nd Class.—Ahmedábád, Bhaunagar, Broach, Byculla, Dholera, Haidarábád, Secunderábád, Shahábád, and Súrat.

3rd Class.—Ahmednagar, Baroda, Bolaram, Camp Deoláli (1st class during the trooping season), Dhoraji, Dhulia, Junaghár, Limri, Máhábleshwar, Málegaon, Mátheran, Násik, Rájkot, and Satárá.

In addition to these are the first class offices at Ganesh Khind, Malabar Point, and Parel, kept up during the residence of His Excellency the Governor at these places. The number of messages sent was 230,918, the amount of collections Rs. 6,91,657.

Sind.

At the end of 1876-77 the Sind Division extended from Kurrachee to Banu, on the right bank, and from Umerkot to Multán on the left bank of the Indus, and contained 1,465 miles of posts and 3,489 miles of wire. During the year 1877-78, the Kohát to Naurang section was transferred to this division from the Panjáb, and a fourth wire carried from Kotri to Multán along the Indus Valley State Railway. There are, therefore, now 1,535 miles of posts and 4,042 miles of wire, in addition to which 1,027 and 2,010 miles, respectively, are maintained for departments, and 508 and 2,032 miles for joint use by the department and the State railway. Besides these lines, there are 109 miles of posts and 214 miles of wire belonging to the S. P. D. railway, but maintained, since May 1877, by the Government Telegraph Department, making altogether 1,644 miles of posts and 4,256 of wire. Besides ordinary repairs, a considerable amount of extra renewal work and improvements were carried out during the year.

The interruptions of communication show considerable increase, being 213 against 88 last year, and an aggregate of 3,774 hours against 2,593 hours. The chief causes are said to be the transfer of a new line, the damage to a line owing to operations on the Indus Valley State railway, which alone caused twenty-one stoppages, and failures at the Sutlej crossing.

The stations are Haidarábád and Kurrachee, 1st class ; Sakkar and Jacobábád, 2nd class ; and Shikárpur, Rajápur, Dera Gházi Khán, Dera Ismail Khán, Banu, and Bháwalpur, 3rd class.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

Persian Gulf.

The total number of messages despatched was 29,363, containing 601,513 words against 45,205 messages of 883,913 words transmitted in 1876-77. The decrease is therefore 65 per cent in the number of messages, but 68 per cent in the number of words, showing an extension of the practice of using code-words or abbreviated forms in telegraphing. One thousand three hundred and fifteen messages, containing 77,725 words, were transmitted upon Government service at a cost of Rs. 56,486. The total value of messages despatched was Rs. 8,93,022 against Rs. 14,68,916 last year, or a decrease of 39·2 per cent. The loss of traffic and revenue has been on the Teheran line, on which communication was completely interrupted by the Russo-Turkish war for more than three months, until a duplicate land line was opened *viâ* Stavropol. Owing to arrangements with the Eastern Telegraph Company, too, the Indo-European Company has found it to its advantage to direct most of its traffic to the Suez route, whereby it obtains a share in the whole traffic charge between India and England, instead of one-half the rate they would receive to and from Teheran. There has been an increase in receipts, amounting to Rs. 11,898, on account of official messages between Europe and Turkey. These were sent both by Teheran and by Suez, when direct communication was interrupted by the war.

Of the total traffic, the Persian line carried 79·97 per cent, and the Turkish line 20·03, as shown below :—

	Persian Line.	Turkish Line.
To India	40·34 ...	8·79
To Europe	39·63 ...	11·24

The difference between the traffic conveyed by the Indo-European Company's routes and the Eastern Company's route *viâ* Suez is very great, as can be seen from the following table :—

	Indo-European Route.	Suez Route.
To and from India, Europe & America...	14·36 ...	52·96
To the far East beyond India	1·59 ...	31·09
Total traffic ...	15·95	84·05

The gross value of the traffic adjusted and prepared in this section (including local traffic) was Rs. 14,21,192, of which Rs. 6,96,727 was audited with the Indian dpartment.

The interruptions on the Teheran route have unfavourably affected the returns of the average speed of transmission of messages which has been during the past three years as follows, from and to Kurrachee :—

	To India.	To Europe.
1875-76	4 hs. 8 ms. ...	2 hs. 30 ms.
1876-77	0 ,, 55 ,, ...	1 ,, 29 ,,
1877-78	2 ,, 36 ,, ...	1 ,, 24 ,,

Excluding from the calculations the time during which the line was totally interrupted, the average for the remaining months :

TELEGRAPHS.

between England and Calcutta was one hour ten minutes *viâ* Teheran, and one hour nineteen minutes *viâ* Suez.

There has been only one serious interruption of communication on account of accidents during the year, and that was for four hours only.

The average rate at which messages were conveyed from Bushire to Kurrachee was 15 minutes against 22 last year and 52 the year before, the favourable result being due to the successful maintenance of direct communication throughout the year.

The percentage of errors in transmitting messages is less than in 1876-77, as shown below :—

	Total number of words.	Serious errors.	Trivial errors.
Sent in 1876-77...	743,493	29	55
Do. 1877-78...	601,513	27	49

Of the thirty-eight complaints received during the year on account of delay, mistakes, and non-delivery of messages, 21 were from Europe and 17 from India and the far East. Last year there were eighty-eight complaints : 38 from India and 50 from Europe.

POST OFFICE.

The results of the administration of the Imperial postal system are reported by the Postmaster General to the Government of India. This Government, however, has for some years given its attention to the development and extension of postal communication throughout the rural districts of the Presidency, with the results shown below.

District Post.

The number of offices and lines open this year is the same as last. The only new line opened was from Gajendragad to Bádámi, and this was converted into an Imperial line in the course of the year. No other change took place.

The number of boxes was 674 against 416 in 1876-77. The number of messengers was 525, the decrease of 5 being on account of the conversion of district messengers into Imperial. The savings thus effected were devoted chiefly to the formation of district posts in Upper Sind, and partly to an increase in the salary of one of the supervising staff. The average number is now 29 to a district, varying from 7 in Kolábá to 64 in Khándesh.

The working of the district-post is shown in the following abstract :—

Item.	1876-77.	1877-78.	More.	Less.	Percentage.
Total number of covers sent for delivery	933,840	943,159	9,319	...	0·99
Covers received back	51,700	58,329	6,629	...	12·82
Number received for despatch.	264,240	252,848	...	11,392	4·31

From this it appears that 94 per cent of the correspondence carried by the district-post was delivered and 6 per cent returned undelivered. Last year the percentages were respectively 94½ and 5½.

The decrease in covers posted and increase in numbers undelivered, is attributed to the scarcity in many districts, which obliged many people to leave their homes in search of work without indicating, or perhaps even knowing, their destination. The option of refusing unpaid covers, now that it is known, has also some effect in increasing the percentage of undelivered letters. The abolition of re-direction charges is also quoted as another cause of decrease. The details of covers undelivered is as follows :—

			Per cent.
Refused	14,520	or	24·89
Re-directed	28,010	,,	48·02
Mis-sent	2,807	,,	4·81
Unclaimed	12,992	,,	22·27
	55,329		99·99

The approximate value of the correspondence received and delivered during the year was Rs. 64,040, and the expenditure

POST OFFICE.

Rs. 95,624. Last year the receipts were Rs. 65,154, and the expenditure Rs. 89,173. The expenditure this year is greater on account of the money compensation for high prices of grain to the establishment and greater amount of travelling allowances received by the sub-inspectors. Receipts are less on account of unpaid letters being fewer.

The object of this system of district post and rural messengers is to develope correspondence, and in proportion to its success, the number of Imperial lines increases. Thus, the number of self-paying district lines remains stationary, in consequence of their continual transfer to the Imperial establishment. In five divisions this object has been to a certain degree attained during the year, though great precautions are necessary to prevent negligence and fraud on the part of messengers in thinly-populated and wild districts, where communication is difficult, and complaints from correspondents unlikely to be made.

Irrigation.

The principal feature of the operations of this year, as regards irrigation, was the extensive undertakings commenced or continued for the purpose of giving employment to people suffering from the distress caused by the deficient rainfall of 1876 and 1877. The excavation and embankment of large tanks, and the digging canals, on which large masses of unskilled labourers could find work without the necessity of constantly moving gangs from place to place, were undertakings most suitable for purposes of relief, apart from their subsequent value to the agricultural population of the district surrounding them. Out of the total works connected with irrigation that have been completed or begun during the year under review, no less than fifteen of the most important were undertaken, specially with a view to relieve distress; the extent to which they fulfilled this object, their ultimate utility, and the estimated cost of construction can be judged of from the particulars regarding these works shown in the margin. A sixteenth, called the Newri tank, in Satára, was surveyed and got ready for commencement, but was not taken up, as the necessity for further relief ceased. The irrigational works in Sind will be considered further on in this section.

Work.	Maximum number of labourers employed.	Area the work will protect.	Estimated cost.
		Acres.	Rs.
Ojhar canal extension ..	3,500	17,528	89,148
Mutha canal do. ..	18,155	19,840	92,166
Matoba tank	6,420	12,412	1,61,143
Sirsuphal do.	5,943	10,000	1,51,860
Bhadalwadi do.	986	2,900	1,34,551
Nira canal	16,789	279,680	16,64,873
Pangaon tank	9,943	60,000	17,27,419
Ashti do.	17,179	13,324	5,55,418
Nahr do.	16,836	12,800	3,34,401
Pingli do.	10,374	4,100	1,97,208
Mhaswad do.	15,651	90,000	14,76,235
Krishna canal extension..	959	200	3,771
Gokak canal	11,946	77,319	9,75,042
Medleri tank	1,129	1,916	48,185
Dambal do.	1,897	1,790	43,035
Total ..	137,707	603,809	76,55,055

The irrigational works of this Presidency are divided, according to one system of classification, which refers to the agency by which they were constructed, into those carried out entirely by the British Government, for which capital, as well as revenue accounts are kept, and those which existed previously, but have been improved, restored or extended by the British Government, without, however, the expenditure of much capital upon them. Another classification divides these works with reference to the water-supply into those of which the supply is virtually unfailing during the cultivating season, and those dependent for their supply on the local rainfall. Of the sixteen works above mentioned, all are capital

account works, and in addition to these, nine in the Belgaum and Dhárwár collectorates were undertaken as revenue account works. Up to the beginning of the year 1877-78, Rs. 1,20,74,676 had been invested in tanks of this description by Government, and during the year, the outlay on works of the first class was Rs. 25,36,233.

The total work of the Irrigation department of Government for the year comprised twenty-one new works open for irrigation, and commanding an area of 244,137 acres, which were maintained in order throughout the season. Extensions of these works, which will command an additional area of 77,602 acres; new schemes, designed to command 590,004 acres, besides two storage tanks designed to supplement the supply to existing canals, were in progress, and surveys for seventeen new works were undertaken. Of these proposed works, five are storages for existing canals, and twelve are new schemes, calculated to command a further area of 668,823 acres.

Turning now to the question of the water-supply of the new works in operation, 19,932 acres were irrigated from those having an unfailing source, and 5,455 from those that depend on the local rainfall. This is 8,328 acres, or above 50 per cent more than the area irrigated from them last year. Leaving Gujárát and Sind to the last, the operations of the year will be considered according to the geographical situation of the various works.

Khándesh. In *Khándesh* an old weir, carried away in the floods of 1872, was rebuilt; 186 acres of land are irrigable from it. Land was irrigated for the first time from the Mháswá tank, which is all but completed. The Hartala tank was repaired at a trifling expense, but its replenishment by the annual rainfall took place too late in the season to be of any use in irrigation. The Mukti reservoir only requires some paving for the waste weirs to be completed. It proved very successful during the season in supplementing the Pánjhra canal. The Jámda canals were kept in order, and irrigated 4,925 acres of cold-weather crop, but the water-supply ran short, and one of the projects now under preparation is to prevent such occurrences in future. Sixteen minor works were undertaken from Imperial, and 39 from the local cess. In *Násik*, the Pálkhed canal irrigated 111 per cent more land than in 1876-77. Still, the proportion to the total area under command was small. The supply ran short in the hot weather. This canal was cleared of silt and kept in general good order. From the Wadáli canal the area irrigated was also greater by 10 per cent than that of last year, but amounted only to 213 acres, out of an irrigable area of 3,336. Nine minor works were repaired. Surveys were completed for the Wághádi project, which is calculated to protect and supplement the Pálkhed and Wadáli canals. The Yeola water supply from Khirdi Sáthé was also taken in hand.

Násik.

Ahmednagar. The Ojhar canal in *Ahmednagar* was completed to the 10th mile, and 42 per cent of the area under command was irrigated. The extension was put in hand, but had to be left off, when the demand for labour on the adjacent State railway became urgent. The

Lákh canal, on the same river, irrigated 28· per cent more land than last year and 6· per cent on the area irrigable, but ran very low during the dry weather. The Bhátodi tank was completed, with the exception of distributing channels. The area irrigated from it was 64· per cent more than last year, and about 33· per cent of the area at present under command. Storage works on the Mula and Sina rivers were partially surveyed.

Poona. The great dam at Karakwáslá was nearly completed. The waste weir was raised two feet before the monsoon of 1877. The supply was very scanty, and the storage began to be drawn upon in November. A temporary earthen dam had been previously constructed on the waste weir. The water at the close of the year stood 5 feet above the level noted at the corresponding date of the year before. The observations taken with a view to ascertaining whether or not the elasticity of the mortar tended to allow any movement of the dam, seem to show that some slight movement actually did take place.

The excavation of the canal on the right bank of the Mutha was carried to the 64th mile. The flow of water was extended from the 28th to the 44th mile. Twenty-two new irrigation outlets were given during the season. The left bank canal was completed and opened for irrigation in August 1877. The branch for the supply of the Powder works at Kirkee was connected. Twenty-one outlets for irrigation were taken up. Distribution works in Poona city were for the most part completed. The gross area under command of 35,100 acres in 1877-78, of which 5,380 acres were the canal was under irrigation. The extension, which is to add an area of 19,840 acres, was completed, except masonry work, as far as the 69th mile. This canal will then reach one of the driest parts of the Deccan. The Matoba tank was nearly completed, and one channel from it surveyed. It will be useful as a subsidiary to the Mutha canal. Two hundred and eighteen acres were irrigated from the Kasardi tank, which only commands an area of 585 acres. A small tank at Pátas was completed, but is of little irrigational value. The Sirsuphal tank, covering 834 acres, and able to supply water to 18,829 acres, was taken up at the beginning of the year, and all but completed. The canal also has been excavated for 5 miles out of the 12½ to which it is proposed to carry it. A survey of two other tanks and a commencement of a third was made, but the works not being needed for relief purposes, were left over. Twenty miles of the Nira canal were excavated and the earthworks completed. On the closing of relief works an allotment was assigned for its continuance out of ordinary revenues, and the works were carried on through the season.

Sholápur. The Pángaon tank dam was taken up as a relief work, but dropped in November. It will cover an area of 10·47 square miles when completed.

The Ashti project for a large dam across the valley of the river of that name was partially carried out. The site of the dam was cleared and the puddle trench excavated throughout, except across the river. A length of 4,250 feet of the earthen dam was

completed, and the pitching and waste-weir excavation carried on. The progress was, on the whole, good, and since the closing of relief works ordinary labour has been employed. The Ekruk tank, described in last year's report, has been completed, with the exception of the masonry heads of distributing channels. The area under command during the year was 16,545 acres, and the area irrigated 1,838 acres. Detailed surveys were completed for the restoration of the Koregaon tank in this district. The Bársi town water-works were completed, and the Pandharpur ones improved during the year.

Satárá.

A slight increase in the area under irrigation from the Rewári canal, in *Sátara*, took place, and Government has a project under consideration for improving the supply, so as to secure better irrigation over a smaller area. The Wawarvihira scheme, mentioned last year, has been dropped, as being likely to interfere with the Mhaswad work lower down. This latter work made good progress during the year, as a large supply of labour was available. The puddling trench, a large and expensive work, was excavated and filled in, except where it crosses the river. Two miles of the canal from the tank were also opened out. The supply of water in the Yerla canals was again deficient, although there was an increase in the area under irrigation. The Nehr tank, designed to supplement the supply to these Yerla canals, made good progress, the dam having been completed, except across the river. The numbers employed on this work were considerable, and well kept up. On the closing of relief works, this project was continued out of ordinary revenue. The Gondauli canal again ran short of water, and, though the area irrigated was a great deal above that of 1876-77, it was very small, compared to the total under command. The Pingli tank is designed to protect and supplement the head-waters of the Gondauli canal. Like the Nehr tank, it was continued as an ordinary work after November 1877 and nearly completed by March. The waste weir wall and connecting channel to the canal remain, however, to be constructed. The Maini tank is complete, except a few minor distributaries. The area irrigated was 983 acres, against 682 in 1876-77. The supply of water was ample throughout the season. The survey and plans for the Newri tank project were completed, but it was not undertaken. The area irrigated from the Chickli canal was 214 acres, as compared with 169 last year. On the Krishna canal two channels and two over-bridges were completed. The area under irrigation decreased, in consequence of the favourable rainfall, which rendered artificial irrigation of the cold weather crops unnecessary. A short extension of this canal was made partly as a relief work and subsequently from ordinary revenue. The Islámpur tank, constructed out of local funds, was completed and handed over to the revenue authorities. Surveys were made of the lines of the proposed water-supply scheme for Satárá.

The Begam tank, near Bijápur, in *Kaládgi*, was partially restored, with a view to the improvement of the water-supply of the town. A survey party was employed in this district to investigate

projects and prepare estimates. The Don river scheme contemplates a long dam and two main canals of 134 miles long collectively, with 62 miles of distributaries; the area under command would be 193,881 acres, or a great part of the country between the rivers Don and Bhima. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 22,16,147. The Ulúr project is somewhat similar, on a smaller scale, costing about 7¾ lakhs of rupees, and comprising an earthen dam and two side channels. Two other tanks, still smaller, have been projected. The Muchkundi tank survey and estimate were drawn up and sanctioned. The area under command will be about 14,400 acres. The work will consist of a short dam, with two canals, and the cost will be about Rs. 1,38,765.

Belgaum.

The Gadikari tank, in *Belgaum*, was continued throughout the year, and only the masonry work remains unfinished. Relief labour was used for the earth-work. The Gokak canal project consists of a masonry weir, 2,140 feet long, across the river Gatprabha, near the Gokak falls, and a canal, 40 miles long, with branches. It is calculated to command 77,319 acres of land. During the year under review, however, the original plan was materially altered, in order to admit of part of the canal passing through the Mudhol state. It is now proposed to carry the canal to the water-shed near the village of Mahtar, from which point branches could be thrown off towards Bagalkot. The surveys were still in progress at the end of the year. Nine miles out of the whole, which will be 110 miles according to the revised project, have been completed. Surveys were made of several minor works on the Gokak river or its affluents.

Dhárwár.

Nine tank works were undertaken in the *Dhárwár* district. The Mavinkop tank wall and embankments were improved. The walls of that at *Kelgeri* were slightly raised, but the work had to be stopped in July on account of the rainfall. The Doni tank was not resumed, as it required simply skilled labour, and was therefore unsuited for relief purposes. The extensive improvements in the Dambal tank were continued, and the earth-works and pitching completed; progress was also made with the large new waste weir, and a new waste channel has been dug. The Nagnur tank works were only open for a short time and little progress was made. The Yelwigi tank was completed, and that at Haveri, the largest in the district, slightly improved, but more earth-work is still required.

The Ranibenur tank was taken up as an ordinary work after November 1877, and the earth-work carried on, similarly with the Medleri tank, which is an entirely new one. The right bank canal of the Madag tank was excavated to its full depth for a length of four miles. The area irrigated was nearly 100 acres more than last year. Five other tanks were repaired and twelve surveyed. The Sávánur state paid for repairs to the tank at the chief town, but the rainfall in July filled this tank and put a stop to operation for the season.

It will be seen from the above description that most of the works undertaken during the year in the districts south of Khán-

desh were carried out by means of relief labour, and in the case of the more important and extensive works continued by a grant from ordinary revenue. The extension of cultivation by the assistance of water from Government works shows a steady, though not very rapid, progress, and there is reason to suppose that the distressing experiences of the last two seasons will lead to a larger use of the means of irrigation, which it is the wish of Government to put within the reach of as many cultivators as possible. In Gujárát, especially within reach of the Háthmati canal, there appears to be a strong appreciation of the advantages of using canal water, and any contraction of the irrigated area, such as there was this year to the amount of 34 per cent as compared with the year before, is owing to the deficiency of supply of water, rather than to the diminished use of what was available. The Háthmati project is complete, with the exception of some minor distributaries, but it is proposed to make up for the loss by percolation, which is very great in the upper part of the canal, by storage-works to supplement the canal and, if possible, the Khari river also. Two out of the three works in progress at the beginning of the year on the latter stream have been completed, and the third and most important is almost ready. One of these is the improvement of a branch canal, the second the improvement of the channel of the Khari itself, and the third a feeder to the tank, which will prevent the heading up of water and flooding of land that used to take place, when the old feeder was supplied. Five old tanks were repaired, and surveys completed for a water-supply to the town of Dholera, and for some improvements of the river Bhadar.

Gujárát.

Sind.

The Desert canal has been widened by ten feet during the year, there now remaining five feet between its present width of 50 feet and the dimensions sanctioned. Over 100 miles of leveling and surveying have been done, and 60 miles of half widths have been marked out. About forty miles of zamindars' channels have been lined out, and the proprietors have begun to excavate these and to widen the canal between the 45th and 60th mile. A new channel of supply at the canal head, of nearly a mile long, has been taken in hand. A stop gate and two bridges have been completed, and the falls at the 30th mile begun.

On the Kashmor bund stone bench marks have been fixed at every mile between Kashmor and the Begari canal, and at shorter intervals wherever the section was weak or irregular. The groyne at Dari and the staunching of the embankment at the 6th mile have been finished. Three projects for sluices and openings for irrigation have been prepared. Two road bridges, of 3 spans, 25 feet each, have been constructed on the Begari canal. The excavation of the bed for the first six miles has been completed to within a foot of the true bed-level, as also was the embankment on the south side for 14 miles. Two more sluices were constructed in the Mora Mari embankment, but, owing to the low inundation, little use could be made of them.

Three large bridges were undertaken on the Sakkar canal, one of which was completed by the end of the year, and the rest

shortly afterwards. A fourth bridge was constructed at another crossing, half the cost being defrayed out of local funds. Little progress was made with the work of strengthening the embankment between the 34th and 39th mile. The damage done by the floods of 1874 and 1876 was repaired, and improvements carried out at the head of the canal, so as to admit of a supply being available during the inundation. On the Sind canal merely the usual operations for maintenance and taking observations were carried out. The scheme for extending the Kásimpur embankment is in abeyance for want of funds. Eight small sluices were built, and the usual repairs have been effected. The Jalli embankment was strengthened before the last inundation, but requires more work upon it. One breach occurred, but little damage was caused.

The chief work done on the Nára supply channel consisted of the strengthening, by brushwood groynes, of the bank between the 5th and 6th miles. Repairs to dams and clearances of canals were executed in the Rohri subdivision at a cost of Rs. 13,339 and Rs. 1,048 respectively. The protection of the town of Ghotki has been carried out at the joint expense of provincial, municipal, local, railway and irrigational funds, by the raising of 2½ miles of the high road to Multán. The work was completed before the inundation, and cost Rs. 18,579. The Rahuja and Alivan embankment, designed to complete the line from Sakkar to Káshmor, was taken in hand. Three sluices were completed before the inundation of 1877, and the rest of the work will probably soon be finished. The Saidábád embankment, to connect the Gurrang canal with the Jalli embankment, has been taken up, and has made some progress. It was expected to be finished by the current year's inundation. The portion completed, last year, has stood well, with only one breach, which caused no damage to the crops behind the embankment.

A new sluice was begun in the Kheti embankment to regulate the supply of water passing down the Nára, so as to ensure the land being dry in time for cold weather sowings. The excavation of the Nára channel between the head of the Thar canal and the sea has been continued. In many places it is 120 feet wide and in none less than 100.

A few masonry dams have been constructed on the Mithrau canal for irrigational purposes, but beyond this no expenditure has been necessary. The embankment along the Nára at the head of the Thar canal has been completed all but six miles. The Khejrari distributary was continued. The spoil banks of those parts of this canal, which were opened during last inundation, have been strengthened, so as to enable them to carry safely the full supply for the early crops. A sum of Rs. 60,201 was spent on necessary repairs of a minor description, and on maintenance, in this Nára division.

On the Ghar canal, a new sluice, to re-place that carried away in 1875, was nearly finished, a delay having taken place owing to the unsatisfactory foundations at first obtained. The Nasirwah, a minor branch of the Naorang, a main distributary of the Ghar

canal, has been improved by a stop-gate bridge with two side channels, which allow cultivation to be carried on, where the excessive fall would otherwise prevent it. These works were completed within the year. Many minor works for strengthening banks and sluices and clearing channels were also carried out in connection with the Ghar and Nára canal system at a total cost of Rs. 1,05,807.

The regulator at Sonmiani, by which the surplus water of the Nára can be turned to account in the Aral, was completed. The heavy rise of the Indus in December obstructed the work of clearing the bed of the latter channel for the rest of the working season. The bund regulator of the Narwah has been constructed, and only a few small sluices, an escape-cut, and the leveling of spoil banks along the main canal remain to complete the project. In the Rohri canal division the clearances necessitated by the fluctuations of the Indus have been frequent and expensive. The total cost of clearing and maintaining this system amounted to Rs. 1,13,587.

Three sluices were constructed on three of the branches of the Fulaili system, and eighteen on another. A good deal of the funds allotted here was spent, as in other divisions, on the specially heavy clearances required.

The bund across Sheasha creek, to keep out tidal water from the Baggar river, was partly completed, and only a central gap of about 40 feet left over, when an extraordinary rise in the river occurred, and the embankment was carried away. An attempt also to dam up the Pinyári was frustrated by a similar rise of water in the river. There were more breaches in the Pinyári system this year than last, and the repairs were consequently heavy.

The planting of trees along canal banks was sedulously looked after in all places, where there is any probability of successful plantations being reared, and it is said that mango, bábul, and táli plants flourish well if care be taken of them during their first season or two.

General.

The operations of the year comprise new work or repairs on nine capital undertakings out of extraordinary grants, and on thirty-eight out of ordinary allotments. The number of revenue works, for which capital accounts are kept, and which were taken up, continued and repaired this year, was thirty-six. Those for which only revenue accounts are kept, are most numerous in Sind, Khándesh, and the western Kárnátic.

In the Presidency proper the work for the year has been chiefly concentrated on large new works or extensions of ones already partially constructed, in addition to storage reservoirs and other improvements. In Sind, the low inundation and subsequent heavy floods and fluctuations of the Indus and other principal rivers rendered necessary many strengthening and protective operations, besides making the usual annual clearances and cost of maintenance more heavy. Important new works, however, were undertaken in parts of this Province, as well as in the Deccan.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

AN important change in financial administration took place during 1877-78 in the introduction of the extension of the scheme of Provincial services by an arrangement sanctioned for five years. By this arrangement, the Government of India transferred to the Bombay Government additional revenues from various sources, aggregating Rs. 1,58,66,000, and additional expenditure for the several services, of the aggregate amount of Rs. 2,19,63,000, as detailed below, with an assignment of Rs. 1,53,52,000 from the reserved Imperial revenues, for the year under report, and the amounts noted in the margin for the remaining four years. In settling these assignments, the Government of India anticipated retrenchments to the extent of Rs. 5,67,000 from existing expenditure, on account of some of the newly transferred services.

1878-79...Rs.	1,51,61,000
1879-80... ,,	1,49,11,000
1880-81... ,,	1,47,61,000
1881-82... ,,	1,46,11,000

REVENUE.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	66,24,000
IV. Excise	40,82,000
VI. Customs	89,000
VII. Salt	29,000
IX. Stamps	45,14,000
XIII. Law and Justice ...	3,00,000
XV. Marine	28,000
XVIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	80,000
XX. Miscellaneous	1,20,000
	1,58,66,000
Revenue already transferred to Provincial	6,64,000
	1,65,30,000

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
3. Refunds	1,10,000
4. Land revenue	65,07,000
6. Excise	80,000
7. Customs	8,09,000
8. Salt	5,69,000
10. Stamps	1,58,000
14. Administration	11,43,000
15. Minor department ...	1,13,000
16. Law and Justice ...	43,12,000
18. Marine	31,000
20. Ecclesiastical	3,25,000
21. Medical	2,68,000
22. Stationery and Stamps...	2,29,000
24. Allowances and Assignments	64,81,000
26. Superannuation Allowances	8,00,000
28. Miscellaneous	28,000
	2,19,63,000
Expenditure already transferred to Provincial ...	1,04,54,000
	3,24,17,000

It has been also agreed that an excess or deficit on the net amounts fixed as revenue from Excise and Stamps, and receipts under Law and Justice, which may accrue in any one of the

[1] Some of the items entered in the columns for 1877-78 of the several statements embodied in this report are, as usual, liable to modification where necessary, on the closure of the general books of the Empire for the year.

five years, shall be equally shared by the Imperial and Provincial services, and that a special contribution will be given to the Bombay Provincial service from the Imperial treasury for the year 1877-78 to prevent insolvency resulting from extra famine expenditure. This contribution was fixed at such an amount as would leave to the credit of this Government an unencumbered balance of 6 lakhs of rupees on the 1st April 1878.

The amount actually transferred on account of the Imperial contribution was Rs. 2,10,86,356, the details of which are shown at the end of this section.

The transactions in connection with the abovementioned heads for the year 1876-77, and grants for 1877-78, exhibited in the accounts and budget estimate for the respective years as "Imperial" have been re-classified under "Provincial," and entered accordingly in the comparative statement of that service, in order to facilitate comparison between the actuals for the last two years.

The general result of the transactions of the year, in connection with the several departments of this Presidency, is compared with that of 1876-77 in the appended tables :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Actuals for 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial	7,98,83,952	8,44,11,911	45,27,959	..	..
Provincial Services *minus* Book credit on account of Imperial Allotments	1,72,03,605	1,74,56,021	2,52,416	..	..
Military Department	20,11,448	17,15,545	..	2,95,903	..
Public Works Department, Imperial	1,62,987	1,29,015	..	33,972	..
Do. Irrigation Department..	1,24,766	2,42,397	1,17,631	..	..
Telegraph Department	11,25,140	12,80,457	1,55,317	..	..
	10,05,11,898	10,52,35,346	50,53,323	3,29,875	47,23,448

Expenditure.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Actuals for 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial	1,92,16,023	1,68,20,333	..	23,95,690	..
Provincial Services	3,28,65,494	3,79,42,371	50,76,877	..	..
Military Department	2,40,46,560	2,47,28,376	6,81,816	..	..
Public Works Department, Imperial	22,48,148	18,34,027	..	4,14,121	..
Do. Irrigation Department..	17,79,948	32,95,153	15,15,205	..	..
Telegraph Department	15,05,948	16,07,948	1,02,000	..	..
	8,16,62,121	8,62,28,208	73,75,898	28,09,811	51,10,901
Surplus ..	1,88,49,777	1,90,07,138	..	3,87,453	..
	10,05,11,898	10,52,35,346	..	..	..

The surplus of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,90,07,138, and is more by Rs. 1,57,361 than that of the previous year, 1876-77. This favourable result is mainly attributable to smaller loss on account of the drawings of the Secretary of State.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The following statement compares the actual Imperial receipts and expenditure for the last year with the actuals for the previous year :—

A.—RECEIPTS.

REVENUE.	ACTUAL INCOME.		*a* COMPARED WITH *b*.	
	a 1876-77.	*b* 1877-78.	Increase in 1877-78.	Decrease in 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land revenue	2,68,13,228	2,99,70,377	31,57,149	..
II. Tributes and contributions from Native states ..	9,89,120	8,03,487	..	1,85,633
III. Forest	12,26,658	12,61,529	34,871	..
V. Assessed taxes	419	149	..	270
VI. Customs	60,06,723	66,55,433	6,48,710	..
VII. Salt	92,82,917	1,12,39,751	19,56,834	..
VIII. Opium	2,94,82,899	2,74,98,407	..	19,84,492
X. Mint	14,15,667	24,60,900	10,45,233	..
XI. Post Office	13,31,115	14,97,053	1,65,938	..
XV. Marine	6,67,857	4,58,149	..	2,09,708
XVII. Interest	11,68,779	10,76,568	..	92,211
XVIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.	12,50,531	12,23,317	..	27,214
XIX. Gain by exchange on transactions with London	1,78,595	2,07,227	28,632	..
XX. Miscellaneous	69,444	59,564	..	9,880
	7,98,83,952	8,44,11,911	70,37,367	25,09,408

B.—EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		*a* COMPARED WITH *b*.	
	a 1876-77.	*b* 1877-78.	Increase in 1877-78.	Decrease in 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ..	7,59,909	7,90,843	30,934	..
3. Refunds and drawbacks ..	6,19,617	6,35,305	15,688	..
5. Forest	8,33,096	8,58,600	25,504	..
9. Opium	18,151	21,487	3,336	..
11. Mint	3,47,297	4,57,774	1,10,477	..
12. Post Office	13,00,165	13,91,786	91,621	..
14. Administration	4,67,903	5,66,268	98,365	..
15. Minor departments ..	37,726	38,309	583	..
18. Marine	17,30,307	12,09,391	..	5,20,916
22. Stationery and Printing ..	22,959	12,958	..	10,001
23. Political Agencies ..	8,93,741	8,29,339	..	64,402
24. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ..	9,04,082	8,78,733	..	25,349
25. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ..	1,280	1,967	687	..
26. Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	4,09,614	4,45,453	35,839	..
27. Loss by exchange on transactions with London ..	84,64,125	47,91,337	..	36,72,788
28. Miscellaneous	36,864	82,423	45,559	..
Famine relief	23,69,187	38,08,360	14,39,173	..
	1,92,16,023	1,68,20,333	18,97,766	42,93,456
Imperial Allotments to Provincial Services ..	98,14,753	2,10,86,356	1,18,16,417	..
	2,90,30,776	3,79,06,689	1,37,14,183	42,93,456

It will be seen from the foregoing statements that the reserved Imperial revenue of the year under report exhibits a net increase of Rs. 45,27,959 over the actuals for 1876-77.

The important variations between the actuals for the last two years are explained below.

Land Revenue.—There was an increase of Rs. 31,57,149, which is chiefly attributable to realisation of outstanding revenue for previous years, and smaller loss of revenue from the late famine, than that incurred in 1876-77.

Tributes and Contributions from Native States.—The decrease of Rs. 1,85,633 under this head is attributable to (*a*) postponement of the payment of a portion of the Kathiáwár tribute due in the latter part of 1877-78; (*b*) recovery of an instalment of the Cutch subsidy due for 1877-78, effected in anticipation; (*c*) the amount of compensation for the abolition of transit duties in Bánsda, which was deducted from the tribute due from that state for the first time in 1877-78.

Forest.—The forest receipts of the Northern and Sind divisions exceeded the actuals for 1876-77 by Rs. 1,08,805 and Rs. 29,760 respectively; but that of the Southern division fell short by Rs. 1,03,694, the result being a net increase of Rs. 34,871.

Customs.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 6,48,710 over the actuals for the previous year, 1876-77, which may be attributed to the brisker trade in certain classes of goods during the year under review.

Salt.—The large increase of Rs. 19,56,834 under this head is due to the enhancement of salt duty effected in the latter part of last year, to extensive exportations of salt to Madras and Calcutta, and to the resumption of the system of pre-payment of duty on exports to Madras.

Opium.—Notwithstanding the introduction, since July 1877, of the additional duty of Rs. 50 per chest, the revenue for 1877-78 is less by Rs. 19,84,492 than that for the previous year. This decline may, in some measure, be attributed to the failure of the opium crop owing to scanty rain last year.

Marine.—This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 2,09,708, as compared with the actuals for the year 1876-77, owing to the following causes:—In 1876-77 heavy adjustments, amounting to Rs. 1,22,501 were made on account of the value of the steamers 'Quangtung' and 'Thule' of the Anglo-Chinese squadron, previously credited to "Account Current" with London, written back, and subscriptions to the Indian Navy Fund from 1866 to 1869, recovered in England.

In 1877-78 the receipts from stores supplied to Royal Navy ships and private individuals were less to the amount of Rs. 1,34,471.

Deducting from this sum the value of increased supplies to other Government departments and local funds, there is a net decrease of Rs. 58,690 under "Sale proceeds of vessels and stores." Recoveries on account of capitalised pensions from Indian Navy

officers, employed under Government, are also less by Rs. 2,152, in consequence of the absence, in England, of one officer and the transfer of two. Miscellaneous receipts are lower to the extent of Rs. 4,925, owing to fewer military stores having been returned to that department by Government vessels and to less miscellaneous supplies to Royal Navy ships. There is, however, an increase of Rs. 18,560 in receipts for "Dockyard Services," caused chiefly by the adjustment in 1877-78 of the earnings of the Troop Service Flotilla for the previous year (Rs. 15,698).

Interest.—The recovery of interest on the Port Trust and the Bombay municipal loans was less in 1877-78 than in the previous year to the extent of Rs. 18,311 and Rs. 53,803, respectively; the former in consequence of decline in the Port Trust revenue, and the latter owing to reduction in the capital of the Vehar water debt and the 15 lacs loan of 1869; also to the non-recovery, within the year under review, pending a reference to Government, of interest on the new consolidated loan for the half-year ending 31st December 1877. On the other hand, interest on temporary famine loans to district municipalities, local funds, and other accounts exceeded the actuals for 1876-77 by Rs. 39,903. This head, therefore, exhibits a net decrease of Rs. 92,211.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.—There is a decrease of Rs. 28,632, which is attributable to short recovery of military and medical fund subscription.

Gain by Exchange.—The increase of Rs. 28,632 under this head is due to lower rate of exchange, at which the several remittance transactions with England were adjusted in 1877-78; the fixed official rate of exchange for the year having been 1*s.* 9½*d.* per rupee against 1*s.* 9¾*d.* for 1876-77.

Miscellaneous.—This head will never furnish any useful comparison; the higher figures in 1876-77 were raised by the recovery of arrears due on account of the cost of stationery supplied to the Haidarábád Administration.

The variations in expenditure have been as follows:—

Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts.—The increase of Rs. 30,934 under this head occurred as follows:—

Increase.	Rs.
On Civil Fund	... 15,418
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	... 2,180
Bombay Island Police Fund	... 553
Government Savings Bank	... 19,091
Do. Soldiers' do.	... 2,237
Educational Fund	... 117
	39,596
Deduct decrease Miscellaneous accounts	... 8,662
Net Increase	... 30,934

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The net increase of Rs. 15,688 is the result of the following variations :—

	Rs.
Increase.	
Forest	13,322
Salt	55,744
Opium	10
	69,076
Deduct—Decrease.	
Land revenue	47,646
Customs	2,630
Drawback	3,112
	53,388
Net Increase ...	15,688

The above increases are due to (*a*) repayment of the value of confiscated firewood for which payment was taken by mistake a second time; (*b*) payment on account of 5 per cent wastage allowances on large exportations of salt to Calcutta and Madras, and refund of duty collected at the old rates, in consequence of tenderers refusing to take salt at the enhanced rate of salt duty. On the other hand, the large decrease under land revenue refunds may be ascribed to the absence of any payment in 1877-78, similar to the one made in the previous year to the Ahmedábád municipality in settlement of their accounts for the cost of the city survey.

Forest.—The increase of Rs. 25,504 under this head is due to large cutting and felling operations in the Northern and Sind divisions to meet the increased demand for timber and fuel from railways, &c., in 1877-78.

Opium.—Unusually large disbursements were made in 1877-78 on account of salaries, &c., of the opium officers of other Presidencies. Hence the increase of Rs. 3,336 under this head.

Administration.—The increase of Rs. 98,365 was caused by the following variations :—

	Rs.
Increase.	
Currency Department and Money Order office ...	1,35,228
Deduct—Decrease.	
Civil offices of account	5,770
Allowances to Presidency Banks	31,093
	36,863
Net Increase ...	98,365

The above increase is due to large expenditure incurred by the Currency Department in remitting specie to Allahábád and other currency circles. This considerable charge arises from the acceptance by Government of notes of the different foreign circles at all treasuries in India in payment of revenue. Bullion importers bring their silver to Bombay as the nearest point to

Europe, and exchange it for Bombay notes, which are cheaply remitted to Calcutta and elsewhere, and accepted by Government as revenue. The Paper Currency Department has to bear the cost of remitting the actual silver to take the place of the notes. The decreases are attributable to less payment on account of officers of other Presidencies, and to there having been no payment of arrear allowance due to the Presidency Banks for conducting the duties of the Public Debt Office like that made in 1876-77.

Marine.—The large decrease of Rs. 5,20,915 under this head is due to the following variations :—

	Rs.
Decrease.	
A.—Master Attendant and Marine Establishment and Dockyard	8,141
B.—Marine pay and allowances	2,84,913
C.—Building and repairs of ships	33,931
D.—Timber, stores, &c., purchased in India ...	33,178
E.—Miscellaneous	1,81,814
	5,41,977
Deduct—Increase.	
Light-houses and light ships	834
Victuals purchased in the country for crews of ships...	364
Coals purchased in the country and coal and steam agencies	14,217
Marine pensions and gratuities	7,135
	22,050
	5,19,927
Add—	
Difference on account of the charges of the 'Amber-witch'	988
Net decrease ...	5,20,915

The causes of the above decrease were as follows :—(*a*) the appointment of Agent for Transports remained vacant for a portion of the year, and the officers holding the situations of the assistant storekeeper and the master sailmaker did not receive the full pay of the appointments; (*b*) the gunboat 'Hugh Rose' was laid up in ordinary with a harbour crew, and the full complement of officers on board the 'May Frere' was not employed; an extraordinary adjustment, amounting to Rs. 2,72,427, too, was effected in 1876-77 on account of a portion of the first cost and working expenses of the Indian Troop service flotilla; (*c*) a revision of the establishment of artificers of the Builder's department was made, and the full number of artificers and labourers in the steam factory and the Dockmaster's and Storekeeper's department was not employed; (*d*) less purchases were made of stores and timber, and fewer payments of freight for consignment sent to outports; (*e*) an adjustment of disbursements made in England on account of the Indian Navy Fund from 1866-67 to 1868-69, took place in 1876-77.

The increase under "Light-houses" and "Victuals," &c., being small, calls for no special remark. The remaining increases are due to more payment of two-thirds cost and freight of coal sent out from England to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf coal depôts at high prices, and to arrear payment of annuities from the Indian Navy Fund, and more disbursements "on account of gratuities to Dockyard artificers discharged on reduction."

Stationery and Printing.—Fewer local purchases of stationery were made in 1877-78. Hence the decrease of Rs. 10,001 under this head.

Political Agencies.—A decrease of Rs. 64,402. In 1876-77, the expenditure was unusually large on account of the Imperial assemblage, and the meetings and festivals on that occasion.

Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.—The decrease of Rs. 25,349 is due to lapses resulting from casualties among pensioners receiving stipends below Rs. 5,000.

Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.—The increase of Rs. 35,839 is owing to a large adjustment effected on account of donation to the Provident Funds.

Loss by Exchange on Transactions with London.—The large decrease of Rs. 36,72,788 in 1877-78 is due to smaller drawings by the Secretary of State on Bombay, and to more favourable rates of exchange in the year. The average rate for 1877-78 was 1*s.* 8¾*d.* per rupee against 1*s.* 8¼*d.* in 1876-77.

Miscellaneous.—Large expenditure was incurred in 1877-78 in remitting specie to the several district treasuries and to other Presidencies and Provinces to provide for famine expenditure. Hence the increase of Rs. 45,559 under this head.

Famine Relief.—The increase of Rs. 14,39,173 is due to a greater portion of the famine expenditure having been adjusted in the year under report than that in the previous year.

Imperial Allotment to Provincial Services.—The Imperial allotment to Provincial services is shown below. As it was for extended services, it is unnecessary to compare the figures with those for 1876-77:—

	Rs.
Fixed assignment	1,53,52,310
Moiety of deficit revenue under Excise, Stamps, and Law and Justice	1,76,151
Special contribution to cover the loss entailed on the service in consequence of certain famine expenditure charged against it...	49,57,895
Ditto for unencumbered balance on the 1st April 1878	6,00,000
Total allotment ...	2,10,86,356

Debt and Remittances.—The subjoined abstract exhibits the receipt and expenditure under the different Debt and Remittance heads—

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts, 1877-78.	Expenditure, 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Native States or private persons	1,19,636	12,62,113
Miscellaneous Loans—Municipalities or Corporations	3,40,522	30,89,305
Imperial Loans—Temporary loans	1,65,000	1,65,000
Service Funds	7,89,580	4,79,827
Provincial Services	4,00,55,028	3,94,55,022
Local Funds	43,40,231	46,75,563
Deposits	72,82,007	79,55,822
Savings Bank deposits	19,02,524	23,72,540
Overland and other Money Orders payable ...	6,53,555	6,48,455
Local Bill Remittances	1,11,39,071	1,10,80,263
Local Cash do.	20,87,16,459	20,91,98,335
Miscellaneous Debt Account, Advances Recoverable, &c.	8,02,07,367	7,33,92,779
Mint Certificates	10,28,67,687	10,83,06,222
Account Current with London...	20,95,772	2,89,41,833
Ditto ditto India	8,06,27,214	4,37,55,764
Ditto ditto Oudh	53,332	1,16,404
Ditto ditto Central Provinces ...	4,74,200	2,82,437
Ditto ditto British Burmah ...	2,992	58,950
Ditto ditto Assam	798	45,194
Ditto ditto Bengal	22,426	46,39,357
Ditto ditto N. W. Provinces ...	3,07,887	39,33,813
Ditto ditto Panjab...	30,58,633	1,42,60,982
Ditto ditto Madras...	36,81,685	58,25,530
Public Works Department	1,43,45,647	2,14,34,704
Telegraph Department	12,93,152	19,27,097
Military Department, Bengal	30,965	1,20,679
Do. Madras	15	16,997
Do. Bombay	20,21,994	2,28,14,659
Supply Bills payable other Governments ...	.....	6,165
Remittance Transfer Receipts payable other Governments	.....	1,14,885
Money Orders payable other Governments ...	6,85,122	3,87,654
Foreign Supply Bills payable	71,80,249	71,13,079
Ditto Remittance Transfer Receipts payable	30,60,082	29,36,923
Provincial Balance increased	.....	6,00,005
Total ...	57,75,20,832	62,14,14,357

Miscellaneous Loans Receipts. — Recoveries amounting to Rs. 4,60,158 were made during the year under review from the following on account of loans previously granted :—

Bombay Port Trust	Rs.	46,517
Bombay Municipality	„	2,14,459
District Municipalities and Local Funds ...	„	79,546
Native States and private individuals ...	„	1,19,636
		4,60,158

Expenditure. — The following new loans, aggregating Rs. 43,51,418, were made during the year 1877-78 :—

Bombay Port Trust, in connection with the Prince's Dock	Rs. 19,25,956
Bombay Municipality (New Consolidated Tulsi Loan)	9,50,000
District Municipalities and Local Funds... ...	2,13,349
Native States and private individuals	12,62,113
	43,51,488

Service Funds.—The subjoined table shows the transactions connected with the Service Funds under this Presidency. They are of an ordinary nature, and call for no remarks—

Class.	Receipts.	Payments.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Fund, Provident Branch	7,04,564	4,59,601
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	49,590	5,099
Bombay Police Superannuation Fund ..	35,427	15,128
	7,89,581	4,79,828

Deposits.—There have been no transactions of an extraordinary nature under this head calling for special notice.

Remittances to and from other Governments : Home Drawings.—The total gross payments on account of the drawings of the Secretary of State were Rs. 3,32,19,500. Deducting from this sum Rs. 44,55,711, being the amount of loss by exchange, Rs. 2,87,63,589 were charged to this head in 1877-78.

Other Governments and Provinces. — Cash remittances to the amount of Rs. 2,12,77,564 in all, as shown below, were received during the year 1877-78 from other Governments—

		Rs.
India remittances through the Currency Department		56,61,500
Ditto of Copper coins from the Calcutta Mint ...		1,39,200
Ditto by bills of private Banks		1,64,85,000
Loan from Mahárája Sindia		8,83,826
Mauritius		2,50,210
		2,34,19,736
Central Provinces, including supply bills ...		2,78,548
North-West Provinces		10
Panjab, including supply bills		2,14,770
Madras—	Rs.	
Specie, including Copper ...	32,00,000	
Currency Notes	1,10,000	
		33,10,000
		2,72,23,064

Remittances, aggregating Rs. 3,32,38,052, were made to the following Governments and Administrations during the year:—

		Rs.
India remittances through the Currency Department		16,01,934
Ditto specie		28,71,709
Currency notes		26,58,000
Supply bills		64,58,329
	Rs.	1,35,89,972
Central Provinces (specie)		15,000
Bengal (specie)	45,00,000	
Supply bills	200	
		45,00,200
North-West Provinces—		
Specie	5,00,000	
In currency notes	29,00,000	
Supply bills	48,000	
		34,48,000

Panjáb—	Rs.	Rs.	
Supply bills	... 2,11,350		
Specie	...46,00,000		
In currency notes	...14,00,000		
Madras—		62,11,350	
Supply bills	... 3,95,000		
Specie	...20,00,000		
In currency notes	...30,78,330		
		54,73,330	
Assam (supply bills)		200	
		3,32,38,052	

The total amount remitted during the year to other Presidencies and Provinces was more by Rs. 60,14,988 than that of the aid received from them.

Balances.—The opening and closing balances of 1877-78, including those of the Public Works and Military Departments, were as follows :—

On the 1st April 1877-78	Rs. 3,11,08,790
Ditto 31st March 1878	„ 3,16,09,785

The distribution and the amounts of balances at the close of the last five years are shown in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Cash.					Military.	Public Works.		Grand Total.
	General Treasury.	Revenue Treasury.	General and Political Treasuries	Mint.	Total.		Cash in the hands of Public Works officers.	Drawing Account.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74 .	87,38,554	1,39,63,599	9,22,465	25,27,313	2,61,51,931	4,44,906	24,274	6,64,191	2,72,85,302
1874-75 .	82,33,725	1,49,25,366	12,19,344	3,91,686	3,47,70,121	5,14,816	63,097	5,95,076	2,59,48,110
1875-76 .	1,42,97,302	1,32,41,595	16,74,003	44,01,630	3,36,14,530	5,48,417	99,589	8,76,317	3,51,38,853
1876-77 .	94,89,601	1,43,87,690	12,43,677	36,03,032	2,87,24,060	9,45,856	3,62,988	10,75,886	3,11,08,790
1877-78 .	1,52,56,788	1,28,75,417	9,40,348	..	2,90,72,553	13,36,109	1,48,450	10,52,613	3,16,09,785

Mint.

The operations of the Mint during the year have been as shown below.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The following table compares the actual receipts and expenditure of the last two years :—

Head.	Actual.		*a* compared with *b*.	
	a 1876-77.	*b* 1877-78.	Increase in 1877-78.	Decrease in 1877-78.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
X. Mint	14,15,667	24,60,900	10,45,233	..
Expenditure.				
11 Mint	3,47,297	4,57,774	1,10,477	..

The large increases in the actual receipts and expenditure for the year 1877-78, as compared with the actuals for the previous year, arise from unusually large coinage effected at the Bombay Mint. During the year under review the imports of bullion were increased by the stoppage of the Secretary of State's bills during a part of the year.

Mint Operations.—The subjoined table shows the amount of Mint certificates paid from and new coins received into the Bombay general treasury during the year under review, as contrasted with the transactions of the preceding five years:—

Year.	Mint Certificates issued.	New Coins received.
	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	1,65,63,778	1,48,17,973
1874-75	3,09,07,416	3,04,27,216
1875-76	1,54,11,570	1,39,40,800
1876-77	4,58,19,200	4,28,18,313
1877-78	10,28,67,687	10,74,01,548

Silver.—On the 1st April 1877 the bullion balance in the Mint amounted to Rs. 95,38,535. In the year under report silver bullion of the value of Rs. 11,73,77,110 was tendered at the Mint for coinage, of which silver worth Rs. 2,19,673 was received from the Government departments and Rs. 11,71,57,437 from merchants under the Indian Coinage Act. The bullion receipts of the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 5,89,76,380.

The subjoined table exhibits the quantity of silver bullion belonging to Government and private individuals and uncurrent coins premelted, together with the amount of standard silver melted during the last five years, and percentage loss on each:—

Year.	Government bullion and uncurrent coins premelted.		Merchant bullion and uncurrent coins premelted.		Standard Melting.	
	Tolas.	Loss per 100 rupees.	Tolas.	Loss per 100 rupees.	Tolas.	Loss per 100 rupees
		as. ps.		as. ps.		as. ps.
1873-74	147,317	1 11	8,453,401	3 3	32,473,101	0 10
1874-75	92,381	2 6	10,623,942	2 1	54,927,843	0 10
1875-76	31,843	1 3	4,862,652	2 1	30,976,258	0 9
1876-77	61,103	2 11	18,781,528	1 3	81,719,925	0 8
1877-78	60,036	2 8	57,625,625	2 8	205,795,203	0 6

The gain from coinage operations for the year 1877-78 aggregated Rs. 2,76,511, as particularised in the margin, but, on the other hand, loss from melting and coinage amounted to Rs. 65,503 and Rs. 68,037, the net result being a gain of Rs. 1,42,971.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Gain by difference in weighments of the Bullion Department	1,333	12	2
Assay benefit	1,45,879	8	8
Additional alloy added to solid silver ...	1,10,546	7	6
Ditto scissel	391	10	11
Refined silver from the processes of the Premelting Department	18,108	1	0
Proceeds of silver used in the Electro-adjusting Department	251	7	7
	2,76,510	15	10

New silver coins, as detailed in the margin, of the value of Rs. 11,02,85,333, were coined and paid into the Bombay Treasury and the General Currency Office; in addition to this, new copper coins, of the value of Rs. 1,53,707, were paid into the general treasury.

Rupees	10,96,80,294
Half ditto	1,06,978
Quarter ditto	2,20,936
Eighth ditto	2,76,842
Pyx coin	283
Total ...	11,02,85,333

Railways.

The subjoined tables exhibit the actual transactions of the guaranteed railway companies of this Presidency—

Receipts.	Revenue Account.	Revenue Advance Account.	Capital Advance Account.	Railway Capital Account.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway	3,16,22,373	94,284	68,778	6,371
B. B. & C. I. Railway	7,450,114	14,263	10,31,466	...

Expenditure.	Revenue Advance Account.	Capital Advance Account.	Guaranteed Interest Account.	Revenue Account.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway	86,40,000	30,40,000	76,187	3,15,000
B. B. & C. I. Railway	21,03,000	10,63,000	2,244	...

Government Savings Bank.—The amounts withdrawn from the civil treasuries of this Presidency on account of the Savings Bank during 1877-78 exceeded the amount paid into the treasuries by Rs. 4,70,016, as shown in the margin.

Withdrawals	... Rs.	23,72,540
Receipts ...	... ,,	19,02,524
	Rs.	4,70,016

The large withdrawals are attributable, in great measure, to the abnormally high prices of articles of food throughout the year, which could not be met out of the ordinary income of the depositors.

Overland and Inland Money Orders.—The subjoined table gives a comparative view of the Overland and Inland Money Orders transactions for the last two years :—

Year.	Issues.		Commission.	Payments.	
	Nos.	Amount.		Nos.	Amount.
		£	Rs.		£
Overland Money Orders—					
1876-77	8,771	48,810	11,038	1,072	3,794
1877-78	11,510	64,671	14,753	1,591	5,083
Result ...	+2,739	+15,861	+3,715	+519	+1,289
Inland Money Orders—					
1876-77	24,415	11,30,667	12,739	23,527	10,58,853
1877-78	25,740	12,05,190	13,568	24,277	9,99,478
Result ...	+1,325	+74,523	+829	+750	+59,375

The figures given in the above table on account of the Overland Money Orders represent the transactions connected with all Indian treasuries.

In inland notes most of the issues were on treasuries of different circles in payment for grain and let goods ordered there. Nearly two-thirds of the increase in foreign treasury issues were on account of orders to Cawnpore and Mirzapur. The increase in issues on home treasuries is also due to exceptional circumstances at Ratnágiri. In orders paid there is an increase in numbers with a decrease in amount. The decrease is in orders from other circles, so that the grain trade is probably responsible for this variation as well as for the other, and, had it not been for this traffic with other circles, it is probable that the Money Order system would have failed to maintain its ground.

Turning to overland money orders, it appears that, amongst continental nations, Germany alone has shown any appreciable progress in availing itself of this facility of transmission. In the United Kingdom the transactions numbered 12,866, of the value of £68,852, as compared with 9,709, of the value of £51,660, in 1876-77. This increase is said to be due to a more favourable rate of exchange ruling for a great part of the year.

Paper Currency.

(1)—Bombay Circle.

The number of notes issued during the year was 1,284,456, worth Rs. 24,75,345. This is more than last year's issues by 98,067 notes, worth Rs. 6,91,87,360. Receipts, also, show an increase, being 1,255,597 notes, of Rs. 23,10,36,155 in value, against 1,168,526, worth Rs. 15,84,90,975, or more by 87,071 notes, worth Rs. 7,25,45,180. The number of cancellations was 849,002, of Rs. 8,56,80,675 value, being more than those of 1876-77 by 2,01,858, worth Rs. 2,20,70,100.

Circulation.

At the beginning of the year, the circulation amounted to Rs. 4,42,01,175, and the year ended with a circulation of Rs. 5,59,40,365, showing a net increase of Rs. 1,17,39,190, or 26·559 per cent above the circulation of 1876-77. The progress, however, is considerably less than that in the latter year, when the investments in silver bullion (under Government of India notification of November 25th, 1876,) caused a quite abnormal increase.

The fluctuations during the year were more than usual, partly on account of slackness of trade during the export season, and still more owing to the large and frequent remittances of coin to the famine districts. The results of the latter disturbing element seem to have been that the minimum, Rs. 3,43,47,185, was reached on 1st October, in continuation of the usual effects of the cessation of export business during the monsoon. From October to February there was a large influx of silver bullion, and on the 10th of the latter month the maximum of Rs. 6,33,46,845 was touched. From this point it slowly declined, as usual, with the revival of trade, until it reached the closing amount specified above. The minimum circulation was Rs. 64,53,855 above that of last year.

In spite of the heavy withdrawals made from it, the coin reserve closed with an increase of Rs. 1,09,36,989, as shown below : Coin reserve.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance	1,61,17,073	10	2
Closing balance	2,70,54,062	12	11
Increase	1,09,36,989	2	9 or 67·359 per cent

During the first half of the year, before the famine pressure extended, the receipts from the general public reached Rs. 4,21,97,020, but during the second half the receipts from similar sources only amounted to Rs. 76,65,425, or scarcely more than one-sixth. Remittance to other centres, to the extent of Rs. 5,05,000, were made during the year, and these withdrawals were recouped partly from transfers from local treasuries and negotiations with local banks, but chiefly from the Mint, where currency bullion was converted into coin to the extent of Rs. 10,54,14,034-11-0. The amount paid to local banks was Rs. 93,09,000, and to the general public Rs. 12,15,22,633-6-4.

Silver bullion was purchased, under Act III. of 1871, from the general public to the amount of Rs. 10,58,00,313-6-4. Out of this, Rs. 5,21,54,940 were tendered within one-third of the year, viz., from September to December, as shown below— Bullion.

	Rs.	a.	p.
September	1,03,03,343	1	9
October	1,34,79,870	15	10
November	1,46,13,127	0	8
December	1,37,58,599	13	10

It is reported that the resolution of the Government of India in November 1876, authorising the payment, on demand, of the value of bullion purchased, instead of by a certificate only, payable 21 days after date, has worked beneficially to the public, and without any appreciable danger to the stability of the coin reserve.

The amount of the reserve invested in Government securities has remained throughout the year at Rs. 1,58,00,000. Government securities.

Note Operations.

The following table contrasts the transactions in Home notes for the last two years :— Home Note transactions.

Year.	Issues.		Receipts.		Cancellations.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		
1876-77 ..	1,186,389	17,35,87,985	1,168,526	15,84,90,975	647,144	6,36,10,575
1877-78 ..	1,284,456	24,27,75,345	1,255,597	23,10,36,155	849,002	8,56,80,675
More ..	98,067	6,91,87,360	87,071	7,25,45,180	201,858	2,20,70,100
Less ..	....	....	....	....	....	....

The ratio of value to pieces this year is greater in the receipts than in the issues, and is accounted for by the heavy adjustments, amounting to Rs. 2,73,54,840, effected with other offices during the year. It is noted that the 5-rupee notes issued exceed the receipts by Rs. 51,970, or 512·525 per cent in advance of the increase of 1876-77. The 10-rupee note has slightly fallen off, but

still its numbers exceed half the total number issued or received. The increase in the number of cancellations is accounted for by the large adjustments with other centres, and also by a larger number of cut-pieces having been taken across the counter. The average number of notes issued and received across the counter is shown below—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Issued	4,237	4,414
Received	4,267	4,246

There was one more working day in 1877-78 than in the previous year, which slightly reduces the average of the year under report. The apparent discrepancy between the daily average of receipts and the total receipts given above is explained by the fact that notes of other circles are paid in the Bombay office according to the margin available for their encashment, whilst in the table above, only Bombay notes are entered. The introduction of the foreign notes necessarily affects the average, and this year has tended to reduce it. Out of a total number of 8,102,244 notes issued since 1876, 7,382,842 have been cancelled and 719,250 are outstanding.

Foreign Circle Notes.

Notes of foreign circles, including the three sub-circles of this Presidency, were cashed or exchanged in the ratio given below, to an aggregate extent of Rs. 49,65,950 during the year :—

	Per Cent.
Calcutta	4·41
Allahábád	1·20
Lahore	2·70
Madras	55·70
Calicut	6·10
Coconada	·03
Akolah	8·12
Kurrachee	12·04
Nágpur	9·70

Margin for encashment.

The cause of the preponderance of notes from Madras is the same as last year, namely, payments for grain and salt.

Owing to the disturbing causes above specified, foreign notes could only be cashed during about half the year. The temporary suspensions took place chiefly between April and June 1877 and September 1877 to February 1878.

Lost Notes.

During the year the value of the notes paid on indemnity bonds, as classified below, aggregated Rs. 16,830—

	Number.	Value.
Half notes	377	Rs. 14,340
Whole notes	21	„ 1,595
Mismatched	40	„ 895
	438	„ 16,830

About 59·41 per cent of the half notes are said to have been lost by post, and 40·59 per cent by accident. The increase in number and value, amounting, respectively, to 248 and Rs. 11,735, is not due to more losses, but to the payment during the year of a number of old cases. Two cases of attempted personation of rightful claimants to lost notes were prosecuted, and convictions

passed in both. The total number of outstanding notes reported lost since 1862 is 152. Since that year, Rs. 3,67,060 have been paid on indemnity-bonds, but out of the eight claims for payment of notes thus discharged that have been preferred during that time, not one has been made good.

Forged Notes.

Two instances of forged notes were brought to notice. In one case the value of the note was Rs. 100, and in the other Rs. 1,000.

Coin.

The amount of coin received and cashed over the counter during the last two years is as under :—

	Receipts.	Issues.
1876-77 ...	...Rs. 5,08,53,720	... Rs. 5,07,12,180 0 0
1877-78 ...	... „ 4,98,62,445	... „ 12,15,22,633 6 4
Increase ...	... .	... „ 7,08,10,453 6 4
Decrease ...	... „ 9,91,275	... .

The decrease in receipts and increase in payments have been already accounted for above.

Small coin transactions.

There were no receipts of small silver and copper coin from the public during 1877-78, the stock in the office being replenished by exchange with the Bank of Bombay. The issues were as below :—

	Value.
Half rupees	Rs. 48,303
Quarter rupees	„ 79,093
Two-anna pieces	„ 88,110
	Rs. 2,15,506

This is Rs. 5,19,254 less than last year, but the decrease is owing to the larger sums having been disbursed at the Bank of Bombay.

No gold was received or paid during the year. Specie remittances were made to Calcutta, Kurrachee, Lahore and Allahábád to the aggregate amount of Rs. 5,05,000, or 404,000 more than in 1876-77.

(2.)—Sind Circle.

The number of notes issued during 1877-78 was 44,396, worth Rs. 51,37,440, against 47,453, worth Rs. 44,29,935, issued last year.

The number received were 47,953, value Rs. 47,33,435, showing an increase of Rs. 5,14,725 over the receipts of last year. The cancellations amounted to 43,121 notes, worth Rs. 32,88,075, being 89·92 per cent of the total received, as compared with 87·per cent in 1876-77. The increase is caused by remittances to recoup the Kurrachee huzúr treasury balance.

The maximum value of notes in circulation was Rs. 32,54,345 in October. The minimum, of Rs. 18,40,255, in April 1877, was Rs. 28,375 above that of 1876-77. The average was Rs. 22,15,363. The total value of notes in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 24,25,370, showing an increase of Rs. 4,04,005 over that at the end of last year, the rate of progress being nearly double. Out of these the general public held notes to the value of Rs. 21,04,105 against Rs. 16,41,070 held at the end of

the year before. The remainder were held by the several offices of issue and the Government treasuries in the Province. The accompanying table shows the note transactions with the public for the past two years :—

Year.	Issued.	Received.
	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	44,29,935	42,98,710
1877-78	51,37,440	47,33,435
More	7,07,505	5,14,725
Less	.....	.....

There was an increased number issued of notes of the value of Rs. 5,10,500 and Rs. 10,000. Looking at the whole of the transactions in notes passed over the counter, there appears an increase of 1,053 notes, worth Rs. 12,22,230, in notes of Sind Circle alone. In the notes of other circles, there was a decrease of 12,983 notes, worth Rs. 36,58,755, showing a total decrease of 11,930 notes of the value of Rs. 24,36,525.

The daily average number of Home circle notes passed over the counter was 358 during the year.

Foreign Circle Notes.

The transactions in notes of other circles shows a great decrease, compared to those of last year, when exceptional circumstances caused an abnormal increase in the receipts. The number and value of such notes cashed during 1877-78 are shown below :—

	Number.		Value.
Calcutta	15	...	Rs. 2,640
Madras	62	...	„ 6,745
Bombay	2,291	...	„ 98,645
Allahábád	37	...	„ 1,555
Lahore	382	...	„ 11,315
Calicut	5	...	„ 180
Coconada	1	...	„ 20
Nágpur	28	...	„ 915
Akola	31	...	„ 855
	2,988		Rs. 1,22,870

The above receipts consisted chiefly of the notes collected at the customs and railway, and those exchanged for travellers. It is reported that, owing to the restrictions placed upon the unlimited encashment of notes of foreign circles, the local merchants have been importing specie on their own account to the temporary detriment of transactions in notes of other circles. The total receipts at the Custom House during the year were Rs. 2,94,330 against Rs. 2,57,830 last year; but, if the notes of the Kurrachee circle be deducted from this year's total, the receipts in foreign circle remains only Rs. 1,69,105, or a decrease of Rs. 88,515 from the similar receipts of 1876-77.

Coin reserve.

The year opened with a coin reserve on 1st April of Rs. 4,00,000; the closing reserve on 31st March was Rs. 9,78,000. Remittances were made from Bombay in exchange for notes of that circle to the amount of 3 lakhs in April and May 1877. The reserve increased

steadily until 31st October, when it reached Rs. 18,18,000, after which it declined to Rs. 9,74,000, and only recovered slightly by the close of the year. The great demand for remittances was, as last year, in the Shikárpur and Kurrachee treasuries. Fourteen lakhs were sent to the former place, and nearly 10½ lakhs to the latter.

Government securities.

The value of the reserve invested in Government securities remained at Rs. 12,00,000 throughout the year.

Outstanding Notes.

The value of notes of all denominations from 1865, outstanding on 31st December 1877, including notes reported lost, was Rs. 25,66,495 against Rs. 22,21,615 the previous year.

Lost Notes.

The number and aggregate value of notes, the value of which was paid on indemnity-bonds during the year under report, are given below:—

	Number.	Value.
Half notes	28 ...	Rs. 1,335
Whole notes	1 ...	„ 100
Mismatched	7 ...	„ 145
	36	1,580

Of the half notes, 82·142 per cent were lost in the post; seven notes of the value of Rs. 145 were wrongly joined. The total number of outstanding notes reported lost are 52, of the value of Rs. 6,180.

Forged Notes.

No forged notes were presented during the year.

Coin.

The receipts and issues of coin during the year, compared with those of last year, were—

Year.	Issues.	Receipts.
1876-77	Rs. 20,51,040 ...	Rs. 19,27,230
1877-78	„ 21,29,865 ...	„ 15,48,730
More	Rs. 78,825 ...	.....
Less	....	Rs. 37,85,000

Two remittances of specie were received from Bombay, as mentioned above, namely :—

On 23rd April 1877	Rs. 1,00,000
„ 3rd May. „	„ 2,00,000
Total ...	Rs. 3,00,000 against Rs. 11,00,000 last year.

There were no transactions in gold during the year.

Small coin transactions.

The following table shows the receipts and issues of small coin :

	Receipts.	Issues.
Half rupees	Rs. 2,872 ...	Rs. 1,567
Quarter rupees	„ 2,787 ...	„ 1,503
Two-anna pieces	„ 1,707 ...	„ 1,412
Total ...	Rs. 7,366	Rs. 4,482
Last year	„ 2,006	„ 2,909

The transactions in copper only reached Rs. 11 against Rs. 5 last year.

Treasury Notes.

The following table gives the transactions in notes with the various Government treasuries during the past three years :—

Receipts.	Kurrachee.			Haidara'ba'd.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Public in payment of Government dues	4,68,995	4,10,615	2,23,750	45,445	1,57,320	1,18,550
Do. in exchange for silver..	3,08,725	2,32,670	2,15,605	2,52,100	2,26,820	1,75,470
Do. in exchange for other notes	4,870	12,895	4,860	2,960	36,705	89,450
Total Receipts ..	7,82,590	6,56,180	4,44,215	3,00,505	4,20,845	3,83,470
Issues.						
To Public in payment of Government dues	1,73,090	4,04,115	1,64,615	78,215	1,06,450	1,82,210
Do. in exchange for silver..	6,72,620	4,83,520	3,54,545	3,68,245	4,81,760	3,05,345
Do. for other notes ..	5,170	32,505	4,620	2,960	86,705	86,440
Total Issues ..	8,50,880	9,20,140	5,23,780	4,49,420	7,14,915	5,13,995

Receipts—*continued.*	Shika'rpur.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Public in payment of Government dues...	9,335	26,970	46,935
Do. in exchange for silver	56,655	97,085	1,18,715
Do. in exchange for other notes ...	310	2,000	1,835
Total ...	66,300	1,26,055	1,67,485
Issues.			
To Public in payment of Government dues ...	43,690	61,280	41,385
Do. in exchange for silver	2,40,755	2,48,450	3,68,910
Do. in exchange for other notes	310	2,000	1,835
Total ...	2,84,755	3,11,730	4,12,130

The transactions at Shikárpur have increased, whilst there is a slight diminution in those at Kurrachee and Haidarábád. On the whole, it is reported that the increased facilities for cashing are much appreciated.

The balances of notes held by district treasuries on 31st March 1878 were as follows:—

Kurrachee taluka and customs	Rs.	47,910
Haidarábád	„	43,740
Shikárpur	„	77,295
Total	Rs.	1,68,945

The financial position of the department is as follows:—

Receipts	Rs.	35,533 13 0
Disbursements	„	5,765 13 0

The decrease in expenditure from last year is Rs. 931-1-7.

(3.)—Nagpur Circle.

The number of notes issued during 1877-78 was 26,970, of the value of Rs. 30,69,520. The receipts were 34,088, worth Rs. 31,26,060. Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven notes were cancelled, of the value of Rs. 19,48,050. The decrease in the value of issues was Rs. 23,15,070, and in that of receipts of Rs. 21,27,975, as compared with those of 1876-77.

Between last year and 1875-76 there was a difference in the way of decrease of Rs. 17,84,510 in issues and Rs. 20,02,805 in receipts. The average circulation was below that of the last two years, and only reached 13½ lakhs against 18½ lakhs in 1876-77 and 24½ lakhs in the preceding year. It seems to have followed the usual course of trade, chiefly with reference to transactions in grain and seed with Bombay. It began low, rose as the grain trade closed in the rainy season, till the maximum of about Rs. 16,60,000 was reached in September. It then gradually fell as the open season brought with it the usual brisk demand for cash, and closed a trifle above the opening circulation. The nominal and real circulation is shown in the following table :—

At the end of	Balance of circulation account.	Held by other offices.	Held in Government treasuries.	Balance.
April 1877	11·0	2·8	2·0	6·2
May ,, ...	10·6	1·9	1·7	7·0
June ,, ...	12·8	1·3	1·9	9·6
July ,, ...	15·2	2·6	2·0	10·6
August ,, ...	15·3	4·9	1·9	8·5
September ,, ...	16·6	5·6	2·0	9·0
October ,, ...	16·1	5·7	1·7	8·7
November ,, ...	14·9	6·2	1·4	7·3
December ,, ...	11·6	5·2	1·0	5·4
January 1878	12·3	5·7	1·3	5·3
February ,, ...	13·1	5·5	1·5	6·1
March ,, ...	12·8	5·9	1·3	5·6

Coin reserve.

The following table shows the ratio of the reserve in silver coin to the circulation :—

Month.	Circulation.	Reserve.	Month.	Circulation.	Reserve.
April 1877 ...	11·0	2·4	October 1877 ...	16·1	4·2
May ,, ...	10·6	2·9	November ,, ...	14·9	2·7
June ,, ...	12·8	5·5	December ,, ...	11·6	1·4
July ,, ...	15·2	6·5	January 1878 ...	12·3	1·8
August ,, ...	15·3	6·4	February ,, ...	13·1	1·9
September ,, ...	16·6	6·0	March ,, ...	12·8	1·1

The reserve was remarkably low from December, and on the 15th of that month reached the lowest point ever recorded in the Nágpur office, viz., Rs. 51,220.

The reserve with which the year closed was Rs. 1,17,085.

Foreign Circle Notes.

As a rule, foreign circle notes have been freely presented as soon as it was known that there was a margin for their encashment. The margin of 2 and 1 per cent, respectively, in August and September 1877, was absorbed in four days. A monthly statement of the margin would therefore not convey a true impression of the transactions. The total value of foreign circle notes received over the counter during the year is as given below :—

Calcutta	Rs.	11,625
Madras	„	22,560
Bombay	„	11,91,420
Alláhábád	„	8,650
Lahore	„	3,340
Calicut	„	1,000
Coconada	„	100
Akola	„	29,880
Kurrachee	„	4,820
Total ...	Rs.	12,73,395

Government security. The reserve held in Government securities amounts to Rs. 6,00,000.

Coin transaction. The receipts and disbursements of coin across the counter is as follows :—

Receipts	Rs.	31,69,520
Issues	„	35,18,025

No remittances in specie were made during the year.

Lost Notes. The number and value of notes paid on indemnity bonds is given below :—

	Number.	Value.
Half notes	44 ...	Rs. 1,115
Mismatched	12 ...	„ 265
Total ...	56	Rs. 1,380

Expenditure. About 72 per cent. of the half notes were lost in the post.

The receipts in small coins and copper amounted to Rs. 6,077; the issues to Rs. 5,609. The denominations of the coin are given in the following table :—

	Receipts.				Issues.			
Half rupees	Rs.	1,263	0	0	Rs.	1,109	0	0
Quarter rupees ...	„	2,410	8	0	„	2,127	8	0
Two-anna pieces ...	„	1,864	0	0	„	1,827	12	0
Copper	„	539	8	0	„	544	12	0
Total ...	Rs.	6,077	0	0	Rs.	5,609	0	0

No forged or doubtful notes were presented for payment during the year.

The expenditure on account of this office during the year was Rs. 6,623-12-11.

Receipts (entirely from interest on Government securities) were 15,514.

(4.)—Akola Circle.

The total number and value of notes issued and received in this office during 1877-78 is shown in the following table :—

	Number.	Value.
Issues	21,072 ...	Rs. 36,30,305
Receipts	21,010 ...	„ 37,59,385

The maximum value of notes in circulation was Rs. 20,66,405 in June 1877; the minimum, Rs. 5,33,380, in December of the same year. The average was Rs. 12,80,368, or about 8·926 per cent less than last year's. The decrease is owing to the demand for coin in the extensive grain transactions that arose on account

of the scarcity in Madras and Bombay. The percentage held by other offices was 66 during the year on the gross average circulation. At the beginning of the year the circulation was Rs. 9,14,060. After following the nominal fluctuations it stood at Rs. 7,84,980 on 31st March.

The year opened with a reserve in silver coin of Rs. 5,82,250; at the end, the reserve was Rs. 4,70,710. Coin reserve.

The amount of reserve held in Government securities is Rs. 3,00,000. Government security.

The transactions in Home circle notes, as compared with those of 1876-77, are as follows:— Note transactions.

			Issues.		Receipts.
1876-77...	... Value	...	Rs. 36,30,305	...	Rs. 37,59,385
1877-78...	... do.	...	„ 20,45,945	...	„ 19,92,490
	More	...	Rs. 15,84,360	...	Rs. 17,66,895
	Less	...	.....		.....

The number of cancellations and value of notes cancelled were respectively 20,687 and Rs. 21,12,790, being 98 per cent on the notes received against 88 per cent last year. The average number of notes passed over the counter, as compared to 1876-77, is shown below:—

	1877-78.	1876-77
Issued	89	83
Received	89	92

The amount of coin received and issued over the counter to the public was as here shown:— Coin.

Receipts, Rs. 37,59,385; Issues, Rs. 36,30,305—Increase, Rs. 17,66,895.

No specie was remitted to other centres.

Small coin transactions took place to the following extent:— Small coin transactions.

		Receipts.			Issues.	
Half rupees ...	... Rs.	1,706	8	... Rs.	1,211	
Quarter rupees	... „	1,917	8	... „	1,527	
Two-anna pieces	... „	371	0	... „	297	
Total	... „	3,995	0	„	3,035	

—out of a total of 166,067 issued since 1868.

The number of notes of all denominations outstanding on 31st December 1877 is 19,453, worth Rs. 16,58,370, against Rs. 12,39,035 in 1876.

Transactions in foreign notes only reached Rs. 26,105 in value, and chiefly consisting in notes worth Rs. 24,105 received from Bombay. Foreign.

Twenty-four half-notes, worth Rs. 550, were lost in the post, and the value of these was paid on indemnity bonds. Lost Notes.

No transactions in gold took place during the year, nor were any forged or suspected notes presented at the office for payment.

The receipts for the year were Rs. 10,150, of which Rs. 10,135 were from interest on Government securities. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,758-0-6.

Land Revenue.

Gross revenue.

The gross land revenue for the year 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 3,68,52,296, as compared with Rs. 3,72,24,725 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,72,429. In the Northern Division, there was an increase of Rs. 68,717, and in the Southern of Rs. 33,611. In the Central Division the revenue fell off by Rs. 6,469 only, so that the bulk of the decrease is in Sind, where it amounted to Rs. 4,68,288.

Remissions.

In the Presidency proper, Rs. 26,906 were remitted on account of the introduction of a revised assessment, and Rs. 25,159 from other causes. In Sind the remissions were only Rs. 1,30,330 as compared with an average for the previous five years of Rs. 4,17,529.

Revenue for collection.

After deducting alienations, and including all miscellaneous items, the revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 2,99,59,856 on account of the current year, and Rs. 31,56,248 on account of arrears, or, in all, to Rs. 3,31,16,104, as compared with Rs. 2,99,21,177 in 1876-77. This shows an increase of Rs. 31,94,927. It will be noted that the current year's revenue of 1877-78 is but Rs. 2,79,312 more than that for 1876-77, but that the increase is chiefly in the amount of outstanding arrears for previous years.

Realisations.

The collections up to the end of the official year have been Rs. 3,01,43,778, of which Rs. 2,85,26,838 were for the current year, and Rs. 15,96,050 on account of arrears. The remaining Rs. 20,890 were written off as irrecoverable. The collections show, on the whole, a net increase of Rs. 33,73,675 over those of last year. In the Central and Southern Divisions every district shows an increase; those of Kaládgi and Sholápur the largest, amounting to Rs. 10,92,150 and Rs. 10,80,348 respectively. In Sind, collections fell off by Rs. 3,40,663, the decrease being observable in every collectorate. In the Northern Division, large increases are shown in Kaira, Súrat, and Kolábá, but the excessive balances left uncollected in Broach (Rs. 1,19,803) and the lesser ones in the Panch Máháls (Rs. 54,723) exceed the increase in the rest of the districts, and cause a total decrease of Rs. 89,967.

Balances.

The balance outstanding on account of arrears of past year's revenue is Rs. 29,72,326, or less than that of the year before by Rs. 1,98,748. Of the current year's revenue, Rs. 14,33,018 remain uncollected, so that the total amount outstanding is Rs. 44,05,344. This is more by Rs. 9,31,427 than the outstanding balance of last year, but, as before shown, the collections have been greater this

year, not only than those of last year, but than those of the two years preceding it.

Processes.

The number of distraints to which Government was obliged to resort in realising the above revenue was 13,376, as compared with 3,481 in 1876-77. It must be noted, however, that of these no less than 7,191 cases, or considerably more than half, took place in Broach, a district in which the scarcity never approached famine in intensity, and where the collections fell off more than in any other district. It is satisfactory to see that out of the seven districts most affected by famine, only one shows a large number of distraints. In Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi, only 87 distraints took place, 77 of which were in Dhárwár, 6 were enforced in Satárá, 82 in Poona, 59 in Ahmednagar, and 3,316 in the two districts of Khándesh and Násik. In the rest of the Presidency, Ahmedábád, with 893, Kurrachee with 362, and Ratnágiri with 320, show the greatest number of coercive processes. On the whole, considering the circumstances of the year, the revenue, except in one or two cases, may be said to have been collected without resort to any severe measures beyond the average, and the apparent ease with which the landholders of the south Deccan and western Kárnátic paid in their assessment is a proof that their position has not been permanently lowered by the distress they have suffered for the last two seasons.

Canal Revenue.

A statement of revenue from irrigation works is attached, Appendix V.—A. (2). It comprises direct receipts from water-rates and miscellaneous sources during the official year 1877-78, credited to and accounted for in the Public Works (Irrigation) Department, and the revenue due or dependent on the works realised during the year 1876-77, credited and accounted for under land revenue. The works have, as usual, been divided into two classes: the first, works entirely constructed or extensively improved by the British Government, and for which capital as well as revenue accounts are kept; and the second, old works existing at the time the country fell into the possession of the British Government, and on which no large sums have been expended for improvements, but which are maintained and kept in order by the Government. The figures for three years are as follows:—

Head.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
I.—Direct revenue due to water-rates, &c., credited and accounted for in the Public Works Department, Irrigation...	Rs. 1,05,367	Rs. 1,23,866	Rs. 2,42,397
II.—Revenue due or dependent on the works credited and accounted for under land revenue...	24,86,158	29,45,327	30,02,752
Total...	25,91,525	30,69,193	32,45,149

The increase in direct receipts is due partly to the increase in irrigation on new works, recently brought into operation, and partly to an adjustment of the receipts from canal fisheries and other miscellaneous items, formerly accounted for under land revenue, but now ordered to be shown as direct receipts. The slight increase under revenue due or dependent on the works is, in part, attributable to the accounts being more perfect.

Sind.

In Sind the total capital outlay to the end of 1876-77 was Rs. 81,30,698, including outlay on works, establishment and tools under direct charges, and the capitalised value of land taken up for the works under indirect charges. Other indirect charges, such as leave and pension allowances to establishment, and interest on outlay during construction, have not been included. Five of these works are entirely new ones, the rest have been improved or extended.

The accounts for the year 1876-77 give the following results—

Revenue due to the works	Rs. 9,26,252
Working expenses	Rs. 5,67,475
Net revenue	Rs. 3,58,777

The total capital outlay to end of 1875-76 was Rs. 76,27,169, so that the earnings during 1876-77 gave a net return of 4·7 per cent on outlay to end of previous year. Out of the ten works, nine show a surplus of earnings over expenditure, and one new one a deficit.

Gujárát and the Deccan.

In Gujárát and the Deccan the irrigational department reports on 22 works, of which 14 are entirely new, having been undertaken and executed by the British Government, and 8 are improvements, extensions, or restorations of old native irrigation works. Of the latter, however, only three yielded any revenue previous to their improvement by Government.

Excluding from the calculations two old works (the Khári irrigation sluices and lower Panjra river works) of which the revenue accounts are as yet incomplete, the total capital outlay to end of 1875-76 was Rs. 1,08,04,383. The assessment of revenue during 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 1,36,645, and the working expenses of the same year to Rs. 1,01,894, leaving a surplus of assessments over working expenses of Rs. 34,751, and giving a net return of half per cent on the capital outlay at the commencement of the year.

Excluding, as before, the Khári and Panjra works, the irrigated area has steadily increased from 4,693 acres in 1872-73 to 16,902 acres in 1876-77 and 24,560 acres in 1877-78. The assessed revenue increased in like manner from Rs. 21,969 in 1872-73 to Rs. 1,20,265 in 1876-77. Most of the works in the Deccan and Gujárát are of recent construction, and the irrigation from them as yet undeveloped. In the Deccan the people, accustomed for generations to dry crop cultivation, are slow to take advantage of the new water supply. In Gujárát there is no such reluctance, but the supply falls short, in some cases, of the demand. In Sind, except in the Delta, cultivation is wholly dependent upon irrigation.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

The customs revenue for the year 1877-78 exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 5,99,470, but it is less than that of 1875-76 by Rs. 3,28,702, as shown in the statement noted below.

HEAD.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Customs—			
On general trade	56,07,011	48,62,598	54,43,631
„ spirits	5,89,316	6,54,400	6,36,209
„ tobacco	13,783	11,505	10,547
Total ...	62,10,110	55,28,503	60,90,387
Export Customs	3,43,622	97,057	1,34,643
Total of Imports and Exports ...	65,53,732	56,25,560	62,25,030

The trade of the port can hardly be said to have been good, as merchants, owing to famine, political excitement, and other causes, have found trade anything but brisk.

Import duties.

The increase in revenue noticed above is mainly due to the larger importation of raw silk, tea, sugar, and metals, all of which showed a considerable decrease in 1876-77. The items of increase in customs duty during the past official year are noted below—

ARTICLES.	Increase in Customs duty.
	Rs.
Apparel	10,164
Cotton Twist and Yarn	47,618
Wines and Liqueurs	11,330
Metals, Copper	61,923
„ Tin	12,464
Oils	32,726
Provisions	42,085
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	14,733
Silk, Raw	1,22,548
„ Manufactures	27,956
Sugar and Sugarcandy	1,48,301
Tea	40,624

In some items of import, such as cotton piece goods, ivory, and spirits, there has been a decrease. The market was overstocked last year with piece goods, so the imports fell off until stocks were sold off. The imports of ivory were less, owing to direct exports being made from Zanzibar to the United Kingdom. The increased rate of duty affected the imports of spirits.

The statement subjoined shows the declared value of liquor imported during each of the past three years—

Item.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ale, Beer, and Porter	6,54,163	16,534	6,80,083	18,142	6,12,854	16,471
Spirits	20,02,333	5,95,474	19,19,203	6,51,870	12,18,246	6,35,332
Wines	15,15,677	2,16,251	12,23,791	1,98,414	11,82,076	2,09,744
Total ..	41,72,173	8,28,259	38,23,077	8,68,426	30,13,176	8,61,547

There is a decrease of duty, as compared with 1876-77, of Rs. 6,879, and the declared value of imported liquor is less by Rs. 8,09,900. On the other hand, as compared with 1875-76, the past year's revenue contrasts favourably, as the duty levied is more by Rs. 33,288, but the declared value is less by Rs. 11,58,997. The quantity of liquor imported in 1877-78 is less than the importations of 1875-76, which accounts for the decrease in value.

Export duties.

The realisations on account of export duties show an increase of Rs 37,586 over this heading in the previous year, as shown in the following statement—

1877-78	Rs. 1,34,643
1876-77	,, 97,057
Increase in 1877-78	Rs. 37,586

This surplus is attributable to larger exports of rice to Arabia. As compared with 1875-76, there is a falling off of revenue, amounting to Rs. 2,08,979.

Percentage of duties.

The following comparative statement shows the percentage of duty levied on the entire trade during the past five years, from which treasure and Government stores only have been excluded—

Year.	Value of Imports.	Import duty collected.	Percentage of duty on value.	Value of Exports.	Export duty collected.	Percentage of duty on value.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
1873-74	1,486	62¼	4·20	1,987	3¾	·186
1874-75	1,514	62⅜	4·14	2,276	5 1/16	·224
1875-76	1,709	62 3/16	3·63	2,074	3⅜	·164
1876-77	1,661	55¼	3·33	2,239	1	·045
1877-78	2,288	60 5/16	2·72	2,906	1⅛	·040

The figures as to the value of imports and exports for 1877-78 include the trade of ports within the Presidency, which is for the

first time thus shown. It is observable that the percentage of duty levied on imports is less than any of the previous four years, and on exports it is less than during the three years ending 1875-76, and very slightly more than in the year 1876-77.

Bonded goods.

The value of goods bonded during the year under report exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 31,019, but is less than 1875-76 by Rs. 2,21,287. The increase of Rs. 3,43,343 in goods cleared from bond is owing to a larger quantity of wines and spirits having been removed for local consumption, and also to the fact that metals and tobacco, which have been warehoused for the first time during the past year, have been bonded and cleared—

Item.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	2,83,503	5,44,713	6,90,339
Goods bonded	13,70,086	11,17,780	11,48,799
Goods cleared from bond	11,08,876	9,72,154	13,15,497
Goods remaining in bond at the end of the year	5,44,713	6,90,339	5,23,641

Drawback.

1875-76	Rs.	3,77,545
1876-77 ...	,,	3,45,176
1877-78 ...	,,	3,42,224
Total ...		10,64,945
Average ...		3,54,9825

The amount of drawback, as shown in the margin, is less than last year by Rs. 2,952 and less than 1875-76 by Rs. 35,321.

The following statement shows the principal articles on which drawback was claimed on re-export, and also the amounts refunded on each head :—

Articles.	Amount of Drawback.
Cotton twist and yarn	Rs. 16,911
Cotton piece goods	,, 1,71,886
Drugs, cassia lignea	,, 5,365
Gum	,, 1,2179
Ivory, unmanufactured	,, 3,2313
Metals	,, 15,866
Provisions	,, 14,135
Silk, raw	,, 8115
Sugar and Sugarcandy	,, 30,581
Tea	,, 5,670

Tariff.

The customs tariff Act, XVI. of 1875, has during the past year been modified as regards the undermentioned articles—"Mock gold leaf" was, by the Government of India, ruled to be dutiable *ad-valorem*; "lac" was exempted from duty; "shell and button lac" were ruled to be dutiable at Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 respectively.

The articles mentioned in the following list were exempted from all import-duties by the Government of India's notification No. 43, dated 18th March 1878 :—

Tariff Nos.	
3	Brushes, all sorts.
4	Building and Engineering materials.
5	Cabinet-ware and furniture.
6	Candles.
7	Canes, rattans, articles made of cane or rattan, and basket-work.
8	Carriages, and component parts thereof.
9	Chemical products and preparations.
12	Coir, and articles made of coir.
14	Cordage, and rope made of any vegetable fibre.
16	Cotton (raw)—
	Cotton, Grey, Piece Goods, viz: T. cloths under 18 reeds, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills, shown to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector, whose decision shall be final, to be of the dimensions, weights, counts and qualities now generally known under those descriptions, and to contain no yarn of a higher number than 30's.
	Cotton Twist—
	Mule No. 32, and lower numbers.
	Cotton Twist—
	Water No. 20, and lower numbers.
21	Flax, and articles made of flax.
22	Fruits and vegetables.
26	Hemp, and articles made of hemp.
27	Hides and skins.
28	Instruments and apparatus, except musical.
31	Leather, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery.
34	Mats.
36	Military and other uniforms and accoutrements.
37	Naval stores.
38	Oils.
39	Oil and floor-cloth.
42	Paper—viz., Wall-paper.
44	Piece goods made of jute.
45	Pipes, and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco.
46	Pitch, tar, and dammer.
48	Railway materials.
50	Seeds.
53	Soap.
59	Toilet requisites.

Establishment.

In the fixed establishment the following changes have taken place:—Five additional clerks, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 195 per mensem, were added to the Reporter General's office for registering the trade of British ports within the Presidency. A preventive officer and two peons, at a monthly cost of Rs. 119, were placed at Clerk Bunder, which was declared open for the landing of coal. A private establishment, paid for at the monthly rate of Rs. 607 by the Mazagon Company, Limited, was stationed at the Powder Works Bunder, which was declared open for the landing of dutiable goods, including opium.

The percentage of charges, as compared with revenue, stands thus:—

Upon total gross revenue, Rs. 7-13-4.
Ditto net do. „ 8-4-0.

The percentage upon the total net revenue shows thus:—

Net Revenue for 1877-78	... ...	Rs. 59,58,128-6-3
Cost of establishment for do.	... ...	„ 4,94,709-6-3
Percentage charge	... ...	„ 8-4-0

Preventive operations.

There were 249 cases of seizure and detention of goods during the past year. A marginal note shows the different departments by which the seizures were made. Out of these 249 in-

Preventive Department...	86	cases.
Carnac Bunder Custom House... ...	141	„
Import Department	10	„
Import Inspecting Department ...	7	„
Export Department	3	„
Customs Establishment at Sassoon's Dock...	2	„

stances, confiscation was adjudged in 46 cases; fines and penalties, including double duty, in 197 cases; one case was discharged on payment of fee for amendment of document; and five let off for want of proof. These results are satisfactory, as showing that unnecessary seizures have not been made, and yet the number of cases that have been dealt with is evidence of the vigilance of the officers concerned. The amount credited to the "General Fund" under section 229 of Act VI. of 1873, being the proceeds of confiscations and penalties, was Rs. 10,141 during the past official year, out of which sum Rs. 2,502 were disbursed as rewards.

Miscellaneous receipts.

The fees for working on Sundays and holidays and for extra work, are in excess of the previous year by Rs. 3,753, the figures contrasting thus:—

Fees levied in 1877-78	...	Rs.	19,325	9 0
Do. do. 1876-77	...	„	15,572	8 0
Do. do. 1875-76	...	„	11,479	3 0
Net excess over 1876	...	Rs.	3,753	1 0
Do. do. 1875	...	„	7,846	6 9

The new Sea Customs Act came into force on 1st April 1878. It is therefore too soon to judge of its operation, even if it came within the scope of this report to do so.

Continental Ports.

The collection of sea customs duties at the various out-ports of this Presidency is carried out by the Salt department. The items from which the revenue on this account is derived are shown in the following table. The duty on imported salt, however, is omitted, as that is brought to account under a separate heading elsewhere. For the sake of comparison, last year's figures and the average of the five years previous to 1877-78, are included:—

Item.	Years.		Average of five years ending 1876-77.
	1876-77.	1877-78.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import sea customs	49,271	51,449	36,289
Export do.	16,008	12,947	28,512
Anchorage fees	343	478	356
Registry fees	4,270	4,407	4,423
Wharfage fees, &c.	637	769	653
Fees on documents	492	606	540
Sale proceeds of derelicts...	421	263	253
Miscellaneous	1,014	443	636
Total ...	72,456	71,362	71,662

These results show a slight decrease, as compared with both last year's receipts and the average. The increase of Rs. 2,178 in imports is due to ordinary fluctuations of trade, and to importations

of corn from Daman to Cambay, of salted fish from Diu to Balsár, and of dried fruit to Jambusar and Gogho from Viráwal.

There is a decrease of Rs. 3,061 in exports, owing to smaller exports of rice, as well as to a falling off in the quantity of Cambay agates and piece goods shipped to Jeddah.

Sind Ports.

The total gross receipts on account of import and export duty during the year amounted to Rs. 3,24,924 against Rs. 2,63,293 in 1876-78, showing an increase of Rs. 61,630. Miscellaneous receipts from wharfage, warehouse rent, registry, transhipment, and documentary fees, amounted to Rs. 8,839 against Rs. 12,301 in 1876-77. Other receipts, not subordinate to customs, but under the control of that department, such as port dues, cotton and mooring fees, fishing licenses, and pearl fisheries, realised Rs. 56,534, as compared with Rs. 54,095 last year. Drawbacks amounted to Rs. 2,518 against Rs. 1,514 in 1876-77. The following table shows the total receipts from all sources: —

Item.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1877-78. More.	1877-78. Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty	2,25,877	2,76,750	50,873	...
Export do.	37,416	48,174	10,758	...
Total ...	2,63,293	3,24,924	61,631	...
Miscellaneous customs receipts	12,301	8,839	...	3,462
Total Customs ...	2,75,594	3,33,763	58,169	...
Other sources	54,095	56,534	2,439	...
Grand Total ...	3,29,689	3,90,297	60,608	...
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,514	2,518	1,004	...
Total net ...	3,28,175	3,87,779	59,604	...

A comparison with the gross duty on imports and exports for the last five years, given in the margin, shows that the import duty of this year exceeds that of the last four years, but that the export duties have much decreased of late, the increase of the year under review being inconsiderable, if compared with the fall of Rs. 86,584 between 1875-76 and 1876-77, or that of Rs. 48,520 between 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Year.	Import Duty. Rs.	Export Duty. Rs.
1873-74 ...	2,34,492 ...	1,40,470
1874-75 ...	2,28,255 ...	1,72,520
1875-76 ...	2,49,103 ...	1,24,000
1876-77 ...	2,25,877 ...	37,416
1877-78 ...	2,76,750 ...	48,174

Import.

The collections on account of import duty show an increase of Rs. 50,873. The chief source of customs revenue at these ports is liquor, the increase in the receipts from which, as duty, amounted to Rs. 26,333 in the case of beer and Rs. 12,256 on

wine. Provisions come next in importance, the total receipts from import duty on them having been Rs. 45,189. Rs. 33,236 of this were realised on dates and vegetables. The duty collected on cotton goods was Rs. 18,195 against Rs. 17,915, there having been a decrease on account of grey piece goods, but an increase in white and coloured piece goods. More metals are now got from the Bombay market, compared to those shipped direct from foreign ports, and the decrease of Rs. 3,712 in duty on this article is due to this cause. The amount of duty assessed on materials imported for the Indus Valley State Railway was Rs. 27,642 against Rs. 22,864 in 1876-77.

Export. The chief export trade liable to duty is in indigo, lac, and rice. The total export receipts show an increase of Rs. 10,758 over those of the preceding year. The amount of indigo exported was 585 cwts. against 99 last year, and there has been an increase also in the export trade of rice.

The alterations in the import tariff only came into force on 20th March, and have not therefore appreciably affected the collections of the year now under review.

Land Customs.

The land customs revenue is collected by the Salt department. It was this year lower than it has been since 1872-73, and the decrease is attributed to the check given to the trade in rice and cocoa-nuts across the Goa frontier, by the scarcity in the adjacent districts above the ghâts. The following table shows the items composing the revenue thus brought account: —

Item.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Average of five years ending 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier duties on imports and exports ...	74,737	50,512	37,714	60,699
Government share of land customs and transit duties levied by native states in Gujárát	13,233	12,848	13,654	12,962
Proceeds of confiscations under Act XXIX. of 1857	159	212	111	175
Miscellaneous	...	61	101	...
Total ...	88,129	63,633	51,580	73,836

There is thus a decrease in customs duty of Rs. 12,798, as compared with 1876-77. The actual collections were Rs. 25,345 on imports, and Rs. 12,369 on exports. The details of each frontier line are shown in the margin, and exclude collections made at intermediate stations. The collections also from salt imported across those frontiers shows a decrease, as compared with the past two years. The length of the three lines is altogether 284

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Goa frontier.	Rs. 41,404 ...	28,175
Habsán or Rájpuri do.	,, 661 ...	273
Dáman, or Bágwárá do.	,, 8,797 ...	9,178
	Rs. 50,862	37,626

miles, on which are 31 posts, supervised by 549 preventive officials. Including salt and collections of all sorts, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,59,660, or a decrease of Rs. 37,274; whilst the expenses were Rs. 80,509, or heavier than last year by Rs. 9,933. The increase is owing to the fact that the Daman establishment was employed during the whole of the year under report; whereas it was only at work for a portion of the year before. The item of grain compensation has also been here, as elsewhere, a heavy one in the year's expenditure. The northern frontier line is guarded by an increased force on account of recent arrangements regarding opium transport, but its re-organisation is not yet complete.

OPIUM.

Revenue.

The realisations on account of opium imports during the year under review are 19 lakhs of rupees less than the collections of the previous year. The revenue, however, exceeds that of 1875-76 by 21 lakhs of rupees, and is about the same as in the year 1873-74. The years 1874-75 and 1876-77 were distinguished by shipments above the average, which for the last four years has been Rs. 2,79,98,193. The following table shews to what fluctuations the opium market is subject :—

YEAR.	Chests.				Amount of Pass Fees.	Amount of Pass Fees on Opium brought for use in Ahmedábád.	Total.
	Málwa.	Ahmedábád.	Ajmere.	Total.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74 ...	42,653	2,998	...	45,651	2,73,90,600	17,071	2,74,07,671
1874-75 ...	47,609	1,579	...	49,188	2,95,12,800	14,230	2,95,27,030
1875-76 ...	39,420	3,051	...	42,471	2,54,82,600	11,753	2,54,94,353
1876-77 ...	47,308	1,768	...	49,076	2,94,45,600	14,120	2,94,59,720
1877-78 ...	42,282	1,493	171	43,946	2,74,98,125	14,197	2,75,12,322

The decrease of 1877-78 is attributable to the late drought which disturbed sowing, produce, and prices. Opium in store was accordingly kept back to realise higher prices, and rose from Rs. 50 to Rs. 88 per dhurree of 10 lbs. From 16th July 1877, the rate of opium pass fee on Málwá and Gujárát opium was increased from Rs. 600 to Rs. 650, and on opium which has passed the Government scales at Ajmere, from Rs. 625 to Rs. 675. The last-mentioned scales, which were established in February 1877, were made use of for the first time in November of that year.

Export.

The exportation to China during each month of the past official year has been as noted below :—

MONTH.		Chests.			Total.
		Málwa.	Ahmedábád.	Ajmere.	
April	1877	5,181½	53½	...	5,235
May	,, ...	3,600½	64	...	3,664½
June	,, ...	4,414	59½	...	4,473½
July	,, ...	3,078½	78	...	3,156½
August	,, ...	2,611	185½	...	2,796½
September	,, ...	2,598½	142½	...	2,741
October	,, ...	4,584	287½	...	4,871½
November	,, ...	2,865½	108	...	2,973½
December	,, ...	3,297½	112	101½	3,511
January	1878	3,491½	45	2½	3,539
February	,, ...	2,845½	140	...	2,985½
March	,, ...	2,948	172	16	3,136
	Total ...	41,516	1,447½	120	43,083½
In 1876-77		47,643	1,787½	...	49,430½

In addition to the above, 33½ chests, as shown in the margin, were shipped to the places noted, and Government purchased, besides, 72½ chests to supply the general dealers throughout the Bombay Presidency, except Sind.

	Chests.
Liverpool	10
London	10
Zanzibar	8
Alleppy	3
Mauritius...	2
Mozingo *viâ* Kurrachee... ...	½

The number of chests imported from the Gáekwar's territory into Ahmedábád, for consumption there, on the payment of the usual pass fee during the year 1877-78 differs but slightly from the collection of the previous year, as shown in the margin.

1876-77, chests 23½...	...Rs. 14,120
1877-78 „ 22¾...	... „ 14,197
Increase in Pass Fee collections...	Rs. 77

Only one chest of opium was transhipped from the port of Aden to Réunion on payment of a transhipment fee of Rs. 10 under Act VI. of 1873 during the past year. The collections on account of transhipment fees amounted in 1876-77 to Rs. 280, and to Rs. 350 in 1875-76. The amount realised from the fees for selling opium throughout the Presidency during the year under report was Rs. 1,39,692, or Rs. 7,039 less than the previous year, as shown in the following table, which also gives, for comparison, the figures for the previous four years. The license system is not in force in the Panch Máháls, where a transit duty is levied, which this year amounted to Rs. 11,390 against Rs. 15,096 in 1876-77—

District.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	18,740	15,500	13,765	12,635	11,928
Aden	1,917	1,825	2,238	2,375	2,465
Total ...	20,657	17,325	16,003	15,010	14,393
Northern Division.					
Kolábá	...	...	...	526	545
Tanna	2,974	3,286	3,329	2,681	2,412
Súrat	2,700	2,542	2,139	2,140	2,496
Broach	956	2,105	2,009	2,128	1,959
Kaira	313	1,425	1,549	1,751	*1,782
Ahmedábád	2,993	2,776	3,139	2,193	3,532
Total Northern Division ...	9,936	12,134	12,165	11,419	12,726
Central Division.					
Khándesh	9,970	10,073	13,371	13,837	11,827
Násik	5,630	5,955	8,756	8,663	8,677
Poona	17,735	17,241	18,182	19,323	20,249
Ahmednagar	7,879	6,164	5,112	4,693	3,896
Sholápur...	6,662	4,086	6,361	5,887	4,933
Sátára	5,913	5,354	4,330	4,151	3,812
Total Central Division ...	53,789	48,873	56,112	56,554	53,394

* Excluding transit duty in the Panch Máháls, Rs 11,390.

District—*continued.*	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Southern Division.					
Kaládgi	520	588	482	634	468
Belgaum	2,944	2,635	1,700	1,370	1,235
Dhárwár	3,970	4,942	4,230	3,951	3,462
Kánará	639	485	358	431	551
Ratnágiri	884	963	986	876	929
Total Southern Division ...	8,957	9,613	7,756	7,262	6,645
Sind.					
Kurrachee	20,965	19,469	18,876	16,437	13,387
Haidarábád	30,247	31,427	31,537	33,730	33,184
Shikárpur	6,174	6,234	6,331	6,319	5,963
Total Sind ...	57,386	57,130	56,744	56,486	52,534
Grand Total ...	1,50,725	1,45,075	1,48,780	1,46,731	1,39,692

Variations.

In Bombay the decrease amounted to Rs. 707, which is owing to the bids for farms being lower, and the closing of some shops where the sales were insufficient to justify their being kept open.

Although the amount realised from license fees is less than last year, yet the quantity of opium sold was considerably larger, the amounts being 17 maunds 28 seers 51 tolas, and 10 maunds 19 seers 71 tolas, respectively.

In the Northern Division, there has been an increase in the Súrat and Ahmedábád collectorates to the extent of Rs. 356 and Rs. 1,339 respectively. The increase in Súrat is owing to better bids for the opium farms, and partly to chandúl, which was farmed for the first time during the past year. At Ahmedábád, there is a net increase shown of Rs. 604. This is partly owing to the fees for the license, from November 1875 to October 1876, being paid in the former month, so that it was not brought to account in the financial year 1876-77. The auction then took place for two short periods up to 31st March 1877.

The falling off of revenue in other districts of the Northern Division is trifling, and requires no comment. The fees realised in the Poona collectorate, in the Central Division, show an increase of Rs. 926, which is owing to the auction sales having been more favourable.

The decline at Khándesh and Sholápur is due to the small demand for luxuries during a season of scarcity. In Ahmednagar, in addition to the general scarcity, there were special causes for the decrease. The chief contractor was convicted for selling smuggled opium, and during the inquiry his shop was closed. When put up to auction again on two occasions, there was not competition enough to bring the sum realised up to the original bid.

In the Southern Division there has been a slight diminution

in receipts on account of license fees in all districts, except Kánará and Ratnágiri. The decrease amounts to Rs. 617 in the aggregate, and calls for no special notice.

In Sind there has been a falling off of revenue to the extent of Rs. 3,952, of which sum Rs. 3,050 was in Kurrachee alone. It is there attributed to the prevalence of the practice of smuggling opium, which is used as a ground for making reduced bids at the license auctions.

Profits

From the following statement it appears that the license-holders (Sind excepted) paid for their licenses Rs. 87,158, and for their opium Rs. 1,17,293, or in all Rs. 2,04,451.

Taking the average selling rate of opium to be 2½ tolas per rupee, the result is that there has been a loss to vendors of no less than Rs. 47,459, exclusive of all charges, such as rent, &c. From this it is evident that there has been a considerable trade in illicit opium. Last year a similar calculation showed a loss of Rs. 29,202, and the year before of Rs. 49,916 :—

Year.	Opium License Fees.	Opium purchased.		Price paid by Government.	Prices charged to the licensed dealers.
	Rs.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	93,339	202	2	1,61,593	1,82,758
1874-75	87,945	134	17	1,03,837	1,14,693
1875-76	92,036	102	3	78,458	88,536
1876-77	90,325	144	25	1,10,424	1,23,997
1877-78	87,158	122	26	1,05,652	1,17,293
Total... ...	4,50,793	705	33	5,59,964	6,27,277
Average of 5 years ...	90,159	141	6	1,11,993	1,25,455

It is hoped that this traffic will gradually diminish, and the revenue from licit sale increase under the arrangements which the new Act will now make practicable.

Smuggling.

Twenty-two cases of opium-smuggling were brought to notice in the town and island of Bombay, against sixteen last year. Two cases were prosecuted before the High Court, and heavy penalties inflicted. In five cases convictions were obtained before the police magistrates and petty sessions—one case was dismissed for want of proof, one case was withdrawn, and thirteen dealt with departmentally.

Of these thirteen cases, in three the opium detained was returned on ownership being proved. In seven cases no owner being forthcoming, the opium was treated as unclaimed, and in the remaining three instances confiscation was adjudged.

In four cases the seizures were made by the preventive officers, and in the remaining eighteen the opium was detained by the town or railway police.

The quantity of opium unclaimed and confiscated was 3 maunds and 25 seers, which is 1 maund and 7½ seers more than last year. This opium was put up to public auction, and realised Rs. 3,480, or Rs. 18 per Indian seer.

From the returns of opium cases submitted by magistrates, it appears that in the districts noted in the margin, 91 opium cases were tried in 1877, in 77 of which convictions were obtained. In fourteen the accused were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

1. Ahmedábád.
2. Kaira.
3. Súrat.
4. Broach.
5. Ahmednagar.
6. Násik.
7. Khándesh.
8. Poona.
9. Sholápur.

The quantity of confiscated opium received from the collectors of the districts noted above was 18 maunds, which realised, when sold in Bombay, Rs. 12,854, or nearly Rs. 18 per Indian seer, *i.e.* not much less than double the duty.

In 1877-78, the sum of Rs. 5,497 was disbursed as rewards to informants in opium-smuggling cases.

Káthiáwár. The subjoined table illustrates the opium transactions with the Province of Kathiáwár during the year under report, as compared with the previous five years, from which it appears that the quantity of opium sold in 1877-78 is in excess of 1876-77, and also of the average of the five years by 83 and 97 maunds respectively—

Opium transactions with Káthiáwár.

Year.	Málwa Opium.	Cost price.	Opium sold.	Sale proceeds.	Deduct Expenses.			Gain.
					Original price.	Agency charges.	Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	700	3,00,552	661¼	3,61,927	3,05,872	2,805	3,08,677	53,250
1873-74	650½	3,05,360	632	3,40,527	2,79,313	2,736	2,82,049	58,478
1874-75	700	3,18,935	671	3,75,490	3,20,388	2,644	3,23,032	52,458
1875-76	650	2,76,604	670	3,56,068	2,85,093	2,658	2,87,751	68,371
1876-77	650	2,72,954	676½	3,51,301	2,86,811	2,667	2,89,478	61,823
Total ..	3,350½	14,74,405	3,311¼	17,85,313	14,77,477	13,510	14,90,987	2,94,380
Average of 5 years.	670	2,94,881	662	3,57,063	2,95,495	2,702	2,98,197	58,876
1877-78	650	3,35,383	759½	3,92,461	3,41,152	2,783	3,43,935	48,526

Although more opium has been sold, there has been a considerable decrease in the net gain to Government on the transactions caused by the great rise in the cost price of the opium bought by Government for sale to Kathiáwár.

In 1876-77, the cost price was nearly Rs. 420 a maund, while in 1877-78 it rose to Rs. 516.

SALT.

The chief events of the year have been the closing of the Cambay works and the raising of the duty on salt from Rs. 1-13-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. The latter subject will be treated in connection with the revenue from this product. The number of salt works open and in operation on 31st March 1878 was 486 as against 554 on the corresponding date in 1877, showing a reduction of 68. Sixty-seven salt works forming the Kumpta, Bailur, Sherali and Bhatkal groups, in the Honáwar taluka in Kánará, were closed during the year. These works were small, the average annual produce of late years of each being less than 5,000 Indian maunds of salt. Frauds and smuggling at them were frequent, and they were so scattered and inconveniently situated, that it was impossible efficiently to guard and supervise them except at a cost altogether disproportionate to the revenue they were capable of returning. Under these circumstances the sanction of Government to their being closed was accorded in February last on the recommendation of the Collector of Salt Revenue. The other salt work closed was that at Cambay. The question of closing this work had been for some time under consideration, and after lengthy negotiations conducted with the Nawáb by the Political Agent, Mr. Sheppard, His Excellency finally gave his consent to the work being closed, compensation in the form of an annual payment being granted to him for loss of revenue arising to him from the suppression of the manufacture of salt. A result of the closing of the Cambay salt work will be a material increase in the revenue derived by the British Government from salt consumed in the Kaira collectorate and portions of the Broach and Ahmedábád districts, which hitherto had drawn their supplies of salt mainly from the Cambay work, but which will now have to obtain full duty-paid salt from Khárághora or elsewhere. No new salt works were opened during the year under report.

Number of salt works.

The revenue collected during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,22,13,941-8-5, being Rs. 17,99,638-8-5, or close on eighteen lakhs, in excess of the total collections in 1876-77, and Rs. 8,75,359-14-10 more than the revenue in 1875-76, the largest previously on record. The average annual amount of collections for the five years ending 1876-77 was Rs. 94,55,798-2-3, or Rs. 27,58,143-6-2 less than the sum realised in 1877-78. The appended statement exhibits the receipts of the Salt Department, classified under the chief heads for 1877-78, compared with those of the previous year :—

Revenue from all sources.

Head.	1877-78.	1876-77.	Decrease.	Increase.
Salt Revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Duty on exports to Calcutta ..	10,67,528 0 0	5,68,983 0 0	....	4,98,545 0 0
Do. to British Malabar	7,62,401 0 0	3,75,871 0 0	....	3,86,530 0 0
Do. to Foreign do. ..	16,371 0 0	44,859 0 0	28,488 0 0	....
Do. at nominal rates on exports to Malabar	4,507 0 0	3,596 0 0	....	911 0 0
Inland customs mileage duty ..	5,76,171 7 0	6,50,136 6 6	73,964 15 6	....
Excise duty on salt for home and inland consumption	86,59,301 5 3	78,16,508 3 7	....	8,42,793 1 8
Sea Customs.				
Import duty	51,449 2 2	49,270 13 10	....	2,178 4 4
Export duty	12,947 8 0	16,007 15 11	3,060 7 11	....
Other receipts	6,965 15 10	7,175 9 3	209 9 5	....
Land Customs.				
Import duty	25,344 14 7	32,383 1 9	7,038 8 2	....
Export duty	12,368 14 4	18,128 13 10	5,759 15 6	....
Other receipts	13,866 6 0	13,120 12 7	....	745 9 5
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Abkári	8,99,363 10 8	7,39,677 14 2	....	1,59,685 12 6
Provincial	....	1,777 7 8	1,777 7 8	....
Local Funds	1,05,355 4 7	76,806 12 11	....	28,548 7 8
Total ..	1,22,13,941 8 5	1,04,14,303 0 0	1,20,298 11 2	19,19,937 3
			Deduct decrease ..	1,20,298 11 7
			Net increase ..	17,99,638 8 5

Causes of increase in revenue collections.

The increase in the amount of duty collected on salt exported to Calcutta and Madras is very large, the collections on account of salt sent to Calcutta being 87·6 per cent higher in 1877-78 than they were in the preceding year; whilst the amount of duty paid on salt exported to Madras was larger by 102·8 per cent than the sum so paid in 1876-77. This very material augmentation of receipts is due to some extent to the enhancement of the duty on salt from Rs. 1-13-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per Indian maund effected at the end of December last, and is also in part attributable to the large demand for salt in Calcutta and Madras in consequence of the short shipments of the previous year, to the low rates of freight obtaining in Bombay owing to the unusually large number of vessels seeking employment, and to the cheapness of salt in this Presidency, the average price paid for salt per maund to the manufacturers (excluding Khárághora salt) having been in 1877-78 only a fraction over fourteen pies, or four pies less than in 1876-77. The doubling of the proceeds of the duty on salt exported to Madras was also largely due to the return in March 1877 to the system requiring prepayment of duty on salt so exported which had been temporarily abandoned in August 1876. It may, however, be observed that the quantity of salt exported from Bombay to Madras in 1877-78 was actually greater by some 122,000 maunds, or about 53 per cent than it was in the previous year. Duty on salt for home and inland consumption shows an increase in the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, of Rs. 8,42,793-1-8. Regarding this and the other items in the foregoing statement, remarks will be submitted hereafter.

Number of officers and amount of business done

The number of supervising and other officers and of men employed in the department, the number of maunds of salt removed from salt works, excised or imported by land or sea on payment of duty, and issued duty free, and the gross realisations under all heads in 1877-78 and the previous year are shown in the accompanying table:—

Year.	Number of supervising officers.	Number of subordinate officers and men.	Number of maunds of salt dealt with by the Department.	Number of maunds of salt excised and imported by sea and land on payment of duty.	Number of maunds delivered free and at nominal rate of duty.	Gross realisations, including salt excise, sea and land customs collections, still-head duty, &c. &c.
			Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.
1877-78 .. .	13	4,546	5,556,421 7	5,194,921 4	3,61,500 4	1,22,13,941 8 5
1876-77	13	4,636	5,141,519 14	4,829,571 34	311,947 20	1,04,14,303 0 0
Difference. ..	..	— 90	+414,901 33	+365,349 10	+49,552 24	+17,99,638 8 5

The following abstract shows the results of the administration of this department for the last five years:—

Year.	Gross Receipts.			
	Salt.	Sea Customs.	Land Customs.	Abkári.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1873-74	72,96,138 11 2	75,080 12 0	69,234 12 0	5,73,475 1 4
1874-75	89,90,532 5 5	63,909 5 2	76,478 13 7	6,01,601 5 9
1875-76	1,04,25,592 9 9	71,044 2 7	88,195 7 6	6,73,423 10 2
1876-77	94,59,953 10 1	72,454 7 0	63,632 12 2	7,39,677 14 2
1877-78	1,10,86,279 12 3	71,362 10 0	51,580 2 11	8,99,363 10 8

Year.	Gross Receipts—*continued*.		
	Provincial Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total Gross Receipts.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1873-74	1,663 11 5	74,839 3 5	80,90,432 3 4
1874-75	1,475 13 0	75,494 0 1	98,09,491 11 0
1875-76	1,773 9 11	78,553 1 8	1,13,38,581 9 7
1876-77	1,777 7 8	76,806 12 11	1,04,14,303 0 0
1877-78	.....	1,05,355 4 7	1,22,13,941 8 5

Year.	Charges.			Net receipts.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total charges.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1873-74	5,51,154 12 8	1,99,964 10 4	7,51,119 7 0	73,39,312 12 4	9 4 6
1874-75 .. .	6,17,313 11 10	2,37,352 5 0	8,54,665 7 10	89,54,826 8 2	8 11 5
1875-76	6,27,882 4 10	2,81,113 3 11	9,08,995 8 9	1,04,29,586 0 10	8 0 3
1876-77	6,25,553 6 9	2,65,966 15 5	8,91,520 6 2	95,22,782 9 10	8 8 11
1877-78	6,36,538 7 2	3,70,105 1 7	10,06,643 8 9	1,12,07,297 15 8	8 3 10

The revenue from salt and abkári has been steadily rising for the last few years. That from sea customs remains nearly stationary, whilst land customs receipts are gradually falling off.

Gross expenditure.

Although the gross expenditure was larger this year than last, the percentage of charges on receipts was smaller. A still greater reduction is expected if the customs and opium preventive forces are paid for out of the revenue they are chiefly maintained to protect. The chief increase in expenses this year has been in compensation for the high rates of grain prevalent for most of the year, in new boats, and in the port funds of the southern group.

Salt Revenue.

Chief events of the year. Effects of passing of Act XVIII. of 1877.

The principal events in the history for the year of the Salt Revenue department were the passing, on 27th December 1877, of Act No. XVIII. of 1877, by which the duty on each Indian maund of salt was raised from Rs. 1-13-0 to Rs. 2-8-0, or by 11 annas, and the abolition, from 1st January 1878, of the railway mileage duties. As far as can be judged, the enhancement of the rate of duty has led to an increase of very nearly 10 lakhs in the revenue derived from the salt tax, and this, though the increased duty was only levied during three months and four days, or little more than one-fourth of the year under report. In other words, had Act No. XVIII. of 1877 not been passed, the salt revenue in this Presidency would, even after all allowance had been made for a probable increase in the inland customs mileage duty, have been close upon 8 lakhs less than it actually was in 1877-78. The additional impost is not heavy enough to materially affect consumption, and with the improvements that are likely to take place in the preventive system, will probably lead to a considerable increase of revenue.

Closing of Cambay and Honáwar salt works.

In the local history of the department for the year, the chief occurrences were the closing of the Cambay and Honáwar taluka salt works, to which reference has already been made, the revision of the establishment in Kánárá, and of the collector's account office, leading to increased efficiency at no additional cost to the State, and the scarcity prevalent throughout the greater portion of the Presidency and in some districts amounting to positive famine, which injuriously affected the net revenue of the Salt Department by necessitating the payment of special grain compensation, by checking trade, and by diminishing the demand for and consumption of salt in several collectorates.

Unfavourable effect of famine on salt revenue.

Gross collections.

The gross salt revenue collections in 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 1,10,86,279-12-3 as against Rs. 94,59,953-10-1 in 1876-77, as shown in last year's administration Report, exhibiting an increase, as compared with 1876-77, of Rs. 16,26,326-2-2, and as contrasted with 1875-76 of Rs. 6,60,687-2-6, and exceeding by Rs. 20,43,225-7-2 the average annual collections, Rs. 90,43,054-5-1, during the four years terminating 31st March 1877.

Details of collection.

The details of salt revenue collections for the last five years are displayed in the following table :—

HEAD.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Excise duty on permits issued (excepting duty levied on Salt exported to Calcutta and the Malabar Coast)	82,40,213 1 4	73,88,234 1 9	70,63,777 0 1
2. Excise duty on excess discovered on examination of despatches at preventive stations and on re-weighment at places of import	2,064 13 2	1,395 1 1	1,275 0 8
3. Excise duty on exports to Calcutta	10,67,528 0 0	5,68,983 0 0	6,15,782 0 0
4. Do. do. British Malabar.	7,62,401 0 0	3,75,871 0 0	13,84,062 0 0
5. Do. do. Foreign do. ..	16,371 0 0	44,859 0 0	2,36,444 0 0
6. Do. at nominal rates	8,933 9 6	8,589 7 3	3,770 15 6
7. Differential duties on excess deficiencies on shipments of salt free and at nominal rates	3,388 14 6	....	6,881 3 4
8. Inland customs mileage duty	5,76,171 7 0	6,50,136 6 6	6,37,150 7 0
9. Duty on importations by sea	52,243 5 6	68,821 9 10	94,473 12 0
10. Do. do. by land	2,21,902 5 2	2,46,313 1 8	2,31,770 6 2
11. Ground rent	24,861 3 1	27,880 8 7	33,971 3 11
12. Farms of Government salt works ..	23,409 2 8	29,828 8 0	30,128 10 8
13. Proprietory rights of Government in certain salt works	41,987 8 0	38,536 8 9	38,090 6 8
14. Recoveries from Shilotrees on account of survey of their salt works	....	....	518 9 6
15. Sale proceeds of confiscations	19,796 10 1	....	292 5 3
16. Forfeitures	7,609 3 1	....	....
17. Payments by Shilotrees of costs of establishments employed to watch their works	3,043 11 10	3,097 13 10	2,859 4 7
18. Miscellaneous	4,354 13 4	2,407 6 10	1,345 4 5
19. Contribution from Port Funds towards cost of Coast Guard establishment ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
20. Contribution from General Fund towards cost of new boats	....	....	33,000 0 0
Total ..	1,10,86,279 12 3	94,59,053 10 1	1,04,25,592 9 9

HEAD.	1874-75.	1873-74.	Average of four years, ending 1876-77.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Excise duty on permits issued (excepting duty levied on salt exported to Calcutta and the Malabar Coast)	66,17,402 12 11	67,25,532 9 2	69,47,486 9 11
2. Excise duty on excess discovered on examination of despatches at Preventive stations and on re-weighment at places of import	2,222 6 1	3,164 14 6	2,014 5 7
3. Excise duty on exports to Calcutta ..	50,568 12 0	....	3,08,833 7 0
4. Do. do. British Malabar.	9,79,400 8 5	....	6,84,833 6 1
5. Do. do. Foreign do. ..	81,852 8 0	....	90,788 14 0
6. Do. at nominal rates	7,180 15 6	23,213 8 3	10,688 11 7
7. Differential duties on excess deficiencies on shipments of salt free and at nominal rates	1,08,605 13 5	1,01,331 5 9	54,204 9 7
8. Inland customs mileage duty	7,27,703 0 7	....	5,08,747 7 6
9. Duty on importations by sea	78,108 11 2	1,01,310 11 0	85,678 11 0
10. Do. do. by land	2,18,300 15 5	2,19,342 9 9	2,28,931 12 3
11. Ground rent	27,482 7 9	26,729 12 7	29,016 0 2
12. Farms of Government salt works ..	26,219 4 0	27,891 0 3	28,516 13 8
13. Proprietary rights of Government in certain salt works	39,732 1 5	40,910 15 1	39,317 7 11
14. Recoveries from Shilotrees on account of survey of their salt works	....	....	129 10 4
15. Sale proceeds of confiscations	11,884 13 7	14,469 3 11	6,661 9 8
16. Forfeitures	....	8,600 0 0	2,150 0 0
17. Payments by Shilotrees of costs of establishments employed to watch their works	3,040 1 5	3,032 4 1	3,007 5 11
18. Miscellaneous	827 1 9	609 12 10	1,297 6 5
19. Contribution from Ports Funds towards cost of Coast Guard establishment ..	10,000 0 0	....	7,500 0 0
20. Contribution from General Funds towards cost of new boats	....	....	8,250 0 0
Total ..	89,90,532 5 5	72,96,138 11 2	90,03,054 4 7

Explanation of increases and decreases in collections.

In the year under report, as compared with the previous year, the increase in revenue is, it will be observed, very noticeable in items Nos. 1, 3, and 4, representing the excise duty levied on salt for home and inland consumption and salt exported to Calcutta and British Madras. The reasons of the increase in the exports to Calcutta and Madras have already been mentioned. 549,043 maunds of salt were exported to Calcutta in 1877-78, being 234,538 more than the number of maunds exported in the previous year, and the deliveries of salt for export to Madras in 1877-78 amounted to 354,332 maunds as against 230,910 maunds in 1876-77. In the case also of exports inland from this Presidency to the Central Provinces, the Berars, Málwa, and Central India, a material increase is reported in the year under review, the total exports to those portions of India having been in 1876-77, 991,042 maunds, whilst in 1877-78 they rose to 1,155,912 maunds, or 164,870 maunds in excess of the quantity in the preceding year. Of the total increase in salt revenue recorded in 1877-78, it is calculated that the enhancement of the rate of the duty is responsible for Rs. 9,98,758, or almost ten lakhs. The loss by the abolition from 1st January last of the levy of inland customs mileage duty may, however, be set down at nearly if not quite two lakhs. The net result, as far as the year under report is concerned of the coming into force of Act XVIII. of 1878, and the consequent removal of mileage duty, may accordingly be held to have been an increase of about eight lakhs in the salt revenue, as already mentioned above.

Exports to Foreign Malabar.

There is a large decrease of nearly Rs. 28,500 on account of duty-paid salt exported to foreign Malabar. This may perhaps be in some measure due to the difficulty in obtaining native craft to convey the salt to foreign Malabar owing to the demand for freight for cargoes of grain and the large number of boats taken up for the conveyance of salt to Madras; but is also, and perhaps, mainly attributable to the increase in the quantity of nominal duty-paid salt exported in the year to foreign Malabar, which amounted to 288,480 maunds, or 58,324 maunds in excess of the quantity so removed in 1876-77.

Differential duty on excess deficiencies.

No collections were reported in 1876-77 under head 7. Those entered in the column for the year under report represent the payment of arrears of duty due by one Sorabsháh Ardesar, on a deficiency discovered on the landing of a consignment of salt shipped by him from Bombay to Malabar in the latter part of 1874 on payment of nominal duty, but not recovered from him until May 1877.

Importations by sea.

The duty on salt imported by sea fell from Rs. 68,821-9-10 in 1876-77 to Rs. 52,243-5-6 in 1877-78. This decrease of Rs. 16,578-4-4, which, but for the enhancement in the rate of duty, would have amounted to Rs. 22,933-2-0, is chiefly due to the diminution in the quantity of salt sent by sea from Goa to Kánárá and Ratnágiri, and of Sinda salt imported from Bandar Abas into Bombay, which in its turn would seem to be owing to the fact that the country craft in which such salt is ordinarily conveyed found more profitable employment in carrying grain cargoes.

Under the head of duty on salt imported by land, a decrease of Rs. 24,410-12-6 is reported, and, but for the increase in the rate of duty, the deficiency would have amounted to Rs. 57,936. The decrease is due chiefly to the reduction in the quantity of salt imported from Goa across the frontier by reason of want of carriage, stagnation of trade and scarcity of food in the adjacent districts. Importations by land.

The gross totals of the stock account for the past five years, and the average totals for the five years ending 1876-77, are shown in the accompanying table :— Produce and deliveries of salt, loss and wastage.

Year.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Removed during the year.		Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss on stock.	Stock on hand at the close of the year.
			On payment of full duty.	Duty free or on payment of nominal duty.			
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.		Mds. s.
1877-78 ..	4,638,185 26	6,889,185 26	5,065,673 32	361,500 4	638,284 33	5·53	5,461,912 23
1876-77 ..	2,831,558 9	7,391,675 12	4,654,848 7	311,947 20	618,252 8	6·04	4,638,185 26
1875-76 ..	4,895,872 39	4,608,612 12	5,161,345 15	62,379 16	1,449,202 11	15·24	2,831,558 9
1874-75 ..	3,507,055 2	7,393,937 6	4,299,000 17	1,104,711 20	606,407 33	5·56	4 895,872 39
1873-74 ..	2,434,785 30	7,051,211 10	3,744,916 8	1,752,178 0	481,847 9	5·8	3,507,055 23
1872-73 ..	967,910 2	7,901,974 20	3,496,150 27	2,238,125 20	700,822 25	7·90	2,434,785 30
Average of 5 years ending 1876-77	2,927,436 20	6,870,882 4	4,271,252 6	1,903,868 15	771,306 17	7·87	3,661,491 25

The quantity of salt (6,889,185 maunds) manufactured in 1877-78 was less by 502,490 maunds than the amount made in the previous year, and was, in fact, smaller than the outturn in any preceding year, except 1875-76, the year of the strike amongst the Konkán salt makers. At some of the principal works in the Uran and Panwel talukas, no salt at all was made during the year under report, owing to the large amount of unsold stock on hand and the low price ruling for salt. The total amount of salt removed during the year came to 5,427,174 maunds, or 460,378 maunds in excess of the quantity removed in 1876-77 and 62,053 maunds above the average annual amount removed during the five years ending 1876-77. The quantity of salt written off by reason of loss and wastage came to 638,285 maunds, or some 20,000 maunds more than in 1876-77. The percentage of loss from these causes was 5·53 of the stock, the lowest proportion ever yet reported. The scanty rainfall and the increased precautions adopted to preserve the salt heaps from exposure to wet account for this favourable result. The stock on hand (5,461,913 maunds) on 31st March last was unusally large, being nearly 50 per cent above the average quantity, and this will probably tend to check the manufacture of salt during the current year. Quantity of salt manufactured.

The wholesale price paid by traders to manufacturers at the works in the Southern Division ranged from 3 pies to 8 annas a maund, and the greater part of what was sold realised, on an average, one anna two pies per maund, or four pies less than last year. Loss and wastage.

Out of a total quantity of 129,247 maunds of foreign salt imported by sea and by land, only 526 maunds were of English salt, the remainder coming chiefly from Portuguese territory and Káthiáwár.

Sales of Bárágara—1877-78.

Head.	1876-77.				1877-78.			
	For local consumption.	For consignment by railway to Central Provinces.	For export to Málwa and Rájputáná.	Total.	For local consumption.	For consignment by railway to Central Provinces.	For export to Málwa and Rájputáná.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khárághora	1,26,506	3,17,475	19,649	4,63,720	1,16,439	4,17,057	14,431	5,48,527
Ahmedábád depôt ..	1,15,494	..	25,635	1,41,129	1,09,011	..	47,476	1,56,487
Broach do. ..	24,834	..	..	24,834	15,640	..	..	15,640
Súrat do. ..	9,232	..	1,240	10,472	12,075	1,470	..	13,545
Contractor	1,85,364	..	5,274	1,90,638	2,14,827	..	27,330	2,42,157
	4,61,520	3,17,475	51,798	8,30,793	4,67,992	4,19,127	89,237	9,76,356

Bárágara.

The above table shows the sales of Bárágara, or crystalised salt in the year under report and in the preceding year. It will be perceived from it that the quantity of the salt manufactured at Khárághora sold in 1877-78 (976,356 maunds) exceeded by 145,563 maunds the amount sold in 1876-77, and by 171,157 maunds the quantity sold in 1875-76. It is satisfactory to note the continuous and rapid increase in the amount of Khárághora salt sold year by year. In 1871-72 the sales were only 448,230 maunds; in the year under review they had risen to considerably more than double that quantity. Full duty was paid on 904,508 maunds in 1877-78, as against 732,734 maunds in the previous year; whilst the number of maunds removed on which nominal duty only was paid, fell from 79,177 in 1876-77 to 70,817 in 1877-78, and the quantity of salt removed without any payment of duty in 1877-78 (1,030 maunds) was less by 352 maunds than the amount so removed in the preceding year. No salt was obtained at reduced rates by the Máháraja Holkar during the year under review, but the exports to Málwa and Rajputáná exhibit an increase of 72 per cent, having risen from 51,798 maunds in 1876-77 to 89,237 maunds in 1877-78. The improvement was mainly in the trade with Málwa; the increase in the removals to Rajputána being relatively small. In the case also of the removals to the Central Provinces a very marked increase is observable. In 1876-77, 317,475 maunds were consigned from Khárághora to those provinces, being 44,585 maunds in excess of the quantity sent in the previous year. In 1877-78, however, the quantity despatched rose to 419,127 maunds, or 101,652 maunds more than in 1876-77. To Jabálpur alone 90,930 maunds were sent, or 24,576 more than in 1876-77; whilst 77,265 maunds went to Gadarwára against 45,774 in 1876-77; 68,460 maunds were removed to Katni against 51,030 in 1876-77; 25,407 maunds were forwarded to Chindwára, as compared with 20,781 in 1876-77; and 10,290 maunds were consigned to Kareli, as contrasted with 3,360 in the previous year. The

Increase in sales.

Sales for Málwa, Rájputáná, and Central Provinces.

demand at Nágpur, Harda, and Sohágpur was also larger in the year under report than in the preceding year. The salt trade with the Central Provinces has received an important stimulus from the alteration in the rate of excise and the abolition of the mileage duty; and to this cause, coupled with a growing taste for Bárágara, may be attributed the large increase in the quantities of salt sent thither from Khárághora during the year under review. To the same causes the improvement in the trade with Málwa and Rájputáná may perhaps be due.

Sales at main stores.

The sales at the Khárághora main stores amounted to 548,527 maunds, or 84,807 more than in 1876-77: of this quantity 417,657 maunds were for the Central Provinces, and 116,439 for local consumption, the balance being for Málwa and Rajputána.

Sales at Súrat and Broach depôts

The Súrat depôt was closed on 1st December 1877 in consequence of the small amount of sales there. The stock on hand was sold off, and a quantity of it purchased by traders for the Broach district, a fact which probably accounts for the decrease of sales at the depôt in the latter collectorate.

Contractors' sales.

Sales by contractor's agencies amounted in the year under report to 242,157 maunds, as compared with 190,638 maunds in 1876-77, and 221,448 maunds in 1875-76, exhibiting an increase, as contrasted with the former year, of 51,519 maunds, and with the latter of 20,709 maunds. The improvement is due to an increase of 42,051 maunds in the removals to the Panch Máháls, of 10,329 maunds in the quantity sent to the Rewa Kánta, and of 22,056 maunds in the amount forwarded to Málwa. In the other districts and agencies a decrease is reported. The contractor is stated, on the whole, to have given satisfaction.

Sales for local consumption.

Sales for local consumption in 1877-78 amounted to 467,992 maunds, or 6,472 maunds more than in 1876-77. A remarkable increase occurred in removals for the Panch Máháls, which amounted to 66,816 maunds, being 42,044 maunds in excess of the quantity sent there in 1876-77 and 10,936 maunds more than the amount removed there in 1875-76. The extension of the railway to Páli and the smallness of the supplies drawn in 1876-77 may probably chiefly account for this great increase. An increase of 8,543 maunds took place in the removals to the Rewa Kánta agency, which rose from 12,597 maunds in 1876-77 to 21,140 maunds in the year under report. In the other states and British districts in this Presidency supplied with Khárághora salt a decrease of 35,496 maunds in removals is reported. In the Ahmedábád district alone there was a falling off in the sales to the extent of 13,249 maunds, and in the Gaekwar's districts the diminution amounted to 12,199 maunds; whilst in Kaira there was a decrease of 2,240 maunds; in Broach of 1,692 maunds; in Súrat (including the Sachin agency) of 2,727 maunds; in the Palanpur agency of 1,922 maunds, in the Máhi Kánta agency of 1,199 maunds, and in the Káthiáwár agency of 268 maunds. The principal cause of this almost general reduction in the amount of salt sold was undoubtedly the prevalent scarcity and consequent straitened circumstances of the great mass of the population.

Season and crop.

At Khárághora, owing to the late and unseasonable fall of rain last year, the manufacture could not be commenced till later than usual. Only 245 pans were worked against 264 in 1876-77. The crop obtained, however, was 1,047,879 maunds, or the largest on record, and turned out to be of excellent quality and free from injury from dust. Storage began twelve days later than last year, but the whole crop was safely stored by 9th May; thus escaping the dust-storms that subsequently set in with great violence.

New village.

During the year a post office and a second block of lines for kárkuns were completed in the new village. Much attention was paid to the planting and preservation of trees in the village and along the sides of the roads. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the new tank, the earthen embankment on the eastern side having been almost finished. The new village now contains an Agria population of 544 souls. The Agrias behaved well, and rendered much useful assistance in storing the salt. Their health and that of the members of the Government establishment is stated to have been very good. No case of small-pox or cholera occurred in the new village, although during part of the year those diseases were raging in old Khárághora and the adjacent villages.

Advances to Agrias.

The sum advanced to the Agrias for the maintenance of themselves and their families amounted in 1877-78 to Rs. 7,890-12-11. The balance of advance outstanding for the approaching season will, it is stated, be only Rs. 222-9-10.

The following table shows the results of the last four years' administration in respect to salt smuggling cases. The number of such cases increased by 75, chiefly in the Southern Divisions.

Salt Smuggling—1874-75 to 1877-78.

Year.	No. of cases adjudicated.	Number of Persons.					Percentage of convictions on number of persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated value of confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitor discharged.		
Northern Division—								Rs.
1874-75	749	552	23	529	494	36	93	14,817
1875-76	607	559	9	550	493	57	90	9,898
1876-77	427	416	9	407	370	37	90·90	3,331
1877-78	431	444	9	435	403	29	93·3	4,428
Southern Division—								
1874-75	465	698	24	674	472	202	70	1,578
1875-76	511	751	20	731	558	173	76	2,526
1876-77	482	669	33	636	490	146	77	1,678
1877-78	553	850	25	825	724	101	87·75	2,913
Total—								
1874-75	1,214	1,250	47	1,203	966	238	80	16,395
1875-76	1,118	1,310	29	1,281	1,051	230	82	12,424
1876-77	909	1,085	42	1,043	860	183	82·45	5,009
1877-78	984	1,294	34	1,260	1,130	130	89·68	7,341

The increase has thus been almost entirely confined to the Southern Division, where, also, the percentage of convictions shows a considerable improvement.

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The transactions connected with the Provincial Services of this Presidency for the year under review were closed with an unencumbered balance of Rs. 6,00,000, as shown in the margin.

Provincial Services receipts	Rs.	1,74,56,020
Imperial contribution for ditto	„	2,10,86,356
		3,85,42,376
Deficit balance of last year	Rs.	5
Expenditure in 1877-78	„	3,79,42,371
		3,79,42,376
Unencumbered balance	Rs.	6,00,000

In the following tables the actual receipts and expenditure of the services for the year 1877-78 are compared with the actuals for the previous years :—

Revenue.	Actual Income.		In 1877-78.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	66,33,414	66,53,088	19,674	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	42,88,119	40,55,307	...	2,32,812
VI.—Customs	1,00,999	1,04,986	3,987	...
VII.—Salt	21,488	42,987	21,499	...
IX.—Stamps	44,00,662	41,62,716	...	2,37,946
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	8,01,440	8,69,357	67,917	...
XIV.—Police	1,35,085	2,05,380	70,295	...
XV.—Marine	28,306	27,709	...	597
XVI.—Education	2,04,193	2,10,273	6,080	...
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	95,772	1,09,587	13,815	...
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	4,25,563	2,88,650	...	1,36,913
Public works	68,564	7,25,981	6,57,417	...
Total Receipts...	1,72,03,605	1,74,56,021	8,60,684	6,08,268

Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		In 1877-78.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Refunds and Drawbacks.	1,22,487	1,42,430	19,943	...
4. Land Revenue	65,62,635	67,74,073	211,438	...
5. Forest	2,452	2,362	...	90
6. Excise on Spirits & Drugs.	74,832	81,587	6,755	...
7. Customs	8,21,719	8,49,027	27,308	...
8. Salt	5,70,417	8,02,120	2,31,703	...
10. Stamps	1,58,630	1,51,268	...	7,362

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		IN 1877-78.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11. Mint	.....	240	240	...
12. Post Office	88,638	95,833	7,195	...
14. Administration	11,44,123	12,35,805	91,682	...
15. Minor Departments ...	1,23,628	1,20,947	...	2,681
16. Law and Justice	54,08,076	58,18,489	4,10,413	...
17. Police	38,94,641	43,23,192	4,28,551	...
18. Marine	38,351	40,845	2,494	...
19. Education...	12,17,371	13,15,088	97,717	...
20. Ecclesiastical	2,95,918	2,80,979	..	14,939
21. Medical Services	11,72,761	12,06,442	33,681	...
22. Stationery and Printing .	2,66,544	2,73,821	7,277	...
23. Political Agencies ...	2,148	1,752	...	396
24. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	65,32,677	65,48,387	15,710	...
26. Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	7,92,554	9,24,148	1,31,594	...
28. Miscellaneous	4,19,434	2,01,068	...	2,18,366
Public works	31,55,458	67,52,468	35,97,010	...
Total Expenditure ...	3,28,65,494	3,79,42,371	53,20,711	2,43,834

Excluding the amount of Imperial contributions, the income of the year under review exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 2,52,416, and the disbursements of 1877-78 were also more than those of 1876-77 by Rs. 50,76,877. The excess of expenditure over revenue in the year 1877-78 was therefore more than in the year before by Rs. 48,24,461. It is ascribed chiefly to large expenditure, which could not, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, be debited to the head Famine Relief, Imperial, and therefore had to be finally charged to Provincial Services in 1877-78.

The explanations of the most important differences between the actuals for the last two years are given below.

Receipts and Land Revenue.—The aggregated amount adjusted in 1877-78 on account of the service and Inamdári lands exceeded the actuals for the previous year by Rs. 21,329, but the receipts from the revenue record room were less by Rs. 1,655. There was, therefore, a net increase of Rs. 19,674 under this head.

Excise on Spirits and Drugs.—The large decrease of Rs. 2,32,812 under this head is due to small gain on the sale proceeds of excise opium, and to the fact that, in 1876-77, the value of stock of opium remaining in hand prior to that year was adjusted to the credit of this head.

Customs. — Miscellaneous receipts from sea customs during 1877-78 exceeded the actuals for the previous year by Rs. 3,987.

Salt.—The increase of Rs. 21,499 is owing to larger confiscations in 1877-78 than in the previous year.

Stamps.—The sale proceeds of court fee stamps during the year under report exhibit a decrease of Rs. 2,62,968, as compared

with the previous year, but the receipts from sale of general stamps increased by Rs. 25,022, the result being a net decrease of Rs. 2,37,946 under this head. The falling off in this revenue is explained in a subsequent section, and may be said to be attributable to decreased litigation and the change in the procedure of the civil courts as regards judicial fees.

Law and Justice.—The net increase of Rs. 67,916 is the result of the following fluctuations :—

INCREASES.		
Fines, fees and miscellaneous (Civil, Sessions and Magisterial Courts)	Rs.	26,760
Jail receipts	„	16,620
Registration...	„	32,148
		75,528
Decrease sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property		7,612
Net Increase ...		67,916

The increases are due to increased receipts on account of magisterial fines, convict labour and transfer of landed property.

Police.—The net increase of Rs. 70,295 is the result of the following variations :—

INCREASES.		
Receipts on account of Police supplied to Railways	Rs.	308
Ditto to District Municipalities	„	35,572
Miscellaneous	„	45,501
		81,381
DECREASES.		
Police supplied to public departments and private individuals	Rs.	7,133
Recoveries on account of Village Police ...	„	2,707
Other minor items	„	1,246
		11,086
Net Increase...		70,295

The above large increases are caused partly by the recovery, for the first time, of police contribution from the several district municipalities, and partly by recoveries of arrears from the district police force at different rates. The decrease, on the other hand, is owing to non-payment of police charges by the Khothee Darbár, and the employment of fewer punitive police.

Marine.—There is a net decrease of Rs. 597 in 1877-78, as compared with the previous year, which is chiefly owing to a moiety of the towage fees earned by the tug 'Manora' being credited to the Kurrachee Port Fund, which bears half the charge of the tug. The fees realised at the shipping offices, Aden and Bombay, and by the tug 'Manora,' during 1877-78, were, however, greater than those for the previous year.

Education.—The increase of Rs. 6,080 is chiefly in school fees.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.—The increase of Rs. 13,815 is due to recovery of pension contribution for previous years, and also to payment of contribution by officers lent to native states in 1877-78.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Miscellaneous.—In the year 1876-77, a book credit of Rs. 1,49,211 was opened under this head for amount recovered from the Imperial Government on account of liberated slaves; and this fact explains the large decrease of Rs. 1,36,913 under this head in 1877-78. The receipts from other miscellaneous sources were, however, better by Rs. 12,308 in 1877-78 than the actuals for the previous year.

Public Works.—As the collection of tolls was for the first time brought on the civil books for 1877-78, this head exhibits an increase of Rs. 6,57,417 over the actuals of the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

The explanations of the differences between the actuals of 1877-78 and the previous year are as follows:—

Refunds and Drawbacks.—In 1877-78, an unexpended balance (Rs. 12,845) of sums received in previous years as the contribution of the Bombay Municipality to the Goculdas Tejpál Hospital was refunded, and Rs. 8,058 were also debited to this head by a book entry to reverse an adjustment made in 1876-77 on account of recovery of educational charges, short debited in 1869-70 to local funds, the amount having been allowed to be recovered by annual instalments instead of in one sum.

Land Revenue.—The increase of Rs. 2,11,438, under this head, is the result of the following variations:—

Increases—Collectors and Establishments	...	Rs.	1,72,224
District and village officers	...	„	79,807
			2,52,031
Deduct—Decrease—Revenue Survey and Settlement charges	...	Rs.	36,935
Revenue Record room	...	„	3,658
			40,593
Net Increase			2,11,438

The increases are due to heavy payments on account of grain compensation and extra establishments in revenue offices; increased remuneration was also given in some cases to subordinate village officials, and adjustments made on account of new survey rates on service lands. The decrease is owing to the abolition of the Alienation Settlement Department, or to fewer survey operations having been carried on.

Excise.—The increase of Rs. 6,755 is caused by payment of compensation for land purchased at Dádur for a central distillery.

Customs.—The increase of Rs. 27,308 is chiefly owing to heavy payments on account of grain compensation.

Salt.—The large increase of Rs. 2,31,703 is chiefly due to the exhibition under this head in the accounts, for the first time, of charges, amounting to Rs. 1,66,323, for purchase and removal of salt from the Khárágora salt works, also to heavy expenditure incurred on account of construction of boats, petty constructions and repairs, cost of land, and grain compensation.

Stamps.—The decrease of Rs. 7,362 under this head is owing to smaller payments of discount on the sale of court fee stamps.

Administration. — The following fluctuations in the charges under this head result in a net increase of Rs. 91,682.

INCREASE.		
Staff and household of His Excellency the Governor, including tour charges ...	Rs.	31,085
Council	„	1,032
Secretariat	„	16,408
Commissioners	„	58,760
Provincial Establishment	„	368
		1,07,653
DECREASE.		
Governor	Rs.	8,080
Commissioners	„	7,891
		15,971
Net Increase ...		91,682

The above increases are attributable to (*a*) the final adjustment of the value of plate and other furniture obtained through the Secretary of State in 1868-69 for Government House; (*b*) large expenditure for telegrams incurred, especially in connection with the late expedition to Malta; (*c*) deputation allowance to acting officers; (*d*) payments to officers of other Presidencies and Provinces; (*e*) cost of the newly created establishment of a third Commissioner. The decreases are owing to savings in the salaries of His Excellency the Governor and the Commissioner in Sind; the pay of the former having been disbursed, minus the amount of the Civil Service annuity payable in England.

Minor Departments.—The following fluctuations show a net decrease of Rs. 2,681 under this head :—

DECREASES.		Rs.
Public Observatories		3,288
Statistical Department		1,324
Cotton Department		1,693
Model and Experimental Farms and Factories ...		2,266
Other miscellaneous items		718
		9,289
INCREASES.	Rs.	
Museum	2,634	
Repairs to monuments of antiquity ...	3,974	
		6,608
Net decrease ...		2,681

In 1876-77, a portion of charges for meteorological observations was debited to public observatories; whereas in 1877-78 the whole expenditure on this account was recorded under a distinct head in the Imperial section of accounts. Owing to the closing of the Dhárwár Model Farm, the expenditure on account of the Cotton department and Model farm was reduced in 1877-78. But in this year an extraordinary payment was made on account of the cost and freight of stores obtained from England for the Victoria and Albert Museum, and larger expenditure was also incurred in India in connection with architectural remains, than in the previous year.

Law and Justice.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 4,10,413, brought about by the following variations :—

INCREASES.			
Judges, High Court	Rs.		6,133
High Court, Original branch	„		4,187
Law officers	„		24,730
Criminal courts	„		82,120
Jails	„		3,57,196
			4,74,366
DECREASES.			
Presidency Magistrate ...	...Rs.	13,260	
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	... „	41,252	
Small Causes do. ...	... „	6,174	
Other items	... „	3,267	
			63,953
Net Increase ..			4,10,413

The above increases are ascribed to (*a*) larger payment of acting allowance to acting judges; (*b*) in 1876-77 the salary of the Advocate-General was not drawn in full, owing to his absence on leave, and the salary of the Legal Remembrancer was charged to Civil and Sessions Court; (*c*) heavy disbursements on account of grain compensation, travelling allowances of District Magistrates' establishments, and diet allowance to witnesses, and payments to magisterial officers of other Presidencies; (*d*) acting allowances to officiating jail officers, increased expenditure on account of rations and other jail charges which have been explained in full in a previous chapter. The decreases are owing to the absence of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on furlough and abolition of the Small Cause Court at Ahmednagar.

Police.—The aggregate large increase of Rs. 4,28,551 under this head is on the accounts shown below:—

Presidency Police	Rs.	6,840
District Police	„	2,71,326
Railway do.	„	1,580
Village do.	„	1,48,805
		4,28,551

In 1877-78 large rewards were given for the detection of crimes and unusually heavy expenditure incurred on account of grain compensation to district and village police, and other charges incidental to the increased criminality throughout the Presidency and supplies of clothing to district police force.

Marine.—Under this head there is a net increase of Rs. 2,494, owing to the following variations in the sub-heads:—

INCREASES.		Rs.
1. General sea pilotage, Kurrachee		164
2. Marine Court		1,095
3. Tug Manora		1,365
		2,624
Deduct—**DECREASES.**		
4. Shipping offices, Bombay and Aden ...	Rs.	65
5. Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department ...	„	65
		130
Net Increase ...		2,494

The increases are due to (1) more contingent expenditure incurred by the general sea pilotage, Kurrachee; (2) to payment of batta, for the first time, to witnesses appearing before marine courts of inquiry; and (3) to a moiety of the entire charges of the tug 'Mahora' having been debited to Provincial Services instead of being charged against Imperial and Stock accounts. The decreases under shipping offices, Bombay and Aden, and the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, being small, require no explanation.

Education.—During 1877-78 a large expenditure was incurred on account of grants-in-aid to educational buildings, viz, Scottish Orphanage and Diocesan School buildings, and for the encouragement of literature, which accounts for the increase of Rs. 97,717.

Ecclesiastical.—The decrease of Rs. 14,939 under this head is caused by large savings in the salaries of chaplains absent on leave.

Medical.—The increase of Rs. 33,681 is attributed to heavy charges on account of travelling allowances, entertainment of temporary establishment in the famine-stricken districts, and high prices paid for diet to in-door patients.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase of Rs. 7,277 is chiefly on account of the expenditure connected with the Press Establishment of the Commissioner in Sind.

Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.—The adjustments on account of the revenue of certain alienated lands were effected at increased survey rates.

Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.—The increase of Rs. 1,31,594 is due to payments of additional pensions sanctioned in 1877-78, which much exceeded the savings resulting from lapses during the same year, and also to large payments of bonus to retired Staff Corps officers.

Miscellaneous.—In 1876-77 a large expenditure on account of floods in Ahmedábád was adjusted. This accounts for the decrease of Rs. 1,36,913.

Public Works.—The large increase of Rs. 35,97,010 is chiefly due to the nominal cost of works executed for famine relief. It was finally adjusted to the debit of this head in the year under review, in accordance with orders received from the Government of India.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE WORKING OF THE ORIGINAL PROVINCIAL SERVICES SCHEME FROM 1871-72 TO 1876-77.

	Rs.		Rs.
1871-72 ...	89,52,000	1874-75 ...	97,94,256
1872-73 ...	95,50,262	1875-76 ...	97,74,355
1873-74 ...	97,58,403	1876-77 ...	97,84,538

Average for six years Rs. 96,02,297

Imperial Allotment.—The permanent assignment for each year is shown in the margin.

Jails.—The income has been more than the expenditure in every year. This is due to the receipts for hire of convicts employed on public works, recovery of jail charges from native states and colonial governments, and the balance of the jail local fund, which was abolished on 31st March 1874, having been credited to Provincial services, the first two items for the first time since 1871-72.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1871-72 ...	7,10,284	6,42,287
1872-73 ...	7,98,376.	6,81,174
1873-74 ..	10,62,152	7,98,815
1874-75 ...	10,26,082	7,80,287
1875-76 ...	10,37,976	7,98,283
1876-77 ...	10,28,782	8,16,052

Average Imperial allotment Rs. 7,33,354

Registration. — The Registration department has hitherto been working at a considerable loss to Provincial services.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1871-72	2,06,471 ..	2,39,102
1872-73	2,39,102 ..	2,46,930
1873-74	2,07,179 ..	2,46,441
1874-75	1,76,126 ..	2,34,065
1875-76	1,62,076 ..	2,28,686
1876-77	1,88,228 ..	2,44,064

Average Imperial allotment Rs. 68,331.

Police.—The expenditure of the Police department has also exceeded the receipts.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1871-72	37,52,509 ..	38,16,527
1872-73	37,10,897 ..	38,61,888
1873-74	39,61,620 ..	40,14,541
1874-75	39,37,230 ..	40,05,644
1875-76	39,48,863 ..	40,37,857
1876-77	37,23,906 ..	39,79,336

Average Imperial allotment Rs. 35,40,036.

Education.—From 1871-72 to 1873-74 the receipts were more than the expenditure in consequence of the balances of certain educational funds under Local funds having been transferred to Provincial services. In the two subsequent years the expenditure was more than the income, but in 1876-77 it was reduced.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1871-72 ...	10,92,155	10,05,452
1872-73 ...	11,42,922	10,64,874
1873-74 ...	12,27,196	12,10,195
1874-75 ...	11,95,733	12,63,391
1875-76 ...	11,96,516	12,17,141
1876-77 ...	12,04,133	11,76,495

Average Imperial allotment Rs. 10,00,473

Medical.—The excess expenditure over the receipts is for the year 1871-72 only, which is due to the allotment from Imperial revenues for medical stores having been given from 1872-73 instead of 1871-72.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1871-72 ...	8,37,443	9,00,476
1872-73 ...	9,34,019	8,76,483
1873-74 ...	9,46,718	8,24,977
1874-75 ...	9,80,776	8,62,366
1875-76 ...	10,07,301	8,88,086
1876-77 ...	10,07,490	9,03,266

Average Imperial allotment Rs. 8,91,860

Printing.—Excepting the year 1872-73, the expenditure for printing is within the income, and the excess in 1872-73 is due to the formation of the Government Central Press, upon which the several printing establishments of the Secretariat were transferred to the Central Press, and large expenditure was incurred for the purchase of materials and plant.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1871-72 ...	2,74,364	2,65,174
1872-73 ...	2,82,564	3,64,571
1873-74 ...	2,96,040	2,60,521
1874-75 ...	3,03,825	2,37,188
1875-76 ...	3,24,413	2,23,060
1876-77 ...	3,14,248	2,47,143

Average Imperial allotment Rs. 2,69,206

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1871-72 ...	7,519	...
1872-73 ...	1,93,743	1,03,992
1873-74 ...	2,39,372	1,36,879
1874-75 ...	2,39,287	1,09,106
1875-76 ...	2,11,121	1,58,397
1876-77 ...	2,00,479	2,84,015
Average Imperial allotment		Rs. 1,67,600

Miscellaneous.—The excess in 1876-77 is due to the adjustment of large expenditure on account of the Ahmedábád floods.

Public Works.—The Government of India gave a special assignment in 1872-73 of Rs. 5,50,000, and in 1873-74 of Rs. 1,00,000 on account of salt buildings, and the expenditure in those two years on that account amounted to Rs. 5,43,838. The Government of India also sanctioned a special allotment of Rs. 4,32,300 for 1872-73 only on account of the Small Cause Court building, and the total expenditure incurred on that account from 1871-72 to 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 5,29,657. Deducting the above special assignments, the expenditure of the Public Works Department has always been more than the income. In 1876-77 the expenditure is unusually large, as it includes famine relief works chargeable to Provincial services.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1871-72 ...	28,37,876	28,46,464
1872-73 ...	38,67,274	31,46,679
1873-74 ...	29,67,546	40,02,127
1874-75 ...	28,37,601	31,19,838
1875-76 ...	28,26,790	33,45,139
1876-77 ...	27,63,215	55,42,212
Average Imperial allotment		Rs. 29,08,951

Minor Departments.—The expenditure has always been more than the receipts, except in 1872-73, owing, chiefly, to the cost of separate establishment of audit and account for Provincial services in the Accountant General's office as well as in the account offices of the treasury officers in the districts having been debited to Provincial Services, which was met out of the general Provincial revenues. The exception in 1872-73 is attributable to the charges for botanical gardens for that year having been adjusted in the following year.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1871-72 ...	...	6,132
1872-73 ...	1,13,650	95,181
1873-74 ...	1,11,018	1,38,670
1874-75 ...	1,26,018	1,51,755
1875-76 ...	1,26,018	1,48,680
1876-77 ...	1,26,018	1,47,605
Average Imperial allotment		Rs. 1,21,456

Office Rent, Rates and Taxes.—The excess in 1873-74 is due to additional expenditure for municipal rates and taxes sanctioned by Government in February and March 1874.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1872-73 ...	2,38,000	2,28,880
1873-74 ...	2,34,124	2,42,803
1874-75 ...	2,21,308	1,72,137
1875-76 ...	2,21,308	1,98,114
1876-77 ...	2,21,308	1,83,922
Average Imperial allotment		Rs. 2,27,209

Refunds.—There was no allotment given for refunds, and they were met from the general Provincial revenues.

The Provincial Services scheme started in 1871-72 with an opening balance of Rs. 4,00,860, and the closing balance of 1875-76 was Rs. 15,13,490,

To supplement the Provincial revenues, it was necessary to resort to local taxation in 1871-72 and 1872-73, and the gross proceeds from these taxes amounted to Rs. 10,65,021.

In 1876-77 there was a deficit of Rs. 12,46,616, which is due to large expenditure having been incurred by the Public Works Department on account of famine relief works, which were charged to Provincial Services.

EXCISE.

The means of harmonising the excise systems of Bombay and the surrounding districts, and of effectually supervising the transport of liquor from one part of the country to another, have been the subjects of earnest consideration on the part of this Government for some time past. It has been found that the various systems in force so clash with each other as to injure the public revenue without tending to the discouragement of drinking. Two Acts have become law on this subject since last year, though only one was in force during any part of the period under review.

In the districts outside Bombay island the usual plan is to grant licenses annually for the sale of imported foreign spirits and liquor on payment of a fixed charge. Country spirit, however, and the fermented juice of the various palm-trees, is treated differently. In some cases the right to sell is put up to auction every year. In others a contract for the supply of a sub-division or of the whole district is given. In a few instances the head-quarter distillery system is in force, and a still-head duty levied. The licenses to sell opium and intoxicating drugs are usually put up to public auction once a year.

Under these systems a pass by the Collector enabled liquor to be imported anywhere outside a certain radius fixed round each head-quarter distillery, and by this means a great deal of smuggled liquor was carried about the country, particularly near Bombay.

The country spirits are distilled from grain and molasses in the Kánárese districts and parts of Sind. In the Deccan and most of Gujárát the mhowa flower is used; whilst along the Coast the juice of palmyra, date, or cocoanut palms form the basis of almost all the liquor consumed. Fresh and fermented toddy is also drunk to a great extent in South Gujárát, Kolábá, and a few other districts, but in several of the collectorates, where a few licenses for sale of toddy are given, the juice is simply sold to bakers for use as leaven.

In Bombay island and Kurrachee import duties are levied on foreign spirits and other liquor. It is chiefly with reference to the excise of the former place that complications have arisen of late years. Besides foreign spirits, two classes of alcoholic liquor are there in competition with each other. Spirits are distilled from mhowa in the immediate vicinity of Bombay at certain manufactories under the charge of the Collector of Salt Revenue. These are subjected to a Government still-head duty and a tax by the municipality. Toddy-yielding trees, which grow on the island in great abundance, are let by their proprietors to a class called Bhandáris, who tap and distil the juice. The excise duty on them is levied by means of a tree tax at so much per annum and a small license-fee for each still, of which there are some two hundred or more in the palm-groves.

The facility of transport from the neighbouring districts of

Súrat, Tanna, Kolábá, and Ratnágiri, under collector's passes, and the comparative cheapness of the liquor there, where it is lightly taxed, gave a great stimulus to importation, and to smuggling when importation was prohibited. Upon the imposition of a higher rate on foreign spirits in 1875, this Government felt itself bound to protect the import duty by raising the rate on country spirits to one as nearly as possible equivalent to that imposed by the Customs Act on foreign spirit. The still-head duty on mhowa spirits was therefore raised, and the tree tax, also, increased. This caused a strike, first, on the part of the distillers of mhowa, who represented that the increase of still-head duty was not proportionate to that on the toddy spirit, and, secondly, on the part of the toddy-distillers, who resented any increase of taxation at all. It was found on investigation by a special committee that the tax on toddy was comparatively light, whilst the manufacture of this species of liquor had so improved of late that the competition of Uran and Bhandup mhowa spirit was not so much with foreign as with toddy liquor, and that it was necessary to change the system on which the distillation of the latter was carried on in order to equalise the duty. After some months, however, the strike of both classes of manufacturers came to an end, probably in great measure owing to fear of large importations of country liquor from Kolábá and Tanna. The committee suggested the abolition of the tree tax system and the adoption of central distilleries at which a still-head duty could be levied. They also proposed that Government should pay the Municipality a fixed sum annually in lieu of the town duty on spirits, which weighted one species only of liquor in the public market. The first of these recommendations has been adopted, but was not carried out in 1877-78. During the whole of that year the tree tax has been levied, but at a higher rate than before. The duty on mhowa spirit has also been again raised since January from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-4-0, as it appeared that an equivalent to the latter rate was paid elsewhere. The effect is said to have been a great increase of smuggling from the outlying districts. It is also noticeable that the quantity of spirits removed from the Uran establishments has much decreased during the five months that the higher duty was levied, although the income for the whole year shows an increase. The officer in charge of the Excise Department attributes this to three causes: Firstly, the difference between the rates has been again increased by the recent changes to the prejudice of the Uran spirit. Secondly, the scarcity of mhowa flowers in the Deccan and Central Provinces this year lead to their price rising nearly double. Thirdly, the prohibition of manufacturing "rectified" spirits and so-called "French Brandy" from toddy, threw a larger quantity of this liquor on the market of the ordinary strength. None of these adverse circumstances are lasting, and probably the first as well as the smuggling will cease after the Act just passed is put in force.*

The following tables show the income of the Uran and other

* *Act V. of* 1878.—The general object and scope of this Act can be gathered from Appendix III.—A. 2, where it is entered as Bill 3 of 1877.

suburban distilleries during the last and two previous years:—

	Still-head Duty.	Recoveries of cost of Establishment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	6,71,197 ...	2,226 ...	6,73,423
1876-77	7,38,265 ...	1,413 ...	7,39,678
1877-78	8,99,072 ...	292 ...	8,99,364

The details of the year's results at the three places of distillation are given below:—

Station.	1876-77.			1877-78.		
	Still-head Duty.	Recoveries of cost of Establishment.	Total.	Still-head duties.	Recoveries of cost of Establishment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Uran [1] ...	7,16,144	...	7,16,144	8,78,848	...	8,78,848
Bhandup ...	20,677	...	20,677	19,048	...	19,048
Chembur [2] ...	1,443	1,413	2,856	1,175	292	1,468
Total...	7,38,265	1,413	7,39,677	8,99,071	292	8,99,364

—or an increase of Rs. 1,59,687.

These favourable results were obtained during the early part of the year. The decrease after January, above mentioned, was coincident with a rise in the receipts from toddy liquor. The latter shows an increase during the whole year of Rs. 1,13,475.

In districts other than the Presidency town the excise revenue was much affected by the scarcity and the prevailing high prices of grain which left no margin for expenditure on luxuries. There was therefore a decrease in receipts on account of spirits in fourteen collectorates and an increase in nine. The latter, however, was small in comparison with the decrease, which reached Rs. 2,50,158 net. In Kurrachee the import duties on foreign wine and spirit increased by Rs. 38,742. In the sales of drugs and opium the decrease amounted to Rs. 11,900.[3] The revenue was doubtless somewhat affected also by the uncertainty as to the date when the new Act,* which materially altered the existing system, would come into force. Thus, the sales being first for five months only and then for the succeeding seven, realised, on account of the shortness of the periods, much less than in ordinary years. There is little doubt that the provisions of the Act just introduced will place the management of this branch of the revenue on a better footing.

The eight tables appended to this chapter give the details of the excise revenue, though in many cases the form of license

[1] Three of the establishments here were closed this year.

[2] This distillery was closed in July 1877.

[3] The statistical tables appended do not show this decrease in their totals, as items have been entered this year (such as import duty on wine and beer in Bombay, and import duties on both spirits and fermented liquors at Kurrachee) which were not included in last year's returns. The difference between these totals and those furnished by the Accountant General seems to be attributable to the different systems on which the opium return has been filled in by the district officers.

* Act V. of 1878; *vide* note on page 245.

does not admit of distilled and fermented liquor being shown separately. The fees for sales of wine, beer, and imported spirits, vary little from year to year, and have been shown in a separate heading under both alcoholic and fermented liquors. The sale of spirits is frequently combined with the sale of fermented or fresh toddy under one license, and in such cases the revenue is shown as from spirits. The total excise revenue as shown in the Accountant General's office is Rs. 40,55,307 as compared with Rs. 42,88,119 last year. Import duties, brought to account as customs, realised Rs. 10,48,890 against Rs. 10,06,397, the increase being at the Kurrachee ports.

STAMPS.

The total revenue from stamps was less than last year by Rs. 2,30,848, as shown below, and than the average receipts for the last seven years by Rs. 6,92,448 :—

HEAD.	1876-77.	1877-78.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts under—				
(1) General Stamp Act... ...	18,09,527	18,32,215	22,688	...
(2) Court Fees Act	26,03,099	23,34,247	...	2,68,852
	44,12,626	41,66,462	...	2,46,164
Charges—(exclusive of process-serving establishment)	2,20,170	2,04,854	...	15,316
Net revenue ...	41,92,456	39,61,608	...	2,30,848

The receipts and charges on account of General and Court Fee Stamps separately is shown in the margin. The expenditure has been apportioned between the two classes, and amounts on the whole to 4·9 per cent on income against 5 per cent in 1876-77. Taken separately the charges fall at a percentage of 4· on court fee and 5·9 on general stamp receipts.

	Rs.
A.—Under General Stamp Act—	
Receipts	18,32,215
Charges	1,09,736
Net Revenue ...Rs.	17,22,479
B.—Under Court Fees Act—	
Receipts (including process-serving charges)	23,34,247
Charges (excluding process charges).	95,118
Net Revenue ...Rs.	22,39,129

There has been an increase in net receipts on the following heads to the extent here shown :—

Foreign bill stamps	Rs. 14,140
Adhesive stamps	„ 15,698
General stamps	„ 38,310

The receipts from stamps on bills of exchange were Rs. 22,277 less than last year, but the chief decrease has been in Court fee receipts where it amounts to Rs. 2,76,719. Leaving this heading out of account the increase in net revenue would have been Rs. 45,872. The increase of receipts from foreign bill and Indian revenue and share transfer stamps, amounting to about 38·4 and 12·8, respectively, has been chiefly noticeable in Bombay, where the percentages of increase were 43·6 and 39·8. The cause was no doubt the brisk trade in grain during a great part of the year. As regards bills of exchange, the increase has been most marked in Sind and Khándesh. There has been a great falling off in Bombay and in some of the southern districts where the scarcity was most felt. The unsettled state of European affairs tended, moreover, to cause a partial suspension of mercantile transactions in the

Presidency town. The increase of Rs. 17,810 from general stamps was contributed by fourteen districts, of which Belgaum, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, and Shikárpur were the chief. The decrease was particularly great in Bombay, Khándesh, and Násik. Two causes are assigned for this result; firstly, the greater number of loans contracted by distressed cultivators, and, again, the increased grain trade during the year 1877. Decreased litigation and the establishment of Courts of Arbitration, where disputes are settled without the full intervention of the Civil Court, are the two chief causes to which the falling off in court fee receipts is attributed. There is little doubt that creditors refrained in great measure from suing debtors whom they knew to be impoverished by the bad harvests and high prices of the last two seasons. It is also pointed out by some officers that the provisions of the amended Code of Civil Procedure render it against the interests of the lender to sue as long as he can obtain a renewal of his bond. All three causes have in all probability been operative in bringing about the result in question.

Realisations.

With reference to the distribution of receipts from the two classes of stamps, it is worthy of notice that, setting aside Bombay, where the grain trade was abnormally increased both by sea and land, the districts in which the proportion of general, or non-judicial, stamp receipts to those from court fees was greatest were also those where the demand for grain was most urgent and where the scarcity had pressed the longest and most severely. Kaládgi comes first with a percentage of 57·9; then follow Belgaum 54·9, Dhárwár 50·0, Satárá 43·3, Sholápur 42·3, Ahmednagar 41·6, Ahmedábád 41·8. The average proportion of the whole Presidency, not taking into account the political districts where court fee receipts are insignificant, was 41·37, the lowest being at Tanna, where it was 28·3. The total value of stamps thus sold for cash was Rs. 18,12,480 general and Rs. 23,30,302 court fees. The stamp duty and penalties realised on unstamped and insufficiently-stamped documents by Civil Courts and Collectors amounted to Rs. 14,648 against Rs. 19,405 in 1876-77, being a decrease of Rs. 4,757, owing probably to a better knowledge of the stamp laws. Stamp duty and adjudication fees in cases of doubt as to the proper stamp realised Rs. 4,374, showing an increase, as compared with 1876-77, of Rs. 1,496. Rs. 4,276 were realised on these accounts at the Bombay office alone. Receipts on account of stamp duty in pauper suits were Rs. 3,934, or Rs. 2,819 less than last year. The total amount of process fees was Rs. 4,05,540, out of which Rs. 3,91,642 were on account of civil process. Last year the total was 4,71,322. The decrease is owing to the decreased litigation to which allusion was made above. Deducting Rs. 2,962 as charges in the Stamp department, the net fees were Rs. 4,02,578. The total expenses of the process-serving establishment were Rs. 3,88,006, but with charges on account of pension and other contingencies the total cost was Rs. 4,47,166 or a deficit of Rs. 44,588. In Ahmedábád, Broach, and Haidarábád, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by a considerable amount; in Khándesh, Aden, and Násik, there was a slight surplus. In Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Kánárá, Poona, Satárá, and Ratnágiri, the deficit

Expenditure—Process-serving.

was between Rs. 4,000 and 7,000; in eight other districts it was less than Rs. 4,000, whilst in Ahmednagar it amounted to Rs. 19,172, or nearly 43 per cent of the whole amount.

2. Other charges.

As shown in the table at the beginning of this paragraph, the expenses have been less by Rs. 15,316 than last year. The details given below show the chief decrease to have taken place in refunds, principally of the value of spoiled or useless stamps and of court fees.

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Discount	87,990	84,185
Refund—		
A.—General	15,979	16,149
B.—Court fees ...	44,403	37,466
Miscellaneous—		
A.—General	71,798	44,702
B.—Court fees ...	...	22,352
Total ...	2,20,170	2,04,854

Miscellaneous charges, adjusted between the two classes of stamps in proportion of two-thirds to one-third, show a debit of Rs. 44,702 to non-judicial and Rs. 22,352 to court fee account, or a total decrease of Rs. 4,744.

Vendors.

Twenty-five licensed stamp vendors have been reduced during the year and 29 new ones established, so there are now 1,127 against 1,123 last year.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The receipts and expenditure in connection with the various classes of local funds are given below :—

Receipts, 1876-77.

Head.	Receipts.		In 1877-78.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund...	22,04,894	23,87,329	1,82,435	...
Bária Tribute	29,296	37,700	8,404	...
Esplanade Fee Fund	38,107	31,430	...	6,677
Cotton Improvement Fund ...	1,43,999	1,16,511	...	27,488
Infanticide Fund	3,821	2,904	...	917
Station Improvement Fund ...	32,881	24,568	...	8,313
Indus Conservancy Fund	57,744	51,954	...	5,790
Dispensary	6,280	6,403	123	...
Port Funds	2,52,169	2,68,067	15,898	...
Cantonment Fund	99,517	92,025	...	7,492
Public Works Tolls...	5,57,959	2,941	...	5,55,018
District Educational Funds ...	10,73,310	12,09,042	1,35,732	...
College and School Funds	12,402	8,801	...	3,601
Scholarships and Prizes Fund ...	13,155	12,248	...	907
Minor Funds	72,008	72,782	774	...
Total ...	45,97,542	43,24,705	3,43,366	6,16,203
			Net Decrease Rs. 2,72,837.	

Expenditure, 1876-77.

Head.	Expenditure.		In 1877-78.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund...	28,18,936	24,44,408	...	3,74,528
Bária Tribute B. Fund	31,403	27,284	...	4,119
Esplanade Fee Fund	67,689	49,386	...	18,303
Cotton Improvement Fund ...	1,47,955	1,49,998	2,043	...
Infanticide Fund	14,897	5,413	...	9,484
Station Improvement Fund ...	35,983	29,802	...	6,181
Indus Conservancy Fund	58,160	68,754	10,594	...
Dispensary Funds	6,023	5,828	...	195
Port Funds	3,86,255	3,20,711	...	65,544
Cantonment Funds	1,09,073	99,229	...	9,844
Public Works Tolls...	5,57,892	2,941	...	5,54,951
District Educational Fund	12,79,247	11,57,656	...	1,21,591
College and School Fund	15,620	13,365	...	2,255
Scholarships and Prizes Fund ...	25,146	11,368	...	13,778
Minor Funds	29,853	2,73,286	2,43,433	...
Total ...	55,84,132	46,59,429	2,56,070	11,80,773
			Net Decrease Rs. 9,24,703.	

LOCAL FUNDS.

The principal variations, as compared with last year, are thus accounted for under the different funds :—

RECEIPTS.

District Road Fund. Increase Rs. 1,82,435.—This net increase is accounted for as follows—

Taxes, Rates, and Cesses	Rs.	2,59,596
Tolls (Roads, Ferry, and Canals)	,,	1,585
Cattle Trespass Fines, &c.	,,	286
Contribution from private persons	,,	6,521
		2,67,988

Deduct—Decreases under the following heads—

Interest on Government securities	Rs.	45
Rents (Staging Bungalows)	,,	188
Miscellaneous fees and fines	,,	16,344
Sundry receipts	,,	58,493
Contribution from Government	,,	5,100
Recovery of advances	,,	5,383
		85,553
Grand Total...	Rs.	1,82,435

Bária Tribute. Increase Rs. 8,404.—Increase owing to adjustment in 1877-78 of the tribute from the Panch Máháls to the Bária state for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76 and 1876-77, Rs. 12,435.

Deduct—

Decrease in the contribution from private persons, as compared with previous year	Rs.	4,031
Net increase	Rs.	8,404

Port Funds. Increase Rs. 15,989.—This net increase is due to the following increase under pilotage receipts :—

Port dues and fees and fines	Rs.	5,117
Adjustment of the amount erroneously debited to the Northern instead of to the Southern Port Fund.	,,	29,387
	Rs.	34,504

Deduct—Decreases as under—

Miscellaneous receipts	Rs.	15,684
Sale proceeds of stores	,,	1,230
Recovery of advances	,,	1,692
		18,606
Net increase	Rs.	15,898

District Educational Funds. Increase Rs. 1,35,732.—This net increase is attributable to the following causes :—

Collection of cesses	Rs.	1,16,620
Interest on funded capital	,,	6,417
Contribution from Government	,,	7,287
Contribution from private persons	,,	3,884
Contribution from local funds...	,,	7,969
	Rs.	1,42,177

Deduct—Decrease as under—

School fees	Rs.	1,267
Sundry receipts...	,,	5,178
		6,445
	Rs.	1,35,732

Dispensary Fund. Increase Rs. 123.—There is an increase of Rs. 268 in the recovery of interest on funded capital, and a decrease of Rs. 145 under contribution from private persons and miscellaneous, making a net increase of Rs. 123.

Minor Fund. Increase Rs. 774.—Increases as under :—

Interest on funded capital	Rs.	3,285
Contribution on account of Pension	,,	1,386
Customs and Salt confiscations	,,	7,700
	Rs.	12,371

Deduct—Decreases as under—

Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	Rs.	1,434	
Civil Jail Fund	,,	7,738	
Persian Famine Relief Fund	,,	340	
Máhi Kánta Local Funds transferred to Deposits...	,,	2,085	
			11,597
	Net increase Rs.		774

Esplanade Fee Fund. Decrease Rs. 6,677.—Decrease under the following heads :—

Rent of land for storing cotton	Rs.	859
Miscellaneous fees and fines	,,	5,818
	Rs.	6,677

Cotton Improvement Fund. Decrease Rs. 27,488.—There is a decrease in the fees under—

Cotton Frauds Act	Rs.	27,930
Less increase under fees levied for working cotton presses	,,	442
	Net decrease Rs.	27,488

Infanticide Fund. Decrease Rs. 917.—Decrease in the interest on the Government securities Rs. 833, and in fines Rs. 84.

Station Improvement Fund. Decrease Rs. 8,313. — Decrease under the following heads—

Taxes, rates and cesses	Rs.	530	
Rents of land	,,	3,334	
Sundry receipts	,,	4,152	
Contribution from Government...	,,	592	
			8,608

Deduct—Increase as under—

Tolls	Rs.	295
Net decrease Rs.		8,313

Indus Conservancy Fund. Decrease Rs. 5,790.—Decrease in the fees received from vessels plying on the river Indus.

Public Works Tolls Fund. Decrease Rs. 5,55,018. — This decrease is owing to the transfer of receipts and charges in connection with the Provincial lines of road to the Public Works Department.

LOCAL FUNDS.

College and School Funds. Decrease Rs. 3,601.—Decrease in the following headings :—

Fees	Rs.	98
Interest on funded capital	,,	934
Contribution from private persons	,,	1,934
Miscellaneous receipts	,,	565
Contribution from Government...	,,	70
	Rs.	3,601

Scholarships and Prizes Fund. Decrease Rs. 907.—Decrease in the interest on funded capital.

Cantonment Funds. Decrease Rs. 7,492. —Decrease in liquor licenses—

Fees	Rs.	524	
In contribution from Government	,,	5,986	
In miscellaneous fees and fines	,,	1,884	
			8,394
Deduct—Increases—			
Miscellaneous receipts	Rs.	517	
Advances recoverable	,,	385	
			902
		Rs.	7,492

CHARGES.

Cotton Improvement Fund. Increase Rs. 2,043.—Increase owing to payment of arrears on account of the previous year.

Indus Conservancy Fund. Increase Rs. 10,594.—Increase under the following heads due to the River Pilotage Establishment at Kotri and Sakkar—

Port establishment	Rs.	2,546	
Contingencies	,,	3,505	
Vessels and Boat establishment	,,	8,595	
			14,646
Deduct—Decrease as under—			
Interest on deficit	,,	2,258	
Refunds	,,	1,794	
			4,052
		Rs.	10,954

Minor Funds. Increase Rs. 2,43,433—

Amount invested in Government securities on account of Pension Fund	Rs.	2,54,625	
Increase under minor funds	,,	1,553	
			2,56,178
Deduct—Decrease as under :—			
Steam Boiler Inspector Fund...	Rs.	437	
Civil Jail Fund...	,,	11,411	
Máhi Kánta Local Funds transfered to Deposit in 1876-77	,,	11,167	
			12,745
		Rs.	2,43,433

District Road Fund. Decrease Rs. 3,74,528.—Decreases occur under the following headings :—

Refunds	Rs.	4,222	
Collection of taxes and cesses, remuneration to Village Accountants for collecting cesses ...	,,	7,430	
Minor establishment	,,	2,625	
Tolls	,,	2,758	
Contribution to Provincial road repairs (will be adjusted this year)	,,	8,248	
Public works	,,	5,98,238	
Advances	,,	11,500	
			6,35,021

Deduct—Increases as under—

Medical	Rs.	15,703	
Cattle pounds	,,	8,022	
Miscellaneous charges	,,	5,046	
Famine relief works	,,	2,10,994	
Interest on loans	,,	15,473	
Grand toward Education	,,	3,000	
Minor heading	,,	2,255	
			2,60,493
	Rs.	2,60,493	
			Rs. 3,74,528

Barda Tribute. Decrease Rs. 4,119. — In the expenditure on works.

Esplanade Fees Fund. Decrease Rs. 18,303.—As above.

Infanticide Fund. Decrease Rs. 9,484—

Decrease in the donations for marriage expenses of infants preserved	Rs.	2,384	
Amount invested in Government securities ...	,,	7,000	
	Rs.	9,484	

Station Improvement Fund. Decrease Rs. 6,181. — In the following heads—

Education	Rs.	1,060	
Minor establishment	,,	691	
Miscellaneous charges	,,	2,345	
Public works	,,	2,595	
			6,691

Deduct—Increase as under—

Medical	Rs.	510	
			Rs. 6,181

Dispensary Fund. Decrease Rs. 195.—Decrease under the following heads—

Public works	Rs.	72	
Balance of the Kathiáwár District Dispensary transfered to Deposit	,,	168	
			240

Deduct—

Increase under Establishment charges	Rs.	45	
			195

LOCAL FUNDS.

Port Funds. Decrease Rs. 65,544. — Under the following heads :—

Refunds (Port dues levied on Transports of the Abyssinian Expedition, refunded in 1876-77) ...	Rs.	77,244
Signal Staff establishment	,,	640
Less charges in connection with the Pilots' claims against the late Bombay Port Funds, and amount paid to them under decree of the High Court in 1876-77	,,	1,03,231
Advances	,,	1,645
		1,82,740

Deduct—Increase under the following heads—

Port establishment	Rs.	5,768
Light-house do.	,,	1,434
Purchase of stores	,,	14,282
Vessels and boat establishment	,,	12,679
Public works	,,	9,832
Pension and gratuity	,,	5,183
Adjustment of former years on account of P. W. Expenditure, *vide* Government Resolution No. 5338, dated 1st September 1877	,,	28,902
Payments to the Trustees of the late Bombay Port Fund, being the balance of that fund ...	,,	39,116
		1,17,196
		Rs. 65,544

Cantonment Funds. Decrease Rs. 9,844.—Under the following heads :—

Police establishment	Rs.	1,322
Minor establishment	,,	96
Public works	,,	9,676
Minor headings	,,	861
	Rs.	11,955

Deduct—Increase under—

Medical	Rs.	1,130
Grants to education	,,	600
Conservancy	,,	381
		Rs. 2,111
		Rs. 9,844

Public Works Tolls. — Decrease Rs. 5,54,951. — Owing to the transfer of Receipts and Charges in connection with the Provincial lines of road to the Public Works Department ;—

District Educational Fund. — Decrease Rs. 1,21,591. — In the following headings—

Refunds	Rs.	6,104
Collection of taxes (remuneration to Village Accountants)	,,	3,312
Education establishment charges	,,	63,073
Minor establishment	,,	4,592
Public works	,,	42,433
Amount transferred to deposits on account of Máhi Kánta educational funds	,,	2,077
	Rs.	1,21,591

College and School Funds.—Decrease Rs. 2,255—

In the establishment and contingent charges of the middle and lower schools	Rs.	3,083
Amount invested in Government securities ...	,,	3,558
Do. transferred to deposits	,,	391
	Rs.	7,032

Deduct—Increase under—

Miscellaneous	Rs.	2,250
Refunds	,,	2,527
		Rs. 4,777
		Rs. 2,255

Scholarships and Prizes.—Decrease Rs. 13,778.—Under the following headings—

Scholarships	Rs.	326
Investment of balances of certain of the funds in the year 1876-77...	,,	13,452
	Rs.	13,778

ROAD CESS—EDUCATION CESS.

As has been explained in previous reports, there is no special road cess. One anna for every rupee of land revenue is levied to provide for public works of local utility, and this fund is supplemented by various miscellaneous receipts such as fees at traveller's bungalows, fines on impounded cattle, and the like. Two-thirds of the proceeds of this cess are devoted to public works, such as roads, bridges, wells, rest-houses and tree planting, as well as to vaccination and the partial support of subordinate medical institutions. The remaining third forms a contribution towards education, out of which are maintained the majority of the primary schools in the Presidency. These funds are administered by a local committee in each district, of which the Collector is President. The Executive Engineer and the Educational Inspector of the division are *ex-officio* members, and a certain number of landholders are also associated with the official members as representatives of the people. It was formerly the practice to spend the money collected from each sub-division within the sub-division itself, but this year Government have ordered that in the case of large works, such as roads, benefiting several portions of the collectorate, the above limitation should not be enforced. The various committees have also been directed to prepare from time to time a scheme of works to be carried out in the succeeding five years, in order to ensure a certain regularity of progress and systematic attention to the wants of the district in proportion to their degree of urgency. Larger works, and those that require a good deal of professional skill, are always entrusted to the Public Works Department at a certain percentage on the estimated cost. The better class of workmanship thus secured is calculated to counterbalance the slightly increased expense necessitated by carrying out this system. The share of the local funds allotted to education is treated of in detail under the heading of Public Instruction, in chapter VII. of this report. It is sufficient to mention here that during 1877-78 it amounted to Rs. 7,29,554, as compared with Rs. 6,07,599 the year before. A great strain has been placed on the public works portion of these funds by the expenditure on works for the relief of distress. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 7,85,292, not taking into consideration a debit balance in three districts amounting to over Rs. 75,000.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The receipts during the year were Rs. 24,09,329 and the expenditure Rs. 26,34,278, showing a deficit of Rs. 2,24,949. In three of the ten districts falling within the area affected by famine, the debit balances at the close of the year under review amounted, in the aggregate, to Rs. 34,991. In Broach the deficit of Rs. 84,878 was owing to a contribution towards the Hope bridge at Súrat debited against the former collectorate at the end of the year. Excluding these deficits, the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,05,080 less than that of 1876-77 with which it opened. The actual receipts, however, only fell below those of the year before by Rs. 70,639. The distribution of the expenditure amongst the various objects to which it can be devoted is shown for each district in the chapter on Civil Divisions.

MUNICIPAL.

The financial position of the different municipalities has been sufficiently described when treating of their general administration in a previous chapter. The details, however, of their receipts and expenditure are given in Appendix V.—B. (4).

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

For the year under notice, 311,661 births were registered, or 33,823 less than in 1876, and the birth-rate on the census population of 1872 was 19·26 per 1,000. The number of male and female births registered annually, since 1872, will be seen from the subjoined table:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1872	140,644	126,299	266,943
1873	152,520	136,799	290,319
1874	174,966	157,842	332,808
1875	178,892	161,937	340,829
1876	181,872	163,612	345,484
1877	164,262	147,399	311,661

It will be remarked, that up to 1877 there is a steady increase every year, which implies a corresponding improvement in the registration system. The probable causes of the decrease in 1877 will be noticed hereafter.

The next statement shows the relative proportions of male and female births during the last six years, and it will be seen that the ratio of boys born alive has in each year been greater than that of girls—

Year.	In every hundred born there were		For every hundred male births the females were
	Males.	Females.	
1872	52·69	47·31	89·80
1873	52·53	47·47	90·35
1874	53·77	46·23	90·21
1875	52·49	47·51	90·52
1876	52·64	47·36	89·96
1877	52·75	47·25	89·73

In 11 out the 24 collectorates, the birth-rates recorded were in excess of those registered last year. In Kánárá the birth-rate was the same as in 1876; but in each of the other Konkán collectorates, except Ratnágiri, and in the Gujárát districts it is higher. The ratios are also higher for the Haidarábád and Thár and Párkar collectorates, and for Khándesh, too, where the late famine was somewhat prevalent. In Thár and Párkar there is a rise from 7·18 per 1,000 in 1876 to 18·51 per 1,000. No explanation of this increase has been given, but under the present system the registration of births and deaths cannot but be unsatisfactory. In the Ratnágiri, Kurrachee, and Shikárpur collectorates, and in the Upper Sind Frontier district, the rate was less than that for 1876. The remaining eight collectorates comprise the famine districts, and in some of them the decrease, as compared with 1876, is very great, and is as follows:—

District.	Decrease per thousand.	District.	Decrease per thousand.
Násik	2·07	Sholápur	10·29
Ahmednagar	9·85	Belgaum	5·48
Poona	4·92	Dhárwár	7·45
Satárá	4·40	Kaládgi	7·62

This decrease in the birth-rate may in some degree be ascribed, directly or indirectly, to the effects of the famine; but it is also due to neglect on the part of the people themselves, and to the want of vigilance on the part of municipal and village officers, whose departmental work was more than ordinarily heavy during the year.

The number of births recorded monthly, since 1872, is shown in the subjoined table, and it will be seen that in the year under report the maximum rate was attained in May. July holds the second place, but the marked decrease during the last five months of the year is very striking, the minimum being in December, though previously it had always been in February. The maximum seems to vary between July and August, but in 1873 it was reached in October.

Month.	Total births.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Octr.	Novr.	Decr.
1873 ...	290,319	20,915	17,884	20,990	21,017	23,453	24,700	27,714	26,440	26,481	27,916	27,153	25,656
1874 ...	332,608	24,229	21,405	24,631	24,712	26,643	29,758	30,888	31,892	30,353	31,748	29,349	27,200
1875 ...	340,829	26,202	24,469	29,884	29,852	29,914	29,052	31,262	29,406	28,438	27,455	28,583	26,212
1876 ...	345,484	24,304	23,914	28,007	27,482	28,645	30,196	33,325	31,338	31,220	30,392	29,729	27,022
1877 ...	311,661	24,386	22,446	27,622	27,756	30,499	28,826	29,490	25,895	24,924	24,480	23,311	22,026

Deaths.

The total number of deaths recorded during 1877 was 627,708, an increase of no less than 250,048 over the number for 1876. The death-rate for the Presidency is therefore 38·79 per 1,000, calculated on the census population of 1872. The increased mortality, like the decrease in the number of births, is mainly attributable

to the effects of the want of wholesome food amongst the poorer classes and to the prevalence of epidemics. But there is also to be taken into consideration the fact noticed by many of the district officers, as well as by the Sanitary Commissioner, that much fewer deaths than births escape registration.

Death-rate according to districts.

In the following table the deaths recorded are shown by districts and sexes according to their ratio per mille. It will be apparent from this statement that although the highest ratio were recorded in the districts affected by famine, the rate in Bombay itself rose abnormally. This fact has been noticed in a former paragraph, when treating of the municipal affairs of this city. The district of Kánará, without being affected by scarcity, became the resort of numerous immigrants from the famine country, who, being unaccustomed to the climate of the thickly-wooded coast and hill tracts, fell victims to fever and other diseases on their arrival—

District.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per thousand of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Kaládgi	47,288	35,765	83,053	113·23	89·77	101·77
Dhárwár	48,054	35,803	83,857	94·10	74·28	84·87
Belgaum	40,095	30,149	70,244	83·72	65·56	74·83
Kánará	11,714	9,847	21,561	56·75	51·29	54·12
Bombay City	17,596	15,627	33,223	44·02	63·86	51·55
Satárá	29,051	22,982	52,033	53·86	44·05	49·04
Sholápur	19,923	15,131	35,054	53·95	43·39	48·81
Ahmednagar	17,207	13,684	30,891	43·60	36·14	39·94
Násik	12,956	11,510	24,466	36·76	34·37	35·59
Poona	16,860	13,959	30,819	36·11	31·69	33·96
Tanna	12,665	10,946	23,611	28·84	26·81	27·86
Súrat	8,036	7,289	15,325	26·41	24·07	25·24
Khándesh	14,073	11,812	25,885	26·46	23·75	25·16
Broach	4,149	3,602	7,751	22·73	21·47	22·12
Ratnágiri	11,112	10,177	21,289	22·63	19·27	20·89
Ahmedábád	9,241	7,768	17,009	21·06	19·87	20·50
Kaira	8,637	6,759	15,396	20·60	18·59	20·19
Kolábá	3,322	2,932	6,254	18·66	17·00	17·85
Kurrachee	4,157	2,808	6,965	17·31	15·31	16·44
Panch Máhals	1,972	1,585	3,557	15·61	13·85	14·77
Haidárábád	5,277	3,533	8,810	13·27	10·90	12·20
Thár and Párkar... ...	1,422	1,087	2,509	13·75	14·03	13·88
Shikárpur	4,341	3,076	7,417	10 22	8·74	9·55
Upper Sind Frontier ...	382	347	729	7·57	8·78	8·10
Total ...	349,530	278,178	627,708	41·32	36·01	38·79

Death-rate according to circles.

The Presidency is divided, for the purposes of registration of vital statistics, into 222 rural and 55 town circles, with seven cantonments. The aggregate population of the rural circles, according to the census of 1872, is 14,294,346, that of the towns, 1,842,615, and of the cantonments, 44,780. In addition to these, there are 87,195 souls living in cantonments, or military stations outside registration circles.

The following table shows the results of the registration operations for the year, according to the above classification :—

District.	Number of Registration Circles.				Population.				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.			
	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.	Rural Circles.	Town.	Cantonments.	Total.
Khándesh ..	22	4	..	26	985,308	43,334	..	1,028,642	25·29	23·08	..	25·16
Násik	11	2	2	15	642,322	39,897	5,134	687,353	34·24	55·54	43·48	35·59
Ahmednagar ..	11	2	1	14	727,136	42,819	3,983	773,938	39·38	50·11	24·60	39·94
Poona	8	2	1	11	778,051	100,734	28,450	907,235	33·59	31·55	32·69	33 96
Sholápur ..	7	3	..	10	629,796	88,238	..	718,034	43·72	59·74	..	48·81
Satárá	12	3	..	15	1,014,046	46,956	..	1,061,002	49·49	37·84	..	49·04
Belgaum ..	7	3	1	11	882,273	51,147	5,330	938,750	72·95	120·76	63·60	74·83
Dhárwár ..	14	4	..	18	892,282	95,755	..	988,037	87·06	68·53	..	84·87
Kaládgi	8	1	1	10	809,445	6,592	..	816,037	100·40	270·73	..	101·77
Kánárá	11	2	..	13	374,211	24,195	..	398,406	55·79	28·11	..	54·12
Ratnágiri ..	8	2	..	10	993,526	25,610	..	1,019.136	20·70	29·27	..	20·89
Kolába	6	2	..	8	338,301	12,104	..	350,405	17·12	38·12	..	17·85
Bombay City ..	..	1	..	1	....	644,405	..	644,405	..	51·55	..	51·55
Tanna	11	3	..	14	809,485	37,939	..	847,424	27·48	36·51	..	27·86
Súrat	8	2	..	10	488,623	118,464	..	607,087	25·16	26·64	..	25 24
Broach	6	2	..	8	298,466	51,856	..	350,322	21·33	20·76	..	22·12
Kaira	7	4	..	11	719,305	63,428	..	782,733	19·41	22·06	..	20·19
Panch Máhála ..	5	2	..	7	218,630	22,113	..	240,743	14·53	17·40	..	14·77
Ahmedábád ..	7	4	1	12	660,795	166,959	1,883	829,637	15·55	29·37	61·60	20·50
Kurrachee ..	13	1	..	14	369,969	53,526	..	423,495	15·87	20·41	..	16·44
Háidarabád ..	13	1	..	14	686,675	35,272	..	721,947	10·55	44·34	..	12·20
Thár and Párkar	7	1	..	8	176,762	3,999	..	180,761	13·70	22·50	..	13·88
Shikarpur ..	17	3	..	20	714,159	62,068	..	776,227	8·77	16·31	..	9·55
Upper Sind Frontier ..	3	1	..	4	84,780	5,205	..	89,985	6·41	35·73	..	8·10
Total ..	222	55	7	284	14,294,346	1,842,615	44,780	16,181,741	31·80	81·54	38·25	38·79

The highest mean ratios of recorded deaths are usually found in towns, and in some of the districts affected by famine these ratios are exceedingly high. In the town of Kaládgi, for instance, the mortality is recorded at 270·73 per thousand, owing to the number of persons, often in an advanced stage of destitution, who were entertained at the relief-house there. In Satárá, the rate of the three chief towns was 120· per thousand. On the other hand, the ratios in some of the rural circles, as in Khándesh, Dhárwár, and Kánárá, exceeded those of the towns in the same locality.

Deaths according to causes.

The following table contrasts the number of deaths from the principal classes of disease in 1877 with those of 1876 :—

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowels complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Total.
1876	32,117	11,817	220,833	33,683	5,928	63,882	368,260
1877	57,252	27,369	336,865	60,257	7,539	138,426	627,708
Increase per cent... ...	78·26	131·61	52·54	78·89	27·18	116·69	70·45

A reference to the statistical table VI.—A. (3) in the appendix will show how this increase was distributed throughout the Presidency, and the general course and variations of the principal epidemics will be considered hereafter, as falling within the province of sanitation. It is not out of place, however, to call attention to the fact that in the western Kárnátic, where cholera was most prevalent during 1877, that disease has been almost endemic since its first appearance in 1875. Small-pox prevailed throughout the Presi-

dency, but was most severe in Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Súrat, Broach, and Dhárwár. Fevers of various sorts were particularly fatal in Kaládgi, Dhárwár, Satárá, and Belgaum. Dysentery and diarrhœa were most prevalent in Sholápur and two of the Kárnátic districts. Similarly, deaths from unclassed diseases, amongst which are included all from causes insufficiently described, were far more frequent in the western Kárnátic than elsewhere.

Deaths according to age.

The mortality amongst infants under one year old was highest in Kaira, where it reached a percentage of 33·39 on the total number of deaths. Khándesh, Násik, Broach, Ahmedábád, and Bombay city came next in the order in which they are named. Amongst older children, below the age of twelve years, the highest ratio of deaths to the total mortality of the district is found in Násik, where it was 30·85. Then follow in order Khándesh, Belgaum, Broach, Poona, Satárá, Súrat, Ahmednagar, Tanna, Ahmedábád, and Dhárwár, varying between a ratio of 30·53 and 25·03. In Kaládgi, it was only 19·51. The higest actual number of deaths amongst children over one year of age occurred, however, in the districts of Satárá, Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi. Similarly, the number of deaths amongst adults and old people was greatest in the districts between Sholápur and Dhárwár, where the scarcity was most severe, though the ratio to the total number of deaths in the district was highest in the Upper Sind Frontier and Kolábá in the one case, and in Thár and Párkar and Ratnágiri in the other.

Deaths according to sex.

The death-rate amongst males exceeded that amongst females in every district but Bombay city and Thár and Párkar. In the former case this distinction was also noticeable last year. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the ratio per 1,000 was 41·32 males and 36·01 females, the greatest difference being in the southern Deccan registration district, where the proportions were respectively 83·31 and 66·13 per mille.

Deaths according to seasons.

The deaths from all causes, merely distinguishing epidemics from the rest, is shown below for each quarter:—

Quarter.	In 1877.			Mean deaths for five years.		
	Epidemics.	All causes except epidemics.	Total deaths from all causes.	Epidemics.	All causes except epidemics.	Total from all causes.
1st Quarter .	29,960	88,351	118,311	5,551	72,909	78,460
2nd do. ...	34,774	114,755	149,529	10,990	67,399	78,389
3rd do. ...	16,498	182,466	198,915	10,234	77,072	87,306
4th do. ...	3,414	157,539	160,953	3,515	81,484	84,999
Total ...	84,597	543,111	627,708	30,290	298,864	329,154

The difference between 1877 and the average is most marked in the third quarter, and in the fact that the first quarter was more healthy than the second, owing to the greater prevalence of epidemics in the latter. In other respects the relative positions of the seasons as regards mortality were not disturbed. The comparative mortality at different periods of the year can, however, be best seen from the following table, in which the months of minimum and

. . .

maximum mortality are shown for each district. It only remains to point out that in thirteen of the districts the healthiest period fell in January and February, and in five in June and July. The autumn, from August to October, was also the time of least mortality in five districts, as was March in one. In ten districts, amongst them those of the southern Deccan, the greatest number of deaths occurred in August and September, in five most occurred in November and December, and in four January and February were the most unhealthy seasons :—

	Minimum.		Maximum.	
Khándesh	1,393	In June ...	3,183	In August, including 986 from cholera.
Násik	1,550	Do. ...	2,635	,, August.
Ahmednagar	1,524	,, February ...	3,701	,, September.
Poona	1,619	,, Do. ...	3,441	,, July.
Sholápur	1,332	,, January ...	5,758	,, September.
Satárá	1,657	,, February ...	6,572	,, August.
Belgaum	3,604	,, Do. ...	9,255	,, Do.
Dhárwár	4,538	,, January ...	10,753	,, September.
Kaládgi	2,100	,, Do. ...	11,535	,, Do.
Kánárá	1,160	,, February ...	2,536	,, August.
Ratnágiri	1,311	,, Do. ...	3,215	,, July.
Kolábá	544	,, June ...	330	,, February.
Bombay city	2,056	,, January ...	3,526	,, May.
Tanna	1,451	,, February ...	2,661	,, December.
Súrat	1,960	,, March ...	882	,, Do.
Broach	470	,, January ...	924	,, March.
Kaira	1,005	,, February ...	1,608	,, November.
Panch Máháls	204	,, October ...	391	,, January.
Ahmedábád	1,069	,, August ...	1,800	,, November.
Kurrachee	396	,, September ...	801	,, January.
Haidarábad	460	,, July ...	1,080	,, March.
Thár and Párkar	119	,, August ...	389	,, December.
Shikárpur	474	,, June ...	475	,, August.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	40	,, September ...	86	,, January.

Mortality during the famine.

The above remarks indicate the general results of registration of vital statistics throughout the Presidency. Considerable attention has been given of late years to the means of obtaining correct returns, and no doubt some improvement has resulted, more especially in the recording of the deaths. The agency of the village officers is in most districts liable to turn out untrustworthy, unless scrupulously supervised and the work tested by departmental means. The system of village inspection and constant investigation into the condition of the people, which was one of the main principles of the famine administration carried out by this Government, has most certainly contributed essentially to the correctness of the returns of deaths for the year under review, as far as the affected districts are concerned. In addition to the ordinary record of vital statistics, a special census was taken in January 1878 of selected sub-divisions in the five collectorates where the returns for the nine months ending September 1877 showed the highest mortality had been registered. The principle of selection adopted was to take in each collectorate the sub-division in which the highest mortality was said to have occurred, and the one in which the death-rate most nearly corresponded with that for the whole district. The date was sufficiently correspondent with that of the census of 1872 to avoid the intervention of any ordinary annual movement of the people which might disturb the

comparison. Unfortunately, however, no fruitful deductions as regards mortality can be drawn from the data collected, as the results brought to light so much emigration, and temporary absence from home on the part of the population (a fact which had previously been established to a certain extent by the district officers), that it is impossible to ascertain what proportion of the results is due to famine and what to emigration. Briefly, the census showed that in one taluka there was a slight increase over the census population of 1872, whilst in the remaining eight the diminution varied between 3· and 20· per cent. Emigration had taken place largely from two subdivisions, and to a less extent from four others. There was immigration into one, which was the one in which an increased population was enumerated. The remaining computations are based on an assumed increase of one per cent per annum, and show migration to have taken place to an extent varying from 22·76 to 122·79 per mille on the total difference between the figures of 1872 and the number by which the population may be assumed to have increased by 1877, at the rate above indicated. It is clear, therefore, that Government are not justified on the above calculation in declaring definitely what has been the amount of mortality actually attributable to famine. The ordinary mortuary returns, however, afford some useful data, which can be taken in default of more specific information. The nine districts affected by famine contained a population, in 1872, of 7,919,028; the average normal death-rate is there 3·5 per cent; the number of deaths in 1877 was 436,302, against 203,567 in 1876, or 277,166 at the normal rate. This shows a rise of 2·01 per cent on the population.

The distribution of this mortality is shown to be as follows :—

District.	Population according to Census of 1872.	Number of deaths registered.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Excess during 1877.	
		1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Kaládgi ...	816,037	20,628	83,053	25·28	101·77	62,425	76·49
Dhárwár ...	988,037	31,726	83,857	32·11	84·87	52,131	52·76
Belgaum ...	938,750	31,021	70,244	33·04	74·83	39,223	41·79
Satárá ...	1,061,002	24,775	52,033	23·33	49·04	27,258	25·71
Sholápur ...	718,034	18,339	35,054	25·54	48·81	16,715	23·27
Ahmednagar .	773,938	20,640	30,891	25·35	39·94	10,251	14·59
Poona ...	907,235	19,841	30,819	21·87	33·96	10,978	12·09
Khándesh ...	1,028,642	20,511	25,885	19·94	25·16	5,374	5·22
Násik ...	687,353	16,086	24,466	24·95	35·59	8,380	10·64
Total ...	7,919,028	203,567	436,302	25·71	55·09	232,735	29·38

It will be seen that the highest rate is in Kaládgi, where it is 7·65 per cent of population over that for last year, or 10·18 per cent of the population.

The excess of deaths then was 159,136. From the Sanitary Commissioner's report, it appears that out of the total number of 436,302 deaths, 42,406 were due to cholera, 19,080 to small-pox, 223,388 to fever, 46,731 to bowel complaints, and 101,239 to

unclassified diseases, as well as 3,458 deaths by injuries. The epidemics of cholera and small-pox were particularly severe during the season in these districts; the former especially in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi, the latter in Khándesh, Násik and Dhárwár. It appears from inquiries by the local medical authorities that the cholera, to which so many deaths were ascribed, was too rapid in its course to be the disease known as famine diarrhœa. The specific poison in small-pox precludes the deaths from it from being attributed in any way to scarcity of starvation. Fever, bowel complaints and other causes of death seem to have been more prevalent, as compared with the average of the preceding five years by the following number of deaths, attributed respectively to each—122,026, 26,012, and 68,460. A great part of the fever was due to the autumnal rainfall, but it is not possible to distinguish its effects from that of other sorts of fever. At the same time due consideration must be given to the general state of the people, many of whom preferred wandering from home, either with cattle to unhealthy districts, which they reached in an extreme stage of exhaustion, or to large towns, where they hoped to find either work or gratuitous relief. Under such circumstances, they could not but be obnoxious, in a greater than ordinary degree, to the influences of malaria or disease. There is also the fact that 49,198 persons died in the various relief camps during the season of scarcity, and it is presumable that, although those comprised some of the most debilitated of the community, the mortality outside the camps was certainly not less than this number. Allowing due weight to the above facts and the inferences that can legitimately be drawn from them, Government have reached the conclusion that the mortality, directly or indirectly, attributable to the famine, was probably not less than 1½, or more than 2 per cent of the total population of the affected districts, or about 100,000 souls.

Emigration.

There has been no general emigration during the year. The colony of Talavias, a description of whose settlement was given in the Summary of last year's report, continue to work upon some of the waste lands in the Panch Máhals, and receive the aid of Government in procuring grain and means of cultivation. The progress of this curious and interesting movement is being carefully watched. Temporary emigration took place to a large extent in parts of the Deccan, the movement gravitating towards the ghâts, or beyond them, to the towns on the coast. None of the people who thus left their native districts went out of India, so that emigration, properly so called, did not take place at all.

Medical Relief.

The civil medical institutions of this Presidency are classified as civil hospitals, grant-in-aid, endowed, Government, and native state dispensaries. The first of these are usually situated in the chief town of an executive division, under the supervision of a medical officer of superior rank. Grant-in-aid dispensaries are those of which the cost is defrayed partly from Government and partly from municipal and local funds. The third class consists of such as are maintained out of the interest derived from permanent endowments, whilst the expenditure on those of the fourth class is borne entirely by native states. The majority of the dispensaries are under the charge of Hospital Assistants, Assistant Surgeons being posted only to those of importance. The difference in the nature of the work of the civil hospitals, as compared with that of dispensaries, consists mainly in the large number of in-door patients at the former; it is not worth while, therefore, to treat the two classes of institutions separately, as the principal distinction between them is that of the amount, and not of the kind of work performed.

At the beginning of the year there were open 46 civil hospitals, 106 grant-in-aid, 8 endowed, 9 Government, and 6 native state dispensaries, or a total of all classes of 175. During the year two new grant-in-aid dispensaries have been opened, one at Kurrachee and one in the Tanna collectorate. The classification approved of by this Government, and which will be adopted in future, regards chiefly the number of in-door patients in the case of civil hospitals, and as in dispensaries the numbers of such patients are insignificant, compared with the rest, these latter institutions will be classified according to the total attendance at each.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The number of new dispensaries opened was much below the average, in consequence of the expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds on relief-works. The marginal table shows the attendance at both classes of institutions during the last two years of in-door and out-door patients. There has been an increase of 10,711 in the number of the former. The number of out-patients was more than that in 1876-77 by 92,155; the increase in both instances has been proportionately greater at the dispensaries. The average daily attendance of in-door and out-door patients was respectively 2032·9 and 9843·8, against 1621·2 and 8717·1 last year. The number of major surgical operations was 3,261, two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine of which were performed in civil hospitals. Minor operations were 48,243, as compared with 44,154 last year.

Class.	1876-77.			1877-78.		
	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.
Civil Hospitals .	27,008	237,760	264,768	33,852	250,400	284,252
Dispensaries ..	5,876	578,667	584,543	9,743	658,182	667,925
Total..	32,884	816,427	849,311	43,595	908,582	952,177

Diseases.

Malarious fevers were treated to the extent of 22·18 per cent on the total number of patients. 211,244 cases were recorded, but many more were treated under circumstances that prevented the medical officers from registering them. Last year the number of cases was 177,884, or a percentage of 20·9 on all diseases. The increase was mainly in the Konkán and Deccan. Cholera cases were 7,736, as compared with 4,219 in the previous year. It is worthy of remark that the total number of deaths from cholera reported during the year was 57,252 as compared with 32,117 in 1876-77. The ratio of increase is thus 83 per cent amongst cases treated at the medical institutions and 62 per cent in the total number of deaths reported. Only 778 cases of small-pox were treated at the hospitals and dispensaries, though the total number of deaths reported was 27,369. Syphilis shows an increase from 14,490 cases to 16,555. 7·3 per cent of the total cases treated belong to the Presidency town. The numbers admitted for dysentery and diarrhœa were respectively 20,677 and 32,441, against 15,603 and 25,161 in 1876-77. Ulcers, too, were 46,901, as compared with 37,947.

Patients.

Out of 43,595 patients treated in-doors, there were 33,481 returned as cured; the percentage of deaths was 11·2, as compared with 8·1 last year. Women and children took advantage of these public institutions to a greater extent than last year, the proportions in daily attendance being 54·6 men, 19·8 women and 25·6 children in every 100, or 45·4 per cent women and children. Taking the ratio on the total number treated, the women and children are 49·4 against 47·7 last year. The classes to which the patients belong are as follows. Out of a total number of 952,117, 65·5 per cent were Hindus, 26·9 Muhammadans, 2·7 Pársis, 3·3 native Christians, ·06 and ·03 Europeans and Eurasians, respectively, whilst ·7 are not classed under any of the above races. These proportions do not materially differ from those of last year.

Finance.

Including invested capital and floating balance, the total income amounted to Rs. 13,10,042, as compared with Rs. 13,14,521. The capital invested was Rs. 2,51,045. The floating balance on 1st January 1877 was Rs. 43,823. To the actual income Government contributed a sum of Rs. 8,13,867, against Rs. 8,39,894 last year. The receipts from local and municipal funds were Rs. 37,087 and Rs. 1,16,781 respectively. Miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 22,648. The interest on invested capital realised Rs. 10,952; the amount subscribed was Rs. 13,838, of which sum Rs. 10,640 were contributed by the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir, whose name is associated with so many of the charitable public works of this Presidency. The expenditure was Rs. 9,90,842, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,653 as compared with last year. It is probable, however, that this decrease is partly owing to the accounts for the two classes, which were previously kept separately, not having been put in order at the amalgamation of hospitals with dispensaries.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

There are five asylums in the Presidency, one of which is under a special superintendent, and the rest are supervised by the civil surgeons of the station. The total number of persons in the asylums was 869, or 23 more than last year. Of these, 717 were males and 152 females. At the beginning of the year there were 469 males and 113 females, the new admissions comprising 240 males and 34 females, in addition to 8 males and 5 females re-admitted. Two hundred and five males and 35 females were discharged. Of these, 81 males and 18 females were cured, and the rest transferred to the care of friends, either partially cured or without having experienced any improvement. The mortality has been slightly greater than it was last year, 44 males and 12 females having died. At the end of the year 573 patients were left in the asylums.

The average daily strength rose from 584 to 598, but the average daily number sick was about the same as in 1876.

Criminal lunatics.

One hundred male and 6 female insane persons were confined as criminal lunatics, twenty males and 2 females having been admitted during the year. Eight males and 2 females were discharged cured. Two males and 1 female died. Two males were transferred to the non-criminal list, and 4 were removed by friends. The daily average strength was 87, as compared with 83 last year. Ninety-three Europeans, 9 Eurasians, 3 native Christians, 98 Hindus, 70 Muhammadans, and 9 Pársis were confined as lunatics. Seventy-eight were European soldiers, 5 native soldiers, and 3 European sailors. Sixty-eight others are classed as paupers or mendicants, 22 as cultivators, 27 tradesmen, 16 labourers, and 5 as domestic servants. Twenty-seven are returned without their occupation being known. Most insanes were admitted between the ages of 20 and 40.

Two hundred and fifty-eight cases of acute mania were treated, or 72 less than last year. Fifty-eight of these recovered and 17 died. One hundred and eighty-three persons were under treatment for chronic mania, of which 10 recovered and 9 died. . . .

The total treated for melancholia was 56, of whom 4 recovered. Acute dementia shows 117 cases and chronic dementia 202 cases, 25 recovered and 22 died. The number of idiots has fallen, whilst that of imbeciles has slightly increased.

Causes.

One hundred and fifty cases are attributed to the use of intoxicating preparations of hemp, 10 to opium-taking, and 44 to alcohol. In 23 cases fever is said to have caused insanity. Thirty-one were congenital or hereditary, 24 were due to epilepsy, 19 were attributed to destitution, 18 to a previous mental attack. The remainder are due to various causes. Dividing the causes into moral and physical, insanity is put down to the former in 79 cases and to the latter in 361, whilst there are 429 instances in which the cause was unknown. Malarious fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery, were all three prevalent in the asylums.

Cost.

The receipts comprise Rs. 96,862 from the Government treasury, Rs. 6,737 from patients who could afford to pay, Rs. 865, as value of articles received from the manufacture department, and 1,479 from garden produce and labour, making a total of Rs. 1,05,943. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,544 for establishment, Rs. 40,555 for diet, Rs. 10,071 contingencies. The net cost to Government was Rs. 87,808, or Rs. 4,013 more than in 1876. The chief increase has been in the cost of provisions. There was, on the other hand, an increased revenue from insanes who paid for their own maintenance and from sale of garden produce, manufacture, and the labour of patients. The average net cost of each insane person was Rs. 146-9-10, or Rs. 3-4-10 more than in 1876. It was highest at Dhárwár (Rs. 216-10-2) and lowest at Haidarábád (Rs. 100-10-11).

Occupation.

The average number of insanes employed (326·7) was almost identical with that of last year (325·4). Some were employed in rectifying a few defects in the main drain at the Kolábá asylum; others at Poona in improving the water-supply. Gardening, however, is generally found to be most suited for the object, for which employment has been prescribed, and in these cases the benefit of the patient, and not the financial gain, is the primary consideration.

Sanitation.

The sanitary department worked during 1877-78 under the same system as in the previous year.

Cholera.

The following summary deals with the chief diseases. During the year 31,344 males and 25,908 females, or a total of 57,252 persons, were registered as having died from cholera. This number exceeds the mean of the previous ten years by 40,448, and is the highest mortality yet recorded, although, in 1869, the total was 52,380. The ratio to the total population was 3·54 per mille, and for males and females, respectively, the numbers are 3·71 and 3·36. In the Ratnágiri, Kolábá, Súrat, and Broach collectorates, the death-rate among females exceeded that of males, but in all the other districts, except Sind, which escaped entirely, it was the reverse. It prevailed in every district in the north Deccan and in Gujárát, and in the Konkán, more especially in Kánárá. The maximum mortality was, as last year, in the Southern Maráthá Country. As noticed in the annual Report of 1876-77, cholera has been present throughout the Presidency since it broke out in March 1875 at Násik. In the year under report it increased in severity month by month until the end of June, when it began to decline, and continued to do so until the end of the year, although during December a considerable increase was noted in the Belgaum and Tanna collectorates. The town population suffered more than those in rural districts. At Panwel, a large town in the Tanna collectorate, with a population of 10,836 persons, the death-rate was 21·23 per mille, and it is higher than the highest ratio in 1876. Bulsar follows with a rate of 18·38 per 1,000; and at Gadag-Betigeri, with a population of 19,035, the rate was 17·86 per 1,000. At Athni, in the Belgaum collectorate, it was 14·84 per 1,000; at Mahád, a small town in the Kolábá collectorate, with a population of only 6,631 persons, it was 13·72; at Wai, in the Satárá collectorate it was 13·11; in Tanna, 12·03; in Ratnágiri, 11·59; and in Dhárwár town, 10·43. The following table shows the towns in order of prevalence where the mortality exceeded one per 1,000 of population :—

District.	Town.	Cholera.		Ratio per 1000 of population.
		Population.	No. of deaths.	
Tanna	Panwel	10,836	230	21·23
Súrat	Bulsar	11,315	208	18·38
Dhárwár	Gadag Betigeri...	19,035	340	17·86
Belgaum	Athni	11,588	172	14·84
Kolábá	Máhad	6,631	91	13·72
Satárá...	Wai	11,062	145	13·11
Tanna	Tanna	14,299	172	12·03
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri ...	10,614	123	11·59
Dhárwár	Dhárwár ...	27,136	283	10·43

District—*continued.*	Town.	Cholera.		Ratio per 1000 of population.
		Population.	No. of deaths.	
Kánárá	Kumpta ...			9·80
Ahmednagar	Sangamner ...	10,932	107	8·72
Satárá...	Kurar	9,978	87	7·88
Tanna	Kalián	11,410	90	7·81
Belgaum	Gokák	12,804	100	7·45
Do.	Belgaum ...	12,612	63	7·31
Násik	Násik	26,947	197	7·04
Dhárwár	Ránibennur ...	22,436	158	6·80
Do.	Hubli	11,623	79	6·35
Khándesh	Dhulia	37,961	241	5·92
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar ...	12,489	74	5·63
Panch Máháls ...	Godhra	32,841	185	5·45
Kánárá	Dhárwár ...	10,641	58	5·20
Sholápur	Pandharpur ...	13,263	59	4·67
Poona	Poona City ...	16,275	76	4·52
Bombay	Bombay City ...	90,436	409	3·92
Násik	Yeola	644,405	2,510	3·87
Broach	Broach	17,461	66	3·25
Sholápur	Bársi	36,932	120	3·00
Poona	Junnar	18,560	55	2·33
Satárá...	Satárá	10,298	24	2·21
Ratnágiri	Vingorla ...	24,484	54	1·93
Khándesh	Nasirábád ...	14,996	29	1·71
Kolábá...	Alibág	9,941	23	1·46
Súrat	Súrat	5,473	8	1·35
Panch Máháls ...	Dohad	107,149	144	1·13
		11,472	13	1·13

The highest number of deaths (8,320) was recorded in June, and in May there were 8,299. The lowest mortality (797) was in December. During January it entirely disappeared from Ratnágiri, Tanna, and Súrat, and a considerable subsidence, as compared with December of 1876, was observed in Ahmedábád and Sátárá, but it reappeared in Bombay city in January, and was rapidly spreading in the remaining districts. In February a marked increase took place in all the affected districts, except Poona, where the deaths were 107 against 213 for January. It now appeared for the first time in the Ratnágiri and Kolábá collectorates. In March, it increased in severity, and the total of recorded deaths rose to 6,887. A satisfactory decrease took place in Sholápur and Ratnágiri, but in the southern Deccan and in Kánárá it increased in severity. It also appeared for the first time in Súrat and the Panch Máháls. In April it was on the increase, and 8,114 deaths were registered. In Belgaum and Dhárwár there was a decrease, but in Satárá there were 1,879 deaths against 412 in March. The deaths recorded in each of these collectorates and in Kaládgi for this month were the maxima for the year. No fresh cases were reported from the Panch Máháls, but 4 deaths occurred in the Násik and 101 in the Tanna collectorates. In May the total mortality rose to 8,299. A marked increase over the preceding month was observed in the Ahmednagar, Poona, and Kolába districts, whilst in the Sholápur the numbers increased from 66 to 287, and in Násik and Tanna from 4 and 101 to 111 and 730 respectively. In Belgaum, also, 1,403 deaths, against 1,185 in April, were regis-

tered. A considerable fall took place in the Satárá, Dhárwár, and Kánárá collectorates. In June the mortality rose to 8,320, and this was the maximum. It will be observed that this number only exceeded that of May by 21. The disease made considerable progress in the districts of Násik, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, and Satárá, as well as in the Konkán districts. In Tanna and Poona, a decrease took place, but it was most marked in the Southern Maráthá Country, where the aggregate mortality in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi fell from 3,860 in May, to 1,824. In the Panch Máháls 4 deaths were registered, and the maximum mortality for the year was reported for Sholápur, Bombay city, and Kolábá. In July the total of deaths was less by 647 than in the previous month. The decrease was observed in Satárá, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi, and in Bombay city and Kolábá. It prevailed, however, extensively in the Násik, Ahmednagar, and Poona collectorates, and it appeared for the first time in Khándesh and Broach, where 477 and 38 deaths were respectively registered. In Kánárá, Ratnágiri, and Súrat, a considerable increase took place, and the highest number of deaths for the year was recorded in Ahmednagar, Poona, and Ratnágiri. In August a further decrease of 2,530 took place. The mortality, however, rose in Kaládgi, Kánárá, Súrat, Khándesh, and Násik. In September a considerable fall was observed in all the affected districts except Dharwár. In October there was a still further fall, and only 1,110 deaths were recorded, but a marked increase was observed in Ahmednagar, Sholápur, and Satárá. The disease disappeared from Kolábá during this month, but broke out for the first time during the year in Kaira and Ahmedábád, where 37 and 4 deaths were respectively recorded. In Kánárá there were 177 deaths, whilst in Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Káladgi the numbers were 5, 9, and 3. In November the total was 813, or 297 less than in October. The disease was still prevalent in the Konkán and Gujárát districts, and re-appeared in the Panch Maháls, where it caused 117 deaths. In the Kaira and Ahmedábád districts the number of deaths rose from 37 and 4 in the preceding month to 108 and 175 respectively. In Súrat a considerable fall took place. In Broach, 30 deaths were returned against 41 in October. In Kánárá, the total was less by 66 than in the preceding month, and the disease was rapidly dying out in Ratnágiri. It disappeared from Káládgi, and in the remaining districts there were but few deaths from it. In December a minimun of 797 was reached. It was present, however, in 6 out of 9 districts in the Deccan, and in the Konkán and in Gujárát, though it was dying out in the latter. It altogether disappeared from the districts of Khándesh and Dhárwár, but in Poona the recorded deaths rose from 7 to 36. A large increase also took place in Belgaum, as 230 deaths were registered during the month against 13 in November. In Tanna, 100 deaths were recorded, and the disease was slightly on the increase in Sholápur and Bombay city.

Small-pox.

The number of deaths from small-pox was 27,369, and by sexes there were 13,748 males and 13,621 females. This number is the highest yet recorded, and exceeded the total of 1876 by 15,552 and the quinquennial average by 16,072. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 50·24 for males and 49·76 for females.

The registration circles in which the ratio of mortality exceeded 5 per 1,000 are shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the disease was chiefly confined to the Khándesh and Násik collectorates in the Northern Deccan registration district. It prevailed, however, to a considerable extent in Dhárwár. The highest ratio was 11·71 for 1,000 at Parola, R.C., in the Khándesh collectorate.

District.	Registration Circle.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	District.	Registration Circle.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Khándesh.	Dhulia, R. C. ...	5·50	Násik ...	Dindori, R. C. ...	5·06
	Amalner „ ...	9·66		Chándor „ ...	5·54
	Parola „ ...	11·71		Nándgaon „ ...	6·28
	Erandol „ ...	6·86		Málegaon „ ...	6·75
	Páchora „ ...	6·07		Násik, T. C. ...	5·70
	Bhadgaon „ ...	7·23		Yeola „ ...	10·25
	Nizámpur „ ...	5·17	Ahmednagar.	Kopargaon, R. C.	5·93
	Chopra „ ...	6·12		Sangamner „	5·31
	Yáwal „ ...	10·26	Dhárwár.	Kod ... „	5·77
	Ráver „ ...	6·64		Ránibennur „	11·61
	Bhusáwal „ ...	10·98	Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri ...	7·35
	Edalábád „ ...	7·00	Kolába ...	Alibág	6·41
	Nasirábád „ ...	8·65	Súrat ...	Jalálpur, R. C....	7·97
	Nandurbár, T. C.	6·38		Balsár „ ...	5·98
	Chopra „	6·30	Broach ...	Anklesar „ ...	5·21
	Nasirábád „	5·13		Broach, T. C. ...	7·80

The following table shows the number of deaths in each month of the year and the ratio per 1,000 of population :—

Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Number of deaths ..	4,465	4,437	5,949	5,097	3,325	1,630	911	514	347	217	228	249	27,369
Ratio per 1000 of population	0·27	0·27	0·37	0·31	0·25	0·11	0·06	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01	1·69

The epidemic began in October 1876, when 394 deaths were reported. In November there were 1,020 and 2,437 in December. In January 1877 there were 4,465 deaths, and, though there was a slight fall in February, the maximum for the year was in March, when 5,949 deaths were registered. In April it began to fall, though in that month there were 5,097 deaths. A still further fall occurred in May, and it decreased steadily month by month, until October, when only 217 deaths were registered. There was a slight increase during the last two months.

Fever.

The registered deaths from fever were 336,865, out of which 186,975 were males and 149,890 females. The ratio for the year is 80 females to 100 males. Last year it was 87 to 100.

The following table shows the number of deaths, the ratio to total population, and the percentage to total deaths, in each year of the decade ending 31st December 1877 :—

Year.	Number of deaths from fever.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Percentage to total deaths.
1868	97,665	7·63	52·73
1869	129,117	9·29	45·33
1870	131,035	9·69	59·63
1871	167,677	11·85	59·94
1872	206,747	12·74	56·33
1873	188,201	11·48	64·67
1874	183,717	11·10	65·93
1875	219,156	13·11	58·33
1876	220,833	13·65	59·67
1877	336,805	20·79	53.67

The death-rate was 20·79 per 1,000 of population, though it only formed 53·67 per cent of total deaths. The highest rate per mille, according to districts, was returned from Kaládgi, where it was 50·55. Dhárwár follows with 40·40 per mille, and then come Satárá and Belgaum with 29·74 and 26·91 respectively. The highest death rates are in those districts which suffered most from famine, but in Bombay city the rate was 19·84 against 8·73 in the previous year. The lowest recorded death-rate was 7·02 per 1,000 on the Upper Sind Frontier. There were 19,607 deaths in January. In February there was a fall, but in March the numbers rose and continued to rise until November, when the maximum (38,937) were reached. The mortality was highest in the fourth quarter of the year. Conflicting opinions having been expressed as to the nature of the fever which was said to affect some of the immigrants into Bombay, some holding that it was true relapsing fever, others that it was not, a special inquiry was instituted by Government. In the special report submitted by the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department (Dr. Hunter), in July, he stated "first, that the contagious relapsing fever of Europe has had no existence in Bombay"; and, "second, that the fever is of a remittent character, has its origin in malaria, and is consequently not contagious." These views were shared by Dr. Lewis, special assistant to the sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, who visited Bombay in May, and made special inquiries regarding the issues. Government have found no reason to disagree with the opinion of these experienced observers.

Bowel complaints.

The deaths from bowel complaints numbered 60,257, and of these 35,233 were males and 25,024 females. This total exceeds that for 1876 by 26,574, many of the deaths doubtless being ascribed to effects of the scarcity and high prices of grain, since continued privation, together with the taking of improper food, induces symptoms like those of dysentery or famine diarrhœa. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population is 3·72, which exceeds the corresponding ratio for 1876 by 1·63.

The following table shows the number of deaths and ratio of deaths per mille since 1863 :—

Year.	Deaths from Bowel Complaints.	Ratio of deaths per 1000 of population.
1868	19,361	1·51
1869	30,128	2·15
1870	25,836	1·91
1871	30,422	2·15
1872	33,664	2·07
1873	26,259	1·60
1874	26,990	1·63
1875	33,650	2·01
1876	33,683	1·99
1877	60,257	3·72

These diseases were (as in 1876) more prevalent in Dhárwár, where 12,230 deaths were recorded, and least so on the Upper Sind frontier district, where there were only 13.

The following is the monthly distribution of the deaths by months during each of the years from 1873 to 1877 :—

Year.	Deaths from Bowel Complaints.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1873 ..	2,241	1,545	1,885	1,786	2,140	1,920	2,428	2,814	2,543	2,549	2,265	2,143	26,259
1874 ..	2,062	1,638	1,892	1,800	2,011	2,296	2,701	3,054	2,476	2,457	2,235	2,308	26,990
1875 ..	2,378	1,897	2,147	2,390	2,456	2,862	3,751	4,071	3,584	2,860	2,644	2,610	33,650
1876 ..	2,370	2,132	2,331	2,513	2,662	2,660	3,337	4,123	3,521	2,655	2,681	2,698	33,683
1877 ..	2,777	2,717	3,270	3,527	4,201	5,012	6,799	8,666	9,176	6,825	4,373	2,914	60,257

Among the circles, it may be noted that the ratio for the town of Pandharpur, where a gradual rise was mentioned last year as having occurred towards the end of 1876, shows an increase from 13·34 to 66·54 per mille.

Accidents and Violence. The total of deaths from causes other than natural was 7,539; of these, 4,386 were males and 3,153 females. This total exceeds that for 1876 by 1,611. The deaths by suicide were 1,155 against 773 last year, and those from snake-bite or by wild beasts were 1,261 against 1,258. From wounds or accidents there were 5,123 against 3,463.

Suicidal deaths. Of the 1,155 suicides, 771 were by drowning, 72 from poison, 280 hanged themselves, and in 32 instances death ensued from self-inflicted wounds.

Deaths from snake-bites and from wild beasts. There were 1,181 deaths from snake-bite, and 80 persons are said to have been killed by wild animals. Of these latter, 10 deaths were reported from Kaira, 9 from Násik, 7 from Khándesh, and 7 from Haidarábád.

The following table gives, by months, the distribution of deaths from snake-bite during the last five years, and it will be seen that the largest number was during the rainy season :—

Month.	Year.				
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
January	32	33	23	43	18
February	24	24	19	32	16
March...	47	34	56	47	41
April	49	61	68	57	34
May	84	95	83	82	105
June	137	159	169	148	143
July	150	181	166	193	178
August	177	166	184	160	232
September	154	147	164	156	183
October	125	121	153	154	112
November	62	47	80	58	75
December	31	43	42	34	44
Total ...	1,072	1,111	1,207	1,164	1,181

Deaths from snake-bite by districts.

The next table shows the number of deaths from snake-bite according to localities during each of the five years ending the 31st December 1877. The highest numbers are, as last year, from the districts of Haidarábád, Ratnágiri, and Tanna—

District.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Khándesh	42	39	40	34	41
Násik	13	6	32	22	10
Ahmednagar	17	11	8	15	11
Poona	38	29	27	34	19
Sholápur	39	57	47	49	4
Satárá	10	9	10	10	41
Belgaum	39	39	26	35	28
Dhárwár	23	23	34	25	16
Kaládgi	28	26	23	26	13
Kánárá	27	17	23	30	37
Ratnágiri	122	102	144	123	102
Kolábá	25	21	26	24	19
Bombay city	4	1	8	8	3
Tanna	78	111	108	90	129
Súrat	40	39	45	54	48
Broach	22	34	26	27	28
Kaira	69	106	73	54	90
Panch Máháls	44	38	42	39	60
Ahmedábád	60	75	80	52	58
Kurrachee...	68	64	78	94	98
Haidarábád	141	155	183	199	206
Thár and Párkár	32	36	49	50	57
Shikárpur	75	64	66	60	55
Upper Sind Frontier	16	9	9	10	8
Total ...	1,072	1,111	1,207	1,164	1,181

Accidents.

There were 2,588 persons accidentally drowned, 1,203 of whom were drowned in wells, 435 in tanks, and 950 otherwise. Besides the above, 107 bodies were found in wells, 49 in tanks, and 122 in other places. It is not recorded whether these 278 deaths were suicidal or accidental.

Vaccination.

During 1877-78 no change has taken place in the vaccination districts and circles of superintendence, as constituted in November 1876.

Establishment.

The vaccination branch has now 5 deputy sanitary commissioners, 2 superintendents of vaccination, 30 inspectors of sanitation and vaccination, 5 assistant superintendents of vaccination, 14 clerks, 412 vaccinators, 2 paid from Provincial services, 3 from military funds, 44 from municipal funds, 1 from cantonment funds, 219 from local funds, and 143 from Native states: there are also 456 peons. There has been an increase during the year of 4 inspectors, 1 clerk, 6 vaccinators, and 10 peons.

Work.

The following statement shows, both for this year and for 1876-77, the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated among the civil population and in the army :—

Establishment.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated.				Persons Re-vaccinated.				Total number of persons operated on.			
	1877-78.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877-78.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877-78.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
In Civil Life.												
Itinerant ..	644,338	705,182	..	60,844	76,115	77,111	..	996	720,453	782,293	..	61,840
Dispensary .	20,201	19,996	205	..	3,356	2,999	357	..	23,557	22,995	562	..
Total ..	664,539	725,178	205	60,844	79,471	80,110	357	996	744,010	805,288	562	61,840
In Army Life.												
Native Army ..	4,203	5,033	..	830	1,422	2,883	..	1,461	5,625	7,916	..	2,291
British Army ..	1,313	1,973	..	660	..	..	..	..	1,313	1,973	..	660
Total ..	5,516	7,006	..	1,490	1,422	2,883	..	1,461	6,938	9,889	..	2,951
Total for the whole Presidency	670,055	732,184	205	62,334	80,893	82,993	357	2,457	750,948	815,177	562	64,791

ause of crease.

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease of 64,229 in the total number of persons operated on. This is owing to the

prevalence of famine and disease in the northern and southern Deccan and the Konkán. There has been an increase in the Gujárát and Sind divisions, but this was too small to compensate for the decrease in the other divisions. The decrease in the Konkán registration district was not general as in the northern and southern Deccan, but was confined to the Kolábá and Tanna collectorates, and it is attributable to the prevalence of sickness among the vaccinators in Tanna and to the outbreak of cholera in Kolábá. In the Presidency circle the decrease was owing to the fact that a great number of the people were unaware of the provisions of the compulsory vaccination Act (No. I. of 1877), which required their attendance at certain public vaccine stations, duly notified. There was also a cessation of the widespread epidemic of small-pox and measles, and fevers were very prevalent among the children. There was a decrease of 1,490 in the army, but this was owing to there being fewer persons unprotected.

Primary operations.

The number of persons primarily vaccinated was 670,055, or 62,129 less than last year. This is the first time a decrease has been shown for the last ten years, as can be seen from the following table:—

Primarily vaccinated.	1867.	1868.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Number .	391,415	432,184	464,667	496,582	527,153	570,025	625,818	671,817	690,639	732,184	670,055
Increase..	..	40,769	32,483	31,915	30,571	42,872	55,793	45,999	18,822	41,545	Decrease 62,129

The operation had to be performed more than once in 4,068 instances. There were 22,202 unsuccessful cases, besides 21,331 cases in which the results could not be ascertained. Deducting from the total the above cases, the number of successful operations remains 630,590, or 94·11, being 1·24 per cent less than last year. Though there is a slight falling off, as compared with the results of the last three years, yet the percentage of success is considerably in advance of what it was in the six years preceding 1875.

Re-vaccinations.

The total number of persons re-vaccinated was 80,893, or 2,100 less than last year. The chief decrease took place in Sind, where the people have a great aversion from re-vaccination, and in the native army, where there are fewer persons unprotected. Five hundred and twenty-two persons were operated on more than once; in 12,614 the operation failed, and in 7,954 cases the results escaped observation. The percentage of success on the remaining cases was thus 75·22, or 5·23 below the proportion of last year, and 5·3 below that of 1876. Previous to the latter year, the ratio of success was between 56 and 75.

The following table gives, by districts and circles, the details of persons operated on with the numbers and percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with those for the preceding year:—

Districts and Circles.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated.				Persons Re-vaccinated.				Total number of persons operated on.			
	1877-78.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877-78.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877-78.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Deccan	90,670	132,627	..	41,957 31·62	1,279	1,719	..	440 25·60	91,949	134,346	..	42,397 31·56
Southern Deccan	108,054	146,340	..	38,286 26·16	2,648	2,525	123 4·87	..	110,702	148,865	..	38,163 25·64
Konkán	71,621	79,866	..	8,245 10·32	8,278	4,951	3,327 67·20	..	79,899	84,817	..	4,918 5·80
Presidency Circle	11,743	16,075	..	4,332 26·95	3,243	3,440	..	197 5·73	14,986	19,515	..	4,529 23·21
Eastern Gujárát.	119,625	117,389	2,236 19·05	..	4,578	4,296	282 6·56	..	124,203	121,685	2,518 2·01	..
Western Gujárát	98,829	98,998	..	169 0·17	3,842	1,724	2,118 122·85	..	102,671	100,723	1,949 1·94	..
Sind	78,008	70,166	7,842 11·18	..	55,452	61,165	..	5,713 9·34	133,460	131,331	2,129 1·62	..
Baroda	71,646	53,922	17,724 32·87	..	88	232	..	144 62·07	71,734	54,154	17,580 32·46	..
Cutch	13,690	9,157	4,533 49·50	..	57	43	14 32·56	..	13,747	9,200	4,547 49·42	..
Aden	653	638	15 2·35	..	6	15	..	9 60·00	659	653	6 0·92	..
British Army ..	1,313	1,973	..	660 33·45	..	..	..	..	1,313	1,973	..	660 33·45
Native Army ..	4,203	5,033	..	830 16·49	1,422	2,883	..	1,461 50·68	5,625	7,916	..	2,291 28·94
Total ..	670,055	732,184	32,350 4·42	94,479 12·90	80,693	82,993	5,864 7·07	7,964 9·60	750,948	815,177	28,729 3.52	92,958 11·40

There is thus an increase of 32,350 primary vaccinations in eastern Gujárát, Sind, Baroda, Cutch, and Aden; but the decrease in the Deccan, Konkán, and western Gujárát is nearly three times as great. The increase in Sind, Cutch, and Baroda, is due to the entertainment of an increased establishment. There is a large decrease in the operations amongst soldiers in the British army. As regards re-vaccinations, there was an increase in western Gujárát, Cutch, and the Konkán, but a still larger decrease in Baroda, Aden, northern Deccan, Bombay city, Sind, and the Native army. Thus, taking the operations as a whole, there was an increase of 3·52 per cent and decrease of 11·40, or a net decrease of 7·88 per cent. The ratio per mille of successful primary operations was 25·14, or 1·56 below that of 1877. The details of the operations performed in the British army are not given in the returns, so that they have to be excluded in considering the general results of vaccination for the year. In primary vaccinations, 94·10 per cent were successful, 2·71 failed, and 3·19 were not observed. Last year the corresponding proportions were 95·34, 2·34, and 2·32; in re-vaccinations, the result is 75·22 successful against 80·45. The relative success of the various districts and circles is shown in the following table :—

Districts or Circles.	Success in Primary Vaccination.		Success in Re-vaccination.	
	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.
Districts.				
Eastern Gujárát	97·49	97·67	64·39	72·04
Sind	96·38	96·38	82·06	85·99
Northern Deccan	96·35	97 21	65·96	66·20
Konkán	95·59	95·27	56·84	65·91
Native Army...	93·27	92·57	77·64	76·69
Southern Deccan	92·59	95·71	73·87	61·15
Circles.				
Cutch	92·37	92·36	70·18	67·44
Western Gujárát	92·24	92·89	72·35	61·12
Baroda	89·75	90·66	62·19	57·76
Dispensaries	88·62	92·46	52·20	61·72
Presidency	87·02	92·89	50·66	62·41
Aden...	86·83	76·02	83·33	80·0
Average ...	94·10	95·35	75·22	80·45

Eastern Gujárát has thus attained the first place, the northern Deccan has fallen from second to third, and the southern Deccan has gone from fourth to sixth. Aden is still last, though the results there are ten per cent better than last year. In the southern Deccan district the diminution of success is chiefly owing to the larger proportion of unknown results, which was double that of the unsuccessful operations. To a smaller extent this was the case also in Bombay city.

Agency. Turning to the agency by which the above work was performed, there appears an improvement in that of native states and dispensaries. The increase is chiefly in Cutch and Baroda amongst the former, and the performance of vaccination at the Baroda dispensaries accounts for most of the increase under the latter heading. The smaller amount of work done by municipal and local fund vaccinators is due to the unsettled state of the districts in a great part of the Presidency and to the prevalence of disease.

Sex. The numbers of males and females primarily vaccinated were respectively 350,715 and 318,027; 48,490 males and 32,400 females were re-vaccinated. The proportion, therefore, is 52·44 males to 47·56 females in primary operations, and 59·94 males to 40·06 females re-vaccinated. The disparity is least in Cutch and western Gujárát, and most in Aden, the Presidency, and Sind. In the latter province there seems little objection made to re-vaccination of females, a circumstance not noticed in any other district or circle. The average excess of males in both classes of operations throughout the Presidency was 6·5.

Race. Three thousand two hundred and thirty-eight Christians, 515,750 Hindus, 104,677 Muhammadans, 1,616 Párs, and 43,466 persons of other race or caste, were primarily vaccinated. The percentage is thus smallest in the case of the Párs (0·24), and largest in the case of Hindus, or bulk of the population.

Age. Considerable improvement is being made in the successful vaccination of infants, whose cases number 50·53 per cent of the aggregate of successful primary operations. 45·17 per cent of the

remainder were performed on children between the ages of 1 and 6. Last year the proportions of children under 1 year and between 1 and 6 years of age, to the total number of successful primary operations, was 44·66 and 49·47 respectively.

Lymph. The quality of the lymph used in the Ratnágiri and Kolábá collectorates was good, but less so in Tanna and Kánará. In Cutch some that turned out unsatisfactory was renewed, and the supply at Aden temporarily failed during a part of the season. On the whole, however, the lymph proved good in all circles and districts. Two cases of English lymph were received in November and January, and the supply received in the latter month was somewhat better than the first. Animal vaccination was carried on in Bombay, Poona, and Súrat, where none but cow-lymph is in use. Three supplies of animal lymph were received from Dr. Warlomont, of Belgium, by the superintendent of vaccination, Presidency circle, but all proved unsuccessful.

Cost. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,36,369-0-1, or an increase of Rs. 31,184-12-10 over the previous year. It is thus distributed according to the funds from which they were defrayed :—

Fund.	1877-78.	1876-77.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial	1,04,948 12 8	83,608 4 0	21,340 8 8
Municipal	17,087 8 11	15,931 15 8	1,155 9 3
Cantonment	337 14 5	286 8 0	51 6 5
Local Funds	66,171 11 8	63,296 1 10	2,875 9 10
Native States	47,823 0 5	42,061 5 9	5,761 10 8

There has been an increase in all the establishments, because they were paid for the entire year, and more vaccinators and peons were entertained. Excluding the pay of the deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendents of vaccination, the cost of each successful case was 4 annas 7 pies, against 3 annas 8 pies last year. The increased cost is partly owing to the smaller number of cases in which operations were performed. If all charges be included, the average cost of each case comes to five annas eight pies, or one anna two pies more than last year. The greatest increase was in municipal establishments, owing to the working of the compulsory Act in Bombay ; the least cost was incurred in Government operations.

Inspection. The number of children inspected was 266,781 in 14,126 villages, against 271,997 last year in 10,721 villages. This is a percentage of 35·53 on the total number of vaccinations performed.

General. Only one case of death from small-pox, when the deceased had been vaccinated, is reported ; several seizures came to the notice of the various supervising officers, but, on inquiry, the disease was found to have taken, in all instances, a very mild form. Under Bombay Act I. of 1877 the city is divided into six districts with stations according to the number of wards. As far as information has been received, the working of the compulsory Act has hitherto been satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

THE total sum (exclusive of balances) which formed the income of the Educational Department in 1876-77 and 1877-78 was :— Income.

ITEM.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure from Provincial Funds	10,35,671	*10,65,775	30,104	...
Cess	6,07,599	7,29,554	1,21,955	...
Fees { Provincial	† 1,44,468	‡ 1,54,986	10,518	...
Fees { Local	1,11,001	1,09,548	...	1,453
Funds of Native States	1,58,416	,65,298	6,882	...
Popular subscriptions	14,148	8,244	...	5,904
Municipal assignment	53,695	56,698	3,003	...
Interest on endowments	52,166	53,681	1,515	...
Miscellaneous	13,380	18,897	5,517	...
Total of Local Funds ...	14,54,878	12,96,906	1,49,370	7,357
Grand Total ...	21,90,544	23,62,681	1,79,494	7,357

The chief causes of increased expenditure from Provincial Funds are the regular annual increments to graded officers, an increase in the cost of Direction, owing to acting allowances having been paid for three months while the Director was absent on leave, and an increase in grants to aided schools to meet subscriptions raised for endowment.

The receipts from the educational cess show a considerable recovery throughout the Central, North-East, and Southern Divisions, in which the falling off, owing to the prevalence of famine, was last year most marked. The increase in Provincial fees, (*i.e.* fees levied in Colleges and Provincial schools, and from students examined for public service certificates) is due to increases of Rs. 4,700 in college fees, and Rs. 6,300 in school fees while the certificate fees show a falling off of Rs. 1,100. The increase in college fees arises from the increased number of students in the Grant Medical College. The increase in Provincial High Schools is due to the higher rates of fee now charged. The number presenting themselves for public service certificate examination having fallen off, the fee receipts have proportionately diminished.

* Exclusive of Rs. 78,149, the expenditure on University and Grant Medical College.

† Inclusive of Rs. 7,425, the fees of the Medical College.

‡ Inclusive of Rs. 11,970, the fees of the Medical College.

The fee rates at primary schools in districts affected by famine were temporarily reduced, causing a slight decrease in the amount credited to local funds.

The increase under funds of native states is due to a further extension of education in Káthiáwár.

Popular contributions again show a considerable falling off, even larger than last year, due to the following causes. The Sirdars of the Southern Maráthá Country have in some cases withdrawn, and in others lessened, the amount of their subscriptions to the Sirdars' High School at Belgaum. The subscribers to the Talukdári schools at Ahmedábád have failed to pay the full amount of their promised subscriptions, and, lastly, contributions from the people towards the buildings of school houses have diminished, probably in consequence of the straitened circumstances of the inhabitants in many districts.

Contributions from municipal funds towards education have increased. The city of Bombay has given, from the commencement of the year 1878, an additional annual grant of Rs. 5,000 for vernacular education, and other municipalities in the Central Division and in Sind have made small grants towards primary schools.

Last year the increase in interest on endowment funds was caused by the recovery of arrears. This year it is due to the interest on the School of Art fund (Rs. 5,000) being for the first time credited to this head. But against this must be set a decrease of Rs. 2,070, due to the transfer to the control of the Súrat Municipality of certain promissory notes, the interest on which has in past years been employed for the payment of scholarships in the School of Art.

Under "Miscellaneous," the increase is due to the inclusion of larger refunds made by the Book Depôt on account of its establishment, paid from Provincial funds.

Expenditure. Full details of the year's expenditure from all sources are given in Appendix VII.—A. (2). The whole amount, Rs. 30,58,979, shows an increase of Rs. 18,063 over that of last year, but of the total expenditure, Rs. 6,76,356 were expended from private sources, and from the funds of native states, the schools in which are inspected but not managed by Government agency. Deducting this amount, the balance expended under the control of this department is Rs. 23,82,623, being Rs. 32,627 more than last year. Of this expenditure Rs. 11,43,924 were met from Provincial funds, being Rs. 31,081 in excess of last year, and Rs. 12,38,699 from local funds, an excess of Rs. 1,546. The increase was divided as follows:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
University	... ...	266
Direction	6,695 ...	...
Inspection	... ...	1,191
Instruction...	27,389 ...	...
Total ...	34,084 ...	1,457
Deduct decrease,...	1,457	
Net increase ...	32,627	

The total expenditure of Rs. 23,82,622 from funds controlled by Government officers was apportioned amongst the various establishments in the ratios given in the margin. The increased proportion expended on high and middle class schools is due mainly to large grants sanctioned in aid of endowment funds, raised by subscriptions.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
University ...	1·7	Girls' & Mixed Schools ...	2·7
Colleges ...	9·7	Scholarships ...	3·4
Normal Schools	2·	Buildings ...	6·2
Technical ,,	1·7	Direction ...	1·8
High ,,	12·7	Inspection ...	8·5
Middle Class ,,	8·6	Miscellaneous.	3·0
Primary ,,	38·0		

There was a net decrease of 47 schools and 1,301 scholars on the rolls at the end of the year, the details of which are given in the Appendix. The average monthly number of scholars has fallen from 248,983 to 245,871, or 1·2 per cent, and the average daily attendance from 188,501 to 185,416, or 1·6 per cent. The alleged ratio of attendance to number on the rolls remains the same, viz., seventy-five. Establishments and attendance.

The decrease of the year is again in Government and aided schools, the number of schools under inspection having increased. The net decrease of schools and scholars is as follows :—

Institution.	Schools.		Scholars.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government institutions	...	36	869	...
Aided institutions	...	47	...	2,949
Inspected do.	35	...	529	...
Police and Jail schools	1	...	250	...
Total ...	36	83	1,648	2,949
Deduct Increase ...	...	36	...	1,648
Net Decrease ...	...	47	...	1,301

Classified according to the quality of instruction, the educational establishments of the Presidency give the following return :—

Class.	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges	7	7	..	..	916	961	45	..
School of Art	1	1	..	..	132	155	23	..
Technical Schools	3	3	..	..	213	225	12	..
High Schools	47	43	..	4	8,527	7,735	..	792
Middle Class Schools	152	145	..	7	16,562	15,594	..	968
Primary Schools	4,008	3,966	..	42	210,370	209,917	..	453
Girls' Schools	236	243	7	..	12,208	13,091	883	..
Normal Schools	10	9	..	1	513	462	..	51
Total ..	4,464	4,417	7	54	249,441	248,140	963	2,264
	Deduct—Increase..			7	*Deduct*—Increase..			963
	Net Decrease..			47				1,301

The increase of scholars in colleges is due to a larger number of students in the Grant Medical College, Law school, and Engi-

neering College. Both the Government Arts colleges shew a decrease in numbers. In High schools the decrease is due to a diminution in the number of aided High schools. In scholars in Middle class schools, the decrease is partly due to the closing of schools and partly to an apparent decrease in the desire for English education. Though the number of Government Primary schools is less, the number of scholars shews a considerable increase. The decrease in the aggregate attendance is due to the smaller number of Indigenous schools connected with the Government department. The paucity of funds, caused by less receipts than usual from the local cess, obliged Government to strike 39 schools off this class from the list of those subsidised. The increase in the numbers of girls under instruction is again noticeable, being very nearly as large as it was last year. The decrease of scholars in Normal schools has been caused by the want of funds to meet the expense of scholarships.

The net variations of the year were divided between the different educational divisions as under :—

Division.	Net Increase.		Net Decrease.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	51	7,356	...	...
Southern	3	...	...	4,160
Central	...	...	71	3,543
North-eastern	...	...	2	501
Sind	...	...	28	453
Total ...	54	7,356	101	8,657
Net in 1877-78 ...	...	...	47	1,301

Distribution of schools.

No. 3 of the statistical tables appended shews the distribution of all the colleges and schools connected with Government throughout the Presidency, with the exception of Janjira, for which no returns have been received.* The number of villages with schools has decreased from 3,573 to 3,392. This diminution has taken place in every division, but chiefly in the Central and Northern, and in Sind.

Distribution of pupils.

The classification of pupils by caste, 1876-77 and 1877-78, is as under :—

Nationality.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Christians	5,208	5,084
Hindus { Brahmans	60,358	60,851
Hindus { Others	146,852	146,430
Muhammadans	27,263	26,563
Párs is	8,275	7,562
Jáws	346	399
Aboriginal and Hill tribes	1,117	1,175
Others	22	76
Total ...	249,441	248,140

* Janjira is said to contain 14 Primary schools supported by the State and 41 Indigenous ones.

From the above table it appears that 83 per cent of the pupils are Hindus, which is in accordance with the ratio of this class to the total population. Forty-one per cent of the Hindus were Brahmans. Only 10·7 per cent of the pupils were Muhammadans, a class which comprises some 15·20 of the population of the Presidency. There is an increase in the attendance of Jews, Brahmans, and aboriginals.

The University.

Examinations.

The changes in the regulations for the Matriculation examination, adverted to in last year's Report, have been carried out. The oral examination in English was discontinued, and the candidates were examined in English by means of written papers at six different centres—Bombay, Poona, Násik, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Kurrachee. One thousand and thirty candidates underwent, the examination, and four hundred and thirty-seven having obtained the prescribed number of marks in English, were further examined in Bombay. Two hundred and seventeen, or 21· per cent succeeded in passing the examination. Last year out of 1,154 presented, 203 or 17· per cent passed, and in 1875-76, 1,269 were examined, and 434, or 34· per cent were successful.

On this occasion, for the first time, the University admitted female candidates to the Matriculation examination. Three girls were sent up from the John Connon School and Scottish High School at Byculla, of the Scottish Education Society. Two of them passed, one being 6th, and the other 56th in order of merit.

In the regulations for the First Examination in Arts, Natural Science has been added to the list of prescribed subjects, and the optional subjects have been removed. Out of one hundred and forty-five candidates examined, sixty-one passed. Of these, 49 were from Government and 12 from Aided colleges. In the regulations of the B. A. examination, a new scheme has been substituted for the one hitherto in force. At this examination eighty-three candidates were examined, of whom thirty passed, one being placed in the first, and eleven in the second class. All the passed candidates came from the Government colleges, though two had formerly attended the Free General Assembly's Institution at Bombay. At the examination for the degree of M.A. there were six candidates, four in Languages, of whom one only passed; one in History and Philosophy, who passed in the second class; and one in Natural Science, who passed in the first class. The passed candidates were all from Government colleges. At the examination for the degree of LL.B., there were 13 candidates from the Government Law schools, of whom 4 passed in the second division. At the First Examination in Medicine, out of 42 candidates from the Grant Medical College, 21 passed, 10 in the first and 11 in the second division. At the examination for the degree of L.M. and S., out of 28 candidates from the Grant Medical College, 20 passed, 10 in the first and 10 in the second class. There were 29 candidates from the Poona Engineering College at the first examination in Civil Engineering, of whom 17 passed, 4 being placed in the first and 13 in the second division.

Fifteen candidates from the same college appeared for the L.C.E. examination, of whom 11 passed, 4 in the first and 7 in the second class.

Table VII.—A. (4) of the Appendix gives in detail the results of all the University examinations of the year.

The results of the Matriculation examination have been already noticed. In the higher examinations, 167 passed out of 361 examined, or about 46 per cent. It is noticeable that none of the aided colleges succeeded in passing pupils at any of the higher examination except the F.A.

Out of the total number passed at all the examinations, 258 were Hindus, 86 Pársis, 17 native Christians, 6 Muhammadans, and 14 Europeans.

Lectures. Mr. P. Peterson, M.A., was appointed "Wilson Philological Lecturer" for the year, and commenced the delivery of the second series of lectures, the subject being the Latin and Greek languages.

The expenditure on the University amounted to Rs. 41,568-8-7, divided as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Examiners	30,000	0	0
Registrar and Establishment	5,268	0	0
Contingencies	6,300	8	7
	41,568	8	7

This expenditure is not controlled by the Educational Department. To it must be added Rs. 5,000 spent on the purchase of the library of the late Dr. Wilson, and debited to the fund for the encouragement of literature, making a total of Rs. 46,568-8-7.

Arts Colleges.

Elphinstone College. The number on the rolls and the average daily attendance show a decrease, the figures for the last five years being—

Year.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.
1873-74	160	185	244
1874-75	190	210	245
1875-76	182	205	226
1876-77	182	200	203
1877-78	175	182	186

The results of the University examination were sufficiently satisfactory. Thirty-nine students passed the F. A. examination, 21 the B. A. examination, and one obtained the M.A. degree in Natural Sciences, passing in the first class. The following University prizes were gained by students from this college:—the Bhagwandás Parshotamdás Sanskrit scholarship; the Ellis scholarship, awarded to the student who passed the B. A. examination with the highest number of marks in English; the Chancellor's

medal, awarded by the Syndicate to the only student who passed the M.A. examination in Natural Sciences in the first class; the Karsandás Mulji prize, for an English essay; the James Taylor prize, given to the candidate who passed the B.A. examination in the second class, with the highest marks in Political Economy and History; and the Vináyak Jagannáth Shankarset prize, to the student who passed the F.E.A. with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

The fee collections of the year were Rs. 13,229 against Rs. 13,194 last year.

Deccan College.

In this college, also, the attendance has for the last four years shown a gradual decrease, not so marked, however, in this as in previous years. The figures for the last 5 years are as follows: —

Year.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.
1873-74	88	97	110
1874-75	96	102	117
1875-76	81	94	96
1876-77	70	88	75
1877-78	66	69	71

Of the 71 students on the rolls, 62 are resident. The results of the University examination were fairly satisfactory. Two students passed the M.A. examination, one in Languages, and one in History and Philosophy. Nine students passed the B.A. examination (one in the first class), and 10 passed the F.A. examination. Last year 8 passed the B.A. and 7 the F.A. examination. The Bhau Dáji Prize of the University was awarded to a student of this college for having passed the B.A. examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

The fee collections of the year amounted to Rs. 3,546 against Rs. 3,895 in 1876-77.

Aided Colleges.

The attendance at aided colleges, which last year showed a considerable decrease, has not improved. The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 82 to 81 last year, but the average monthly number and daily attendance show a considerable falling off. The figures are: —

Year.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.
1873-74	76	89	87
1874-75	64	66	68
1875-76	73	85	114
1876-77	80	101	81
1877-78	72	59	82

The success of these colleges in the University examinations has not been great, no students having passed in any of the higher examinations except the F.A. The Hughlings prize was awarded to H. F. O'Shanahan, of St. Xavier's College, for having passed the F.A. with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

Special Colleges.

Law School. The number of students shows a considerable increase of 15, as follows:—

	March 1877.	March 1878.
Senior students	21 ...	30
Junior do.	32 ...	35
Candidate class	53 ...	57
Do. for Pleaders' examination.	7 ...	6
	113	128

In 1876 the number was 139. The annual examination was held in November. Of 47 students examined, 35 passed. Mr. Fardunji Mánekji Kángá obtained the Government prize of Rs. 100. Thirteen candidates underwent the LL.B. examination, nine of whom were formerly students in this school. Only 4 succeeded in passing, and of these three had formerly attended these classes.

Grant Medical College. This college has made good progress, especially in its English department. Of twenty-eight students who appeared for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, twenty passed, of whom ten obtained a place in the first class, and of forty-two who appeared for the L.M. examination, twenty-one passed, four in the first and seventeen in the second class.

Three students, of whom two had just obtained their degree of L. M. and S., went to England, and, having qualified, obtained commissions in the medical service. Three of those who went to England in 1876-77 also obtained commissions. Thus out of forty-seven medical gentlemen who have passed into the covenanted medical service of Government during the year, six were from this college.

The number of students attending the college during the year under report and the previous year were as follows:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
English Classes.		
Graduates and Undergraduates... ...	182 ...	184
Hospital Apprentices	25 ...	47
Vernacular Classes.		
Maráthi	51 ...	79
Gujáráti	22 ...	12
Midwives.		
Maráthi	6 ...	0
Gujáráti	0 ...	4
	286	326

Of the hospital-apprentice class, three presented themselves for their final examination, of whom two passed. The vernacular

classes include native medical apprentices appointed by the medical department, their number varying with departmental requirements. Three students of the Maráthi and nine of the Gujáráti class were examined, and found qualified for the grade of passed native medical pupils. The Gujáráti class is, under orders of Government, to be abolished in September 1878. All the seven women composing the Maráthi Midwife class (one having joined in the course of the year) presented themselves for final examination and passed. They have since left the college, and their places have not been supplied. The Gujáráti Midwife class was again formed this year, and is attended by four women.

Engineering College.

The Poona Engineering College shows an increase in numbers in the two higher departments, the numbers being—

	1876-77.		1877-78.
University Department	86	...	93
Second Department	41	...	45
Third Department (including Apprentices)	37	...	34
	164		172

At the University examination, 15 students presented themselves for the L.C.E. examination, of whom 11 passed, 7 being placed in the second division, and 29 appeared for the F.C.E. examination, of whom 17 passed, 13 being placed in the second division: all these 17 continued to attend the college. Out of 69 candidates for the entrance examination of the second department, 37 passed, and of these 11 subsequently passed the Matriculation examination of the University, and at the final examination of the second department 29 appeared for examination, of whom 16 passed.

Outside work to the value of Rs. 3,984-11 was done in the workshops by the articled apprentices, in addition to much work in repair and construction of scientific instruments belonging to the college and articles made for sale. The apprentice classes are largely recruited from Eurasians and Portuguese, to whom, as a rule, manual labour is more congenial than mental, and who appreciate the practical education afforded them in the work-shops.

Technical Schools.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy School of Art, Bombay.

In 1874, a new and permanent building was commenced for the accommodation of this institution. This has now been completed, and the school was removed into it on the 1st of April 1878.

The elementary drawing school has been throughout the year under the charge of Mr. Terry, who, as Superintendent, has also been entrusted with the administration and supervision of the whole school. He reports that he has again introduced art metal work on a small scale, Cutch artizans having been engaged under his supervision in producing Cutch silver and Benares brass-work. One specimen of the work of these men was the silver hammer used by His Excellency the Governor at the fixing of the last plate on the Dhond and Manmád railway. Mr. Terry has also

undertaken, for several years past, the management of pottery works, and has, during the year under report, produced specimens, which were exhibited by Messrs. Watson & Co. at the Paris Exhibition, and which, as Her Majesty's Secretary of State in a despatch to His Excellency the Viceroy has since remarked, are sure to create a demand for it all over Europe. Attempts to make the pottery department practically useful in the production of insulators for the telegraphic department of the G. I. P. railway have not, however, been altogether successful. With a view to further experiments, Government have sanctioned the supply of 40 tons of superior clay from Cutch. The art decorative department has been under the charge of Mr. Griffiths, to whom, since April 1877, has also been formally entrusted the charge of the art sculpture department. He submitted a very interesting report on his season's work at the Ajanta caves. He was accompanied by seven pupils, of whom four were new to the work. Some of the large subjects have been commenced, the completion of which will require from two to three years, and measures will have to be taken to obviate the risk attendant on the transport of those large canvases to and from Bombay, while the work is being carried on. Considerable delay was caused by the want of a trained draughtsman to prepare plans and elevations of the different portions of the caves, and also by the prevalence of fever among the students.

The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 155, as against 132 last year, and the average daily attendance 88, against 78 last year. The students were distributed as under :—

Drawing School	122
Decorative Department	17
Architectural Sculpture Department	6
Wood Engraving Department	3
Pottery	7

Owing to the removal of the school into the new building, and at the request of the Superintendent, the usual annual examination was not held. The recommendations for the improvement of the elementary drawing school, which were were made by the examiners last year, have been carried out. Figure drawing is now only taught in the art decorative department, and the most advanced students of the drawing school are kept at work on ornament only, up to their transfer to the higher departments. In the art sculpture department, the students have been practised in modelling, from castes, from flowers, and from life. Mr. Terry makes no special mention of the work of the wood-engravers.

Engineering School at Haidarábád, Sind.

This school was examined, as usual, by a committee of engineers. Out of 15 presented, only two passed against one in the previous year. Both of these candidates are now employed in the Public Works Department, one on the Rohri canal, and the other in the Fuleli division. Fifteen candidates presented themselves for the first year's examination, out of whom 12 passed fully. No entrance examination to form the junior class was, however, held.

A new master has been appointed since the close of the year, and a new curriculum of studies sanctioned.

Industrial School at Dhárwár.

This school is attended by boys of all castes. Special educational standards are prescribed, and practical instruction is given in carpentry, smith's work, the use of the lathe, fitting, and the like. The progress made in the vernacular education of the boys is reported to be satisfactory. Of their practical education in the workshop no report is submitted to this department, nor is any information available.

David Sassoon Reformatory.

This institution was visited by the Inspector of the central division. Of 155 lads on the rolls, all but 4 attended school. Forty-one learn English. Of these 20 attend the Central Press, and are under instruction on alternate days. The Superintendent of the Press reports well of their conduct and diligence. Their services are now becoming valuable, and the Superintendent makes a monthly allowance for 13 boys at the rate of Rs. 4 each, and for the seven at the rate of Rs. 2 each per mensem. They were all examined in English with satisfactory results; in arithmetic, they did well, but their attainments in the vernaculars were only moderate, and of geography they showed great ignorance. In the vernacular department the hours devoted to teaching have been reduced, in the case of lads above 12 years of age, to two hours daily. On the whole, the progress made by the pupils, especially in English, was satisfactory. The order and discipline of the boys and the thorough cleanliness and neat appearance of the premises were most creditable. The cost per head to Government was Rs. 23-10-11 against Rs. 24-13-3 last year.

High Schools.

The number of these schools connected with Government is now 43 with 7,735 scholars. Last year it was 47 with 8,527 scholars. The decrease is due to the removal from the list of aided institutions of the following schools:—

Chandanwádi High School,	No. I	Bombay.
Ditto ...	No. II	
Fort High School... ...		
Bába Gokhle's School		Poona.

The number of Government High schools is the same as last year, 21, but the attendance shows an increase of 146, and is now 4,109. The increase is in the Rajárám High school at Kolhápur. The aided high schools are 20 against 24 last year, with 3,323 scholars, or 1,028 less than last year, and the inspected schools are 2, the same as last year, with 303 pupils, or 90 more than last year. The teaching in these schools is up to the standard of the matriculation examination of the University. The usual comparative statistics for the past and present year, illustrating this point, are as follows:—

YEAR.	Number of institutions sending up candidates.			Number of candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates actually examined.	Number of candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.					
	Government or Native State.	Aided or Private.	Total.	From Government or Native State Institutions.	From Aided or Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors, &c.	Total.		From Government or Native State Institutions.	From Aided or Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors.	Total.	Natives of India. Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans	Pársis.	Others.	Europeans, &c.
1876-77 ..	28	28	56	472	443	239	1,154	1,110	121	74	8	203	12	184	2	49	..	6
1877-78 ..	82	24	56	473	335	241	1,049	1,030	146	57	14	217	9	153	4	40	1	10

Of these, 79 took Sanskrit as their second language, 30 Latin, 1 Hebrew, 2 French, 2 Portuguese, 26 Maráthi, 55 Gujáráti, 8 Kánárese, and 14 Persian.

Of the 26 schools enumerated below as Government or Native state schools, the schools at Akola, Umráoti, and Indor are not in the Bombay Presidency, and the Baroda school is not under the control of the department. The following table shows for each school the results of the examination for the past and current year :—

SCHOOL.	1876. Number passed.	1877. Number passed.	Increase in number passed.	Decrease in number passed.
1. Elphinstone	31	33	2	...
2. Poona	12	20	8	...
3. Súrat	13	14	1	...
4. Ratnágiri	7	9	2	...
5. Rájárám (Kolhápur)	5	9	4	..
6. Broach	3	6	3	...
7. Sirdars' School, Belgaum	3	6	3	...
8. Dhulia	3	5	2	...
9. Dhárwár	8	5	...	3
10. Satárá	2	4	2	...
11. Kurrachee	1	4	3	...
12. Rájkot (Káthiáwár)	4	4	...	...
13. Ahmednagar	5	4	...	1
14. Ahmedábád	2	4	2	...
15. Baroda	2	4	2	...
16. Akola (Berár)	3	3	...	...
17. Nariád	5	3	...	2
18. Bhaunagar	3	3	...	...
19. Haidarábád	3	2	...	1
20. Indor (Holkar)	...	2	2	...
21. Poona Engineering College	...	1	1	...
22. Násik	...	1	1	...
23. Sángli	...	1	1	...
24. Shikárpur	3	...	...	3
25. Umráoti (Berár)	2	...	...	2
26. Sholápur	1	...	....	1
Deduct decrease ...	121	147	39	13
Net increase ...	...	...	13	
			26	

The Poona High School and the Rájárám High School at Kolhápur show very gratifying advances in the numbers passed. The Elphinstone High School obtained the Cowasji Jehangir Latin scholarship, and the Bai Manekbai Byramji Jijibhai Prize for the candidate who passed the Matriculation examination with the highest marks for proficiency in General Knowledge. The Rájárám High School at Kolhápur carried off one of the Jagannath Sankarset Sanskrit scholarships, the other being gained by the Ratnágiri High School. The Dhárwár High School fell off considerably in the numbers matriculated, but succeeded in gaining the Ellis Prize, assigned this year by the Syndicate to the Kánárese language. The Kurrachee High School carried off one of the two Rao Sir Prágmalji scholarships, given to the two native students who obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation; and the Kahandás Muncharám scholarship, given to the Gujárati student with the highest marks, was given to the Nariád High School. In all, seven University scholarships fell to students from these schools.

The schools for Europeans and Eurasians which passed candidates for Matriculation are shown in the margin. St. Mary's Institution is for the education of Roman Catholics. It seems probable that the great falling off in this school is due to the withdrawal of the grants hitherto made for Matriculation, but the school being an aided one, information on this point is not available. No University prizes were gained by these schools.

Institution.	1876.	1877.
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay ..	22	13
Scottish High School, Byculla ...	1	4
Bishop's High School, Poona ...	1	3
Bombay Scottish Orphanage ...	1	3
Panchgani High School	...	2
St. Vincent's High School, Poona...	1	...
	26	25

The numbers matriculated from Mission schools in the last and current year are given in the margin. It is very difficult to assign, with certainty, the cause of the falling off in the numbers matriculated from these schools, which, though not so large as last year, when the numbers fell from 36 to 15, is still considerable. The great decrease in 1876-77 was in the General Assembly (9) and in the Ahmedábád Mission (8). These schools show no recovery this year. None of the Mission schools succeeded in obtaining any University scholarships or prizes.

Institution.	1876.	1877.
Free General Assembly, Bombay...	2	3
Poona Free Church Mission ...	1	...
Robert Money, Bombay	4	1
Belgaum Mission	2	1
General Assembly, Bombay ...	1	1
Ahmedábád Mission High School...	...	1
Súrat Mission	5	...
	15	7

The private schools, which passed candidates for Matriculation, are shown in the margin. Here again there is a great falling off, and the same schools, which last year figured so badly in comparison with the previous year, show but little improvement this year; the sole exceptions being the Bombay Private English school and the Sir J. J. Institution. None of the schools enumerated are now registered for grants-in-aid, and the falling off recorded may possibly be attributable to the cessation of the Government grant, and the consequent inability or unwillingness of the proprietors to employ teachers thoroughly qualified to teach up to the Matriculation standard. The Fort High School succeeded in carrying off the David Sassoon Hebrew scholarship, and the Bombay Proprietary School took one of the Rao Sir Prágmalji's scholarships of the University.

Institution.	1876.	1877.
Pársi High School, Fort	7	5
Bombay Proprietory School	10	4
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	4	3
Chandanwádi High School, Bombay ...	2	3
Bombay Private English School ...	4	2
Poona Native Institution	...	2
Alfred and Pársi High School, Bombay.	1	1
Bába Gokhle's School	...	1
Sir Cowasji Jehangeer N. Z. Madressa..	...	1
Parsi Boarding School, Bandora ...	4	...
Bombay High School	1	...
	33	22

Middle Class Schools.

The number of these schools has fallen from 152 in 1876-77 to 145 in the year under report. The Government schools, which last year numbered 94 with 11,014 pupils, are this year 88 with 10,072 pupils.

In the Central Division the number of Government schools of this class remains the same as last year. There were 9 first grade schools with 1,194 pupils. Some falling off in attendance is reported in the Kalián, Pandharpur, and Bársi schools, ascribed to an increased rate of fees, but in all the 9 schools there is a slight increase of 8 pupils; 7 of these schools were examined by the Inspector and 2 by the Deputy Inspector. Out of 859 examined under standards I. to III., 362, or 42 per cent, passed under all heads; 4 out of the 5 schools in Bombay were found in an efficient and satisfactory condition, and the 5th, the Fanaswádi school, had made some progress under the charge of one of the Assistant Masters from the Elphinstone High School during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave. The Kalián school is backward, and the standard of teaching is low. The Poona Camp school is favourably reported of on the whole, as is also the Pandharpur school in the three lowest standards, though the results under the 4th were unsatisfactory. The small school at Bársi suffered much from irregularity of attendance, due to the famine.

The number of aided middle class schools in the Central Division has increased by two, being 22 with 2,582 pupils against 20 with 2,508 pupils last year. Nine are boys' schools with 1,541 pupils, 2 are mixed schools with 59 pupils, and 11 are girls' schools with 982 pupils.

Under middle class schools the North-East Division shows a decrease of two Government schools, one being the Dhulia 1st Grade school, the incorporation of which with the High School was reported last year, and the other the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Newáse, which has now ceased to teach English. The 1st Grade school at Nagar is in a satisfactory state of efficiency. The Inspector reports that the teaching of English in 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, with these exceptions, might, with advantage, be discontinued. The aided schools of this class are the Railway and Missionary schools for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, and meet a real want. They are, however, not so advanced as they might be, and require more energy in their administration. Their number has increased by one, owing to the registration of the Railway school at Bhosáwal.

In the Northern Division the number of Government middle class schools is less by 4 with 1,086 scholars. Of these 1 with 107 scholars was the 1st Grade school at Rájkot, which has been amalgamated with the High School at that place, the others being vernacular schools with English classes, in which English is no longer taught. The 1st Grade schools were all examined by the Inspector, except the one at Deesa. The school at Navánagar was found in a very bad condition. The master has since resigned, and the state having come forward with the needful funds, a High School will shortly be opened, in which will be amalgamated a private high school already existing. One of the aided schools, the Jehángirji Motabhai Vakilna Anglo-Vernacular school, was allowed no grant this year, as an attempt was made to teach standards beyond the capabilities of its staff, and another, a private school, has lately been closed. Of the 3 inspected schools of this class in the Northern Division, only one, which is aided by the Baroda Government, is in a flourishing condition.

In the Southern Division the number of Government middle class schools is the same as last year, but the number of scholars is greater by 223. The Inspector reports fairly of the 1st Grade schools, except that at Kaládgi; but the unfavourable results in that school are, with justice, ascribed to the famine. The aided middle class schools are less by 2 with 64 scholars, owing to the closing of the schools at Dhárwár and Hubli from want of attendance; of the remaining 3 schools, two are at Belgaum and one at Bail Hongal. All were examined and found to be nearly equal to Government schools, both in attendance and instruction. Consequent on the amalgamation of the Kolhápur Anglo-Vernacular school with the high school, the number of inspected schools of this class has decreased by one.

In Sind the number of middle class schools shows no changes, but the number of scholars is greater by 93. Amongst the 1st Grade schools, that at Sakkar has fallen off in numbers. Frequent changes in the teaching staff may probably account for this.

Public service certificates.

The following table gives the results of the local examinations for certificates of qualification for the public service, which are, to a certain extent, a test of the efficiency of the middle class schools—

Division.		First Class Certificate, 5th English Standard		Second Class Certificate, 6th Vernacular Standard.	
		Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Maráthi ...	Central ...	377	61	1,443	294
	North-East...	110	19	653	198
Gujáráti ...	Northern ...	70	40	658	226
Maráthi and Kánárese.	Southern ...	202	82	736	241
Hindi and Sindi.	Sind... ...	69	30	221	94
	Total ...	828	232	3,711	1,053

These figures show a decrease of 59 in the number qualifying for superior and 201 in those qualifying for inferior service. These decreases are probably due to the check which education last year received in the Deccan and Southern Maráthá Country. It will be seen that the numbers for the Northern and Sind Divisions show an increase.

Study of English.

The figures for institutions connected with Government show an increase in the number of students learning English.—

Number of Institutions.		Grade of School.	Number learning English.		Increase.	Decrease.
1876-77.	1877-78.		1876-77.	1877-78.		
7	7	Colleges	843	870	27	...
47	43	High Schools... ...	8,527	7,735	...	792
69	66	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	6,422	5,840	...	582
83	79	Second do. do. ...	1,859	1,802	...	57
...	1	Primary School ...	...	13	13	...
11	14	Female Schools ...	964	1,150	186	...
1	1	Female Normal School	6	1	...	5
1	1	Special School ...	36	43	7	...
219	212	Total ...	18,657	17,454	233	1,436

The number of students in institutions connected with Government learning a classical or European continental language is as under :—

Language.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sanskrit	2,901	2,574	...	327
Latin...	850	825	...	25
Persian	909	898	...	11
Arabic	63	...	...	63
Hebrew	5	8	3	...
Greek...	1	...	...	1
French	287	62	...	225
Total ...	5,016	4,367	3	652

The following table shows the social position of students attending Government colleges and schools of the higher grades :—

Institution.	Sons of persons of property.	Sons of Professional persons.	Sons of Merchants.	Sons of Contractors.	Sons of Government officials.	Sons of Pensioners.	Sons of officials under Native States.	Sons of private Clerks.	Sons of Village officers.	Sons of petty tradesmen.	Sons of Priests.	Sons of Shroffs, Brokers, and moneylenders.	Sons of artizans and servants.	Sons of cultivators.	Sons of beggars.	Sons of daylabourers	Sons of Soldiers.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Colleges ..	39	39	98	4	272	18	36	61	2	61	51	21	7	28	...	...	2	2	* 741
High Schools.	567	341	159	27	974	71	197	521	86	319	188	83	62	144	35	63	7	265	4,109
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools..	292	288	145	22	532	21	127	561	61	478	82	66	164	137	56	26	8	212	3,278
Total ...	898	668	402	53	1,778	110	360	1143	149	858*	321	170	233	309	91	89	17	479	8,128
Total in 1876-77..	789	682	328	29	2,145	54	368	865	175	571	327	514	194	280	77	97	24	709	8,228

* Exclusive of pupils of the Vernacular department in the Grant Medical College.

Comparing this table with that given last year, it appears that the numbers of sons of Government officials and private clerks, who seem to avail themselves the most of the facilities for higher instruction, have much decreased; while the sons of persons of property, of petty tradesmen, and of cultivators, have perceptibly increased.

Primary Education.

Boys' Vernacular schools.

The number of vernacular schools for males at the end of the year was 3,966 with 209,917 scholars, the decrease from last year being 42 schools and 453 scholars.—

Institution.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of		Decrease of	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	3,307	182,687	...	1,172	29	...
Aided	119	6,820	...	...	45	2,028
Inspected	519	19,153	31	153	...	...
Police and Jail Schools	21	1,257	1	250	...	...

The decrease is mainly confined to the Central, Southern, and Sind Divisions, and has been necessitated by the reduced cess receipts, which have rendered advisable every retrenchment that could be made. The Northern Division shows a considerable increase chiefly in inspected schools, but this, however, does not argue any real progress in education, for the schools existed before; only they are now for the first time brought into connection with Government.

The decrease under vernacular schools for males is divided between the several divisions as under :—

Division.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Division	...	72	...	2,842
North-East Division	...	1	...	331
Northern Division	50	...	7,393	...
Southern Division	7	...	...	4,108
Sind	...	26	...	565
	57	99	7,393	7,846
Deduct—Increase	...	57	...	7,393
Net Decrease ...	...	42	...	453

The number of scholars in the cess schools with the proportion which children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls is shown below :—

Division.	Second Grade Vernacular Schools, or Vernacular Schools with English Classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total number on rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total number on rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Central Division ...	2,010	698	35	43,394	27,936	64
North-East Division	1,276	719	56	30,753	20,222	65
Northern Division...	...	...	...	51,345	35,400	69
Southern Division...	1,490	937	62	20,998	14,506	69
Sind...	1,018	124	12	10,822	1,341	12
Total ...	5,794	2,478	42	157,312	99,405	63

Last year there were 2,283 cess payers in 2nd Grade Anglo-vernacular schools and 94,131 in vernacular schools, making a total of 96,414. The increase is spread over the Central, North, East and Northern Division, the Southern Division and Sind showing a decrease.

Central Division.

Of the 72 schools closed in the Central Division, 49 were Government schools with 1,238 scholars. These were divided amongst the three collectorates of Poona, Sholapur, and Satárá, 34 schools being closed in Poona, 22 in Sholápur, and one in Satárá. The Inspector reports on this point—"The effects of the famine of 1876-77 still lingered, while the returning prosperity, by calling away an unusually large number of children for field-work, is also reported as contributing to cause the decrease. Only one school was allowed to absolutely break down in Satárá; a fact which is very creditable to the zeal and energy of the Deputy Inspector and masters, and which also bears witness, in the Deputy's opinion, to the potency of the payment-by-results system in eliciting the maximum amount of effort."

The Ratnágiri and Kolábá collectorates showed an increase of 4 schools and 542 scholars, and in the island of Bombay one new

school was opened, and the number of scholars increased by 195. In Tanna, though the number of schools has increased by 3, the attendance has decreased by 257. The decrease is attributed to a bad outbreak of cholera, and to an unusually unhealthy season.

In the 834 Government vernacular schools of the Central Division, the average daily attendance was 31,806 against 34,755 last year, showing a decrease of 2,949. The ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls varied from 76 to 85. It was highest in Bombay and lowest in the district of Tanna.

The fee receipts in these schools were Rs. 36,953, giving a net decrease of Rs. 1,141, due partly to closing schools and partly to temporary reductions in the rate of fees necessitated by the distressed condition of the country. The decreases were confined to those districts in which the number of schools and scholars has decreased, other districts showing small increases.

The number of aided primary schools for boys, registered under the grant-in-aid rules, decreased by 1, and the number of scholars by 52, and the number of indigenous schools was less by 19, with 1,226 scholars. Night schools show a decrease of one school and 18 scholars. Police and Jail schools show an increase of 123 scholars. Forty-nine applications for new schools were received, but, with the exception of two, all had to be refused for want of funds.

North-east Division.

The number of Government schools has increased by 4, but the number of scholars has decreased by 16. Aided schools have decreased by 5 schools and 307 scholars, and in Police alnd Jai schools the scholars have decreased by 8.

The fee receipts in these schools amounted to Rs. 19,242 against Rs. 19,153 last year, the rate of fees having been increased during the last three months of the year.

Primary education is reviving in the Ahmednagar zilla. The Inspector reports—"The year has closed with a more hopeful prospect than that at the beginning. The Deputy Inspector was able to report, by the end of March last, not only a slight increase in their number on the previous year (which means that temporarily closed schools had been re-opened wherever any reasonable symptom of revival had shown itself), but that the lowest point of the ebb had been reached some months previously, and that the attendance in his schools was really rising." In the Násik collectorate but little progress is apparent, the number of schools has increased by 3, but scholars and fee receipts show a decrease. In Khándesh the number of schools remains the same, but the number of scholars has increased by 727 and the fee receipts are larger by Rs. 209. The number of applications for new schools was 24, of which only one could be complied with.

Northern Division.

This division, again, shows an increase under Government schools of 19 schools with 6,284 scholars, under aided of 46 scholars with a decrease of one school, and under inspected, an increase of 32 schools with 1,063 scholars. These last schools,

however, as remarked above, do not represent any real advance in education. The increase is spread over every part of the division, except the southern portion of the Súrat district. The increase in receipts from fees amounts to about Rs. 2,546. The new examination standards sanctioned by Government have been introduced. With regard to them the Inspector reports—"The Deputies generally have reported that in the examinations held under the new standards the percentage passed has been smaller than usual. This was only to be expected, as there were one or two new subjects introduced to which the masters were not accustomed." Forty-two applications for new schools were received, and 4 were complied with.

Southern Division.

This division shows an increase in Government schools for boys, but a large decrease of 3,720 scholars; a decrease of 2 aided schools and 44 scholars; an increase of 1 inspected school with a decrease of 479 scholars; and an increase of one Police school with 135 scholars. The Inspector reports that the cause of the decrease in scholars is the famine, the effects of which are still keenly felt in several parts of this division. The decrease has been entirely in Kaládgi and Kánara, chiefly the former; both Belgaum and Dhárwár showing increases. The results of the Deputy Inspector's examination of these schools was, on the whole, satisfactory in Belgaum and Dhárwár. As regards Kaládgi, the Inspector reports—"The examination results, compared with those of the previous year, show a considerable decrease in the number passed, especially in higher standards, as boys in those standards in all schools had obtained employment as mustering clerks on relief works. Only the schools in taluka stations and other big towns were well attended, and produced tolerably fair results."

In Kánará, also, the results were not very satisfactory, especially in the lower class of schools.

Sind.

The Sind Division shows a decrease of 10 Government schools for boys with 138 scholars, 4 aided schools with 205 scholars, and 12 indigenous schools with 222 scholars. This retrogression is due entirely to want of funds consequent on reduced cess collections. The Inspector reports:—"In the Shikárpur district the department had been spending its resources up to the full limit of its income. Any contraction, therefore, of the assignment from local funds which might occur, could not be met from savings in previous years, and the only expedient was to maintain an equilibrium between income and expenditure by a reduction of schools in villages where the indifference of the people to education was proved by a marked falling off in attendance." And again—"The closing of schools in Sind can unfortunately be carried out without much serious loss to the progress of instruction, as in many districts there is no effective demand for education, and the people have still to be coaxed into sending their children to school. Applications for the opening of new schools are hardly ever received, and the schools which secure the best attendance owe their reputation to the interest and encouragement of English or native officials."

The decrease in aided schools is owing to some schools having been withdrawn at the request of the managers, and others closed in consequence of paucity of attendance.

In the examination results also there has been a falling off in the number fully passed under standards, but the Inspector adds—"It is more satisfactory to observe that the highest vernacular standard VI. has been reached this year by 28 more schools than in the year previous."

The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 4,192 against Rs. 3,555 last year.

Night Schools.

The number of these schools and their scholars are included above under vernacular schools for males. There are in all 55 such schools with 1,579 scholars, showing a decrease of 5 schools and 234 scholars. In the Central Division there are 6 night Government schools with 166 scholars. The attendance is diminishing. One of these schools is at Junnar, in the Poona collectorate, and is chiefly attended by adults of the weaver caste. In Tanna and Kolábá these schools do not thrive, but in Sátárá their prospects are more hopeful, and three new applications for such schools were received, which could not, however, be complied with for want of funds. In Ratnágiri, also, there seems to be some demand for this class of schools. There are two or three private night schools in Bombay, but their existence appears to be very precarious. In the North-east Division there are 2 night schools, one at Málegaon in Násik, and the other at Jalgaon in Khándesh, which is attended chiefly by operatives from a spinning and weaving mill in the town. The school is doing well and is popular, and it is to be regretted that the municipality by which it has been supported has recently withdrawn its aid. In the Northern Division the number of Government night schools is less by 5 and the attendance 121 scholars. Two in the town of Súrat are reported to be doing well, and are attended by adults. Two in the Kaira collectorate have been closed, as have 4 in the Ahmedábád collectorate. It was found that these schools were attended by boys who might as easily have attended day schools. In Broach the three existing schools are all to be closed shortly for want of attendance. In the Southern Division three night schools (Government) in the Belgaum collectorate were closed for want of attendance. Only one now remains, and this is not in a satisfactory state. The number of night schools in Sind is 8, the same as last year, but the attendance is less by 26. The Inspector reports, however, that this decrease has not produced a proportional falling off in the examination results, a fact which speaks well for the comparative efficiency of the schools.

Education of Muhammadans.

There were 26,563 Muhammadans under instruction at the close of the year against 27,263 in 1876-77. Of these, 21 are studying in colleges, 214 in high schools, 907 in middle class schools, 900 in girls' schools, and 24,521 in vernacular and special schools. Four

Muhammadans passed the Matriculation, one passed the F.A., and one the B.A. examinations of the University. No Muhammadan passed any of the higher examinations for degrees in Medicine, Engineering, or Law. Four Muhammadans are now attending the Poona Engineering College, 6 attend the Elphinstone College, 7 the Grant Medical College, and 4 the Law school at Bombay. In the Ahmedábád High School, one Muhammadan student is preparing for Matriculation, and intends going to England with a view of entering the Cooper's Hill College.

In the Central Division, 21 Muhammadans attend the Arts, Medical, and Engineering Colleges and Law schools, 17 are Normal scholars, 6 are pupils of the school of Art, 104 are at High schools, 274 at middle class schools, 3,232 at lower class schools, and 45 girls are under instruction, 65 of the boys in the Sassoon reformatory are also Muhammadans, making a total of 3,764. There are 27 primary Government schools against 23 last year specially for this class, and exclusive of Hindustani classes in Maráthi schools. Of these 27 schools, 8 are in Tanna, 4 each in Satárá, Ratnágiri and Kolábá, 3 each in Sholápur and Bombay, and one in Poona. Only 3 of the 27 schools are in a really efficient and thriving condition. Out of 501 boys examined in 26 of these schools, 113 passed under the two lowest vernacular standards, and 4 under the third standard. In Sholápur and Ratnágiri no boys passed under any higher standard than the first. These are but poor results, yet the increase in the number of schools and scholars marks some progress.

In the North-east Division 13 Muhammadans attend high schools, 108 are at middle class schools, 2,717 attend primary schools, and 83 Muhammadan girls are taught, making a total of 2,921. In Khándesh there are 2 schools specially for Muhammadans, and 19 Muhammadan classes attached to Maráthi schools. The Yáwal school is in a very fair state of proficiency, but the Hindustani classes are very inefficient, and the Inspector remarks very unfavourably on them. There is only one Muhammadan school in Ahmednagar, and that is in the city itself. It is a mixed school for boys and girls, and is in a very flourishing condition. In Násik there are 4 such schools, one of these, at Násik itself, teaches up to the fourth standard, and passed 5 boys under it.

In the Northern Division 12,396 Muhammadans are under instruction. Of these, 11 are under training as masters, and one as a mistress, 24 attend high schools, 123 middle class schools, 12,045 are at primary schools, and 192 at girls' schools. The Inspector reports a small but general increase. One of the most flourishing of these schools is one recently opened at the expense of the municipality of Kapadwanj. Hindustani school books are still much wanted, and also maps. This latter want is in course of being supplied.

Police and Jail schools.

These schools are merely inspected by the Educational Department, which has nothing to do with their control or administration. There were 21 of these schools with 1,257 pupils under

inspection at the close of the year. Of these, 8 are in the Central Division, 5 of these were examined, and 53 scholars passed under vernacular standards I. to III. out of 418 examined. The Inspector reports favourably of the large Jail school at Yerauda, and the Poona City Jail school. The Police school at Satárá did indifferently at the examination. A few sepoys read the Maráthi current hand fluently and could write an ordinary report. In the North-East Division the police school at Násik was not examined, but the Inspector reports that it has made but little advance since last year, and that substantial improvement cannot be looked for until the school is better housed and organised. Of the Súrat Jail school the Inspector Northern Division reports that it has had no teacher for the last year and a half, and of the Police school at the same place that the schoolmaster has other duties to perform and cannot attend to it. In the Kaira Jail school no substantial progress is made. The three Police schools in Ahmedábád are doing better, but require additional teaching power. Of the two Police schools in the Panch Máháls, the one at Dohad has 173 scholars, and makes good progress; the Jail school at Dohad is in a very low state of efficiency. There are no Police schools in Broach or Kaira. In the Southern Division there are 6 Police and Jail schools. Last year there were 7. There is no Jail school at Belgaum, and the Police school is not in an efficient state, having no properly qualified master. At Dhárwár, the Jail school exists in name only. The Police school, which had been temporarily closed, has been re-opened under a special teacher. The Jail school at Kaládgi was closed during the famine, and has not been re-opened. The Police school has been placed under a trained master, and is doing well. It is attended by 97 constables. The Jail and Police schools at Kárwár are very elementary, but seem to be making some progress.

Female education.

The total of these schools is 243 with 13,091 scholars, showing an increase of 7 schools and 883 scholars. There is no increase in the number of Government girls' schools, though the number of scholars has risen by 480. Aided girls' schools have increased by 2 with 123 scholars, and inspected schools by 5 with 280 scholars. The Central Division shows an increase of 4 Government schools with 202 scholars, and an increase of one school with three scholars in aided girls' schools. Inspected schools show a decrease of one school and 9 scholars.

The new Government girls' schools are in the island of Bombay, and have been opened from the additional grant sanctioned by the municipality. The total of Government girls' schools in the central division is now 30, with an average daily attendance of 982. The ratio of attendance to numbers on the rolls varied from 61 to 70 per cent, a result very favourable. All these schools, with the exception of the four newly opened ones in Bombay, were examined under standards I. to V. for girls' schools, and 35 per cent passed under all heads of the standards under which they were examined.

The Gujáráti schools in Bombay stand highest in the scale of efficiency, and the Ratnágiri schools next. The Satárá school

comes last. The increased attendance is general throughout all districts. In Poona and Sholápur a marked increase in efficiency is observable in these schools. The Deputy Inspector, Satárá, reports that the schools at Satárá and Karád under trained mistresses are doing well in all respects, but that the schools at Tásgaon and Ashta are in a declining state. The Ratnágiri, Vingorla, and Málwan schools are prospering, though the latter town, considering its population and importance, should show a larger attendance.

The Kelshi school suffered from the death of its trained mistress. In the Tanna collectorate the girls' schools at Uran and Bhivandi are most favourably reported on; the remaining 4 schools in this collectorate are only moderately efficient. The one school in the Kolábá collectorate at Alibág is in a good condition. In Bombay the Telugu inhabitants of Kamátipura have provided a new building for their girls' school at a cost of Rs. 3,000, and the school is doing well under a Jewess, who was trained at the Poona Normal school. The number of aided primary girls' schools at the close of the year was 10 with 1,457 scholars on the rolls, being a decrease of 51 scholars.

The North-East Division has 10 Government girls' schools with 639 scholars, against 9 schools with 658 scholars last year. Aided schools show no increase of schools, but an increase of 18 scholars. One new Government girls' school has been opened at Sauda, and is largely attended by girls of good caste. In Khándesh, however, the Inspector reports that girls' schools are as yet accomplishing next to nothing, with the exception of the one at Parola, which was reported to be tolerably efficient, and to have made progress. In Ahmednagar the two schools in the town have 152 pupils, 27 less than last year. But little interest appears to be taken in them. In the Násik collectorate there are two schools, one at Násik, the other at Yeola. The former does not flourish; the latter is more successful. There is one aided girls' school in the North-Eastern Division in connection with the Church Missionary Society, but it is not in an efficient state. The Northern Division has 116 girls' schools with 5,864 scholars, against 111 schools and 4,991 scholars last year. Of these, 70 are Government schools with 3,807 scholars, giving a decrease of 1 school and an increase of 520 scholars; 9 are aided schools with 848 scholars, and 37 are inspected schools with 1,209 scholars. The girls' schools in the Súrat Northern sub-division are generally not in a satisfactory condition. One school has been closed, but the number under inspection has very slightly decreased by 3 only. In the Súrat Southern sub-division the Government school at Chikli is reported to be the best, and those at Balsár and Párdi to be moderately successful. In the Broach collectorate the school at Ankleswar has completely revived under a trained mistress. In the Kaira collectorate the schools at Mehmudábád and Nariád are doing well, now that mistresses have been put over them. In Ahmedábád the schools are improving, and the Viramgám school, which has been placed under a mistress, did well at the examination. The Dholera school, too, is flourishing. In the Panch Máháls there is one girls' school at Godra, which is doing well.

The Southern Division shows a decrease of 2 Government schools, with 215 scholars; the number of aided girls' schools remains the same, and the scholars have increased by 20, and inspected schools are more by 1, but by 2 scholars only. The Belgaum district has 7 schools with 155 girls. Neither the attendance of the girls, nor their progress is satisfactory. In Dhárwár, 3 schools were closed during the year, leaving 13 schools with 509 scholars. The Gadag, Dhárwár, Haveri, and Hubli No. 1 schools, are doing tolerably well, the rest are not. There are 10 girls' schools in the Kaládgi district, attended by 328 girls; they are, on the whole, in an efficient state. The school at Guludguda passed 23 girls out of 27 presented for examination. Of the 4 schools in the Kánárá district, with 162 girls on the rolls, the Inspector found two, at Kárwár and Sirsi, well managed, but the school at Kumpta somewhat neglected, and that at Halyál very poorly attended. Amongst the aided girls' schools, the one at Kaládgi is in a fair state. Of the inspected schools, that at Kolhápur is under the superintendence of a European lady, and consequently is very successful. The schools at Baura, Miraj, and Laksmeshwar, are also well reported on; not so, however, that at Mudhol. Throughout the Southern Division the few Hindustani girls' schools that exist are said to be inferior to the ones that teach Maráthi and Kánárese. In Sind the number of girls' schools is less by 2, but the number of scholars has increased by 8. There are now 16 schools with 934 girls on the rolls. The number of girls examined was 14 more than last year, and of those that passed was greater by 10. The Lárkhána school teaches the sixth, or highest vernacular standard, and is well reported on. The Kurrachee school is backward and inefficient. The Tátta school shows a marked improvement in numbers since the formal opening of a new and commodious school-house.

Training Colleges and Normal Schools.

There are now six training colleges and normal schools for male students, at Poona, Dhárwár, Kolhápur, Ahmedábád, Rájkot, and Haidarábád; and three for female students, at Poona, Ahmedábád, and Haidarábád. The Poona training college contained at the close of the year 145 students. Of these, 11 were third year students, 63 second year, and 70 first year; whilst four formed a special class of Muhammadans, studying under a lower standard. The average daily attendance was 129, and the cost per head was Rs. 164-6. At the annual examination for certificates held in October, 9 students and 6 masters were examined for second year certificates. All the 9 students passed, 3 in the first and 6 in the second class, and four of the masters passed in the second class. Eight of the passed students have since received employment. Ninety-seven candidates appeared for the first year's certificate examination, of whom 73 were students of the college. All the 73 passed, 16 in the first, and 57 in the second class. Of these, 11 were retained in the college for further instruction, and 61 have been employed as masters or assistant masters. Of the remaining 24 examined, 2 passed in the first, and 9 in the second class. At the examination of first

year students (not final), 60 students presented themselves, of whom all but 4 passed; these 4 were discharged.

The Dhulia training school having been abolished, 4 of its students joined the Poona college, which will, in future, supply both the North-East and Central Divisions.

The Poona Female Normal school had 25 pupils on its rolls at the end of the year, and the average attendance throughout the year was about 19. The cost per head was Rs. 437-5-5. At the annual examination by the Inspector, out of 19 students examined, 10 passed, one under the 2nd vernacular standard, two under the 3rd standard, five under the 4th standard, and two under the 5th standard. They were all retained in the school for further teaching. This year a new curriculum of studies has been drawn up. It starts from the 3rd vernacular standard for girls' schools as an entrance standard. The study of English forms at present no part of the course. The Inspector reports—"Mrs. Mitchell writes very hopefully of her work, and the state of her school, and warmly praises the conduct of some of her students who have gone out as independent teachers. She also expresses the opinion that an unnecessary degree of importance has hitherto been attached to the necessity for a native school mistress being married and living with her husband. Her experience has shown her that some of the best teachers turned out of the school have been either unmarried or else widows."

In the Southern Division the Dhárwár training college at the end of the year contained 70 students, of whom 11 were Muhammadans. Out of 62 presented for examination in October, 40 passed and obtained certificates, and all but one have since been employed.

The Kolhápur normal school contained 23 students at the close of the year. Of these 4 receive their stipends from the Sángli state. Eighty-six candidates appeared for the annual entrance examination, of whom 30 passed, and of 16 students examined for certificates, 13 passed. The Inspector considers the result to be very creditable.

Of the Ahmedábád training college, the Inspector, Northern Division, reports favourably. Seven students were presented for the second year's certificate examination, and all passed; in the 2nd class, out of 24 appearing for first year's certificates, 22 passed, and 32 out of 37 in the preparatory class passed. Fifty-four new students were admitted, of whom 20 were from other than British territory. All the trained men who were not retained in the college for further study have been employed as masters or assistant masters. In the female training college at Ahmedábád there are 16 students The Inspector reports that it has done well during the year, and that the examination results were, on the whole, satisfactory. He adds—"We now have trained mistresses in Súrat, Broach; Ahmedábád, Ankleswar, Nariád, Mehmudábád, and Viramgám, all of whom have been educated in the college. Though only one has this year been sent from the college to a

school, yet the chief point to be noticed is that where trained mistresses are employed, they are doing well. The people have acquiesced in the notion of female mistresses, and in the future we may look to having them established in all girls' schools."

Of the Rájkot training college the Inspector reports:—"This college did well at my examination. All the scholars presented in the first year's class, 23 in number and 2 ex-students, passed the examination; while 32 out of 34 passed in the preparatory class. Of these I retained 22 for further study, and 1 more remained as a free student. The rest have all been appointed to suitable places. Of those passed in the first year's class, I allowed 4 to go to the Gujárát training college, Ahmedábád, for the second year's course. One other went as a free student. The rest have been sent out as masters."

The normal scholars at Haidarábád in Sind numbered only 19 students at the end of the year. At the annual examination held in December, out of 8 students in the senior class, 6 passed, and out of 10 in the junior class, 9 passed. Endeavours have been made to induce non-trained masters to present themselves for examination for certificates, but have met with much opposition. The Inspector says:—"Some threatened to resign, and take all their boys with them, if they were compelled to be examined: others produced evidence to show that they were exempt from examination. There can be no question that several of the untrained masters are grossly deficient; but the circumstances under which they entered the Department compel caution in introducing any change into their present position. The subject will not, however, be lost sight of."

The female normal school at Haidarábád is in a very low and backward state. It contained 10 students at the end of the year, and at the annual examination 6 passed examinations under the 1st to 4th vernacular standards, but these results would be surpassed by many girls' schools in the province. The Inspector says:—"The failure of the school under Miss Miles' management is complete, but perseverance might ensure more satisfactory results. Were these, however, secured, the number and constitution of female schools in the Province is such that there could be no certain demand for even the smallest fraction of qualified mistresses trained in the school."

It appears that the Sindhi women have an almost insuperable aversion from leaving their homes, and that no women living outside the city of Haidarábád can be induced to attend the school, nor will any of the students, when trained, go to schools elsewhere than in Haidarábád, or its immediate neighbourhood. Under these circumstances, arrangements are in progress for closing the school at an early date.

Aided Schools.

The actual disbursements from the budget grant of 1877-78,

on account of awards on the system of payment-by-results, were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Awards of 1876-77, paid in 1877-78	10,780	0	0
Awards of 1877-78, paid in that year	54,870	0	3
Grants to private colleges and schools for pupils passing University examination for 1876-77, paid in 1877-78	4,490	0	0
For 1877-78, paid in that year	200	0	0
Total ...	70,340	0	3

At the end of the year there remained claims for settlement, amounting to Rs. 7,527-8-0, so that the total award for 1877-78 was Rs. 62,597-8-3, against Rs. 76,447-12-0 for the previous year. The decrease in the award for 1877-78 is due to the withdrawal of the grants hitherto given for Matriculation, and in aid of salaries, and the reduction in the grants for passing the F.A. and B.A. examinations.

The grants paid during the year under report were divided between institutions as under:—

Schools under recognized management.		No. of Schools.	Amount of Grants.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
For Europeans and Eurasians.	*High Schools*	7	10,375	8	0
	Middle Class Schools	3	827	0	0
	Lower Class Schools	...	.....		
	Girls' Schools	8	8,200	0	0
	Mixed Schools	9	5,304	0	0
	Total ...	27	24,706	8	0
For all races or castes.	Colleges	2	1,300	0	0
	High Schools	8	19,315	0	0
	Middle Class Schools	8	11,260	6	3
	Lower Class Schools	24	1,982	0	0
	Girls' Schools	12	5,700	0	0
	Mixed Schools	2	777	2	0
	Total ...	56	40,334	8	3
All races or castes.	High Schools	3	1,804	0	0
	Middle Class Schools	4	2,138	8	0
	Lower Class Schools	6	438	0	0
	Girls' Schools	2	178	0	0
	Mixed Schools	1	740	8	0
	Total ...	16	5,299	0	0
	Grand Total ...	99	70,340	0	3

In addition to grants paid by results, Government made allowances to private institutions as under:—

	Rs.
Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools (for Europeans)	5,280
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution	6,000
Rustomji Jamsetji Gujárati Schools	2,260
David Sassoon's Reformatory	3,600

	Rs.
Sanskrit Class at Násik	100
Fardunji Parek's School of Art and Industry ...	500
In aid of Endowment Fund to Scottish Orphanage, Máhim	25,000
In aid of Cathedral Choir Schools of Diocesan Board of Education	25,000
Total ...	67,740

Of these the first four receive fixed grants under promises made before the introduction of the system of payment-by-results. The Sanskrit school at Násik receives a fixed grant as a special case, as a reward for an incentive to improvement. The Cursetji Fardunji School of Industry at Súrat is a local institution under the control and management of the Municipality, and receives a grant in aid of its funds. The grants in aid of endowment funds were made, under the provisions of Lord Canning's minute, to meet private contributions towards the support of European and Eurasian schools.

The indigenous schools in the island of Bombay, which last year received assistance from the Provincial grant, have this year been aided from local funds. In all Rs. 1,943 were given from local funds to indigenous schools in Bombay and the mofussil. The total cost to Government of all aided schools was Rs. 1,40,023, and the amount expended on them from private funds, as made out from returns submitted by the managers, was Rs. 3,41,863.

Indigenous Schools.

Statistics of numbers and attendance at such of these schools as are under inspection have been included under Vernacular Schools for males. In the Central Division there were 45 schools with 2,252 scholars at the close of the year. Of these, 23, or rather more than half, are in Poona, and for the most part in the city of Poona itself, 8 are in Bombay, 6 in Ratnágiri, and the rest scattered over the remaining districts. One thousand six hundred and ten pupils were examined under vernacular standards I. to V., and 425 passed fully under all heads. All but one of the schools were examined, and grants, varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50, and aggregating Rs. 567, were made to 34 schools. These schools have in this division been much affected by the famine; many have been closed, and others have much fallen in numbers. The low state of the local fund balances would not allow of larger grants to these schools. In Ratnágiri there has been a gradual deterioration in this class of schools for some years past. In Bombay the indigenous schools are much below the level of Government schools; attempts to improve them by the introduction of the Government standards and text books have been partially successful in the Maráthi schools. The Inspector finds, as the result of his enquiries, that throughout the division, leaving out the native states of Aundh, Pháltan, Jath, and Janjira, there are about 772 of these schools, with 22,892 scholars, not connected with this department.

In the North-East Division, for want of funds, no grants could be given to indigenous schools, and 5 were consequently withdrawn from inspection, leaving only 2 schools, with 149 scholars,

connected with the department. There exist, besides these, 186 indigenous schools with 4,399 scholars; of these 75 are in Khándesh, 88 in Nagar, and 23 only in Násik.

In the Northern Division there are 5 schools with 343 scholars, being 1 school and 3 scholars less than last year. Indigenous schools in this division seem gradually to be giving way before Government education—only one in Ahmedábád is noticed. In Kaira there are said to be as many as 61, with 2,049 pupils, having no connection with the Educational Department. There are a few in Broach and Súrat, but in a decaying condition. The Inspector states that he visited several of these schools during the year, but hardly ever found one in good order.

In the Southern Division, especially in Kaládgi, many indigenous schools were closed in 1876-77, owing to the famine, and have not been re-opened. There are still, however, a good many in Belgaum and Dhárwár, and they are liked by the people.

In Sind many indigenous schools have been withdrawn from inspection by the managers, or have been closed for want of attendance, and the number connected with the department was, at the close of the year, 25 only, with 415 scholars, against 37, with 637 scholars last year.

Schools in Native States.

The expenditure on some of these schools is met from funds administered by officers of Government, the expenditure on others is not controlled by the Educational Department, which merely inspects the schools. As far as can be ascertained, the total expenditure is as under:—

District.		Expenditure from funds administered by the Educational Department.	Expenditure on schools not under the control of the Educational Department, but inspected.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division	Káthiáwár	1,58,784 3 8	1,23,910 12 4	2,82,695 0 0
	Rewa Kánta	1,327 7 10	16,031 14 6	17,359 6 4
	Máhi Kánta	1,339 7 4	13,873 3 0	15,212 10 4
	Pálanpur	1,339 7 4	12,846 1 5	14,185 8 9
	Cutch	...	28,518 14 7	28,518 14 7
	Súrat Agency	.....	1,720 4 0	1,720 4 0
	Cambay	.....	911 1 2	911 1 2
North-East Division	Peint	2,400 0 0	.....	2,400 0 0
Central Division	Sáwant Wári	.....	9,712 9 4	9,712 9 4
	Bhor	.....	4,441 3 0	4,441 3 0
	Akalkot	.....	5,368 1 1	5,368 1 1
	Pháltan	.....	2,880 3 3	2,880 3 3
	Jath	.....	2,721 11 1	2,721 11 1
	Modnimb (Miraj)	.....	1,410 12 9	1,410 12 9
	Jawhár	.....	540 6 2	540 6 2
Southern Division	Kolháput	.....	58,845 5 6	58,845 5 6
	Sángli	.....	16,766 12 5	16,766 12 5
	Miraj	.....	7,221 13 8	7,221 13 8
	Jamkhandi	.....	.....	.....
	Savánur	.....	2,609 0 5	2,609 0 5
	Mudhol	.....	5,732 13 9	5,732 13 9
	Rámdurg	.....	.....	.....
	Laxmeshwar	.....	4,505 11 0	4,505 11 0
	Kurandwád	.....	807 0 0	807 0 0
	Total	1,65,190 10 2	3,21,375 10 5	4,86,566 4 7

*Exclusive of Rs. 377 paid from Local Funds.

No returns are available for Baroda in the Northern, Janjira and Aundh in the Central, and Kurandwád in the Southern divisions.

Native States in the Central Division.

In Sáwant Wári the number of schools has increased by one. Altogether there are 37 schools, of which 1 is a 1st grade Anglo-vernacular school, 1 is a girls' school, and 4 are Hindustani schools. Eight of the vernacular schools are thoroughly efficient, the rest fairly so. The Bhor state schools are 21 in number, included in the three collectorates of Satárá, Poona, and Kolábá. Last year there were 22. Many of these schools were closed during a portion of the year, owing to the famine, but have since been re-opened. One of these is a 2nd grade Anglo-vernacular school at Bhor itself, and has lately improved, but the vernacular schools are in a miserable state, owing mainly to the low salaries paid to the masters.

In Akalkót the number of schools has decreased by 4, and is now 18 only. One is a 2nd grade Anglo-vernacular school at Akalkot itself, and 1 is a girls' school. The Anglo-Vernacular school teaches up to the III. standard, and is in a fairly satisfactory state, but the primary schools are bad. Out of 203 boys examined in them under standards I. to IV., only 47 passed.

The 2nd grade Anglo-vernacular school of the Pháltan state is in a good state of discipline and efficiency, but the 13 vernacular schools (one more than last year) have suffered much from the famine.

Similar remarks apply to the 15 vernacular schools in the Aundh state, and to the 12 schools of the Jath state. In the last an epidemic of fever, added to the unsettled state resulting from the famine, was adverse to the prospects of the schools, which decreased by 1 in number, and fell off in pupils from 467 to 373.

The Modnimb taluka, of the Miraj state, has 8 schools, one new school having been opened. Two of the principal schools are in a fair state of efficiency.

The petty state of Jawhár has three schools, of which two are well reported on.

In the North-East Division is included the Peint state, with 8 schools, the same number as last year. The attendance is slightly less, but the schools are reported to "have made pretty fair progress, considering the rude and scattered condition of the people." One well built school-house was destroyed by fire.

Northern Division.

The training college at Rájkot and the three High schools in Káthiáwár have been separately noticed elsewhere. The middle class schools are less by 5, owing to the closing of their English casses and their consequent reduction to the class of primary schools. There are now altogether 488 schools in this Province with 28,671 scholars, against 467 with 25,477 scholars last year, an increase of 21 schools and 2,694 scholars. Of the 488 schools, 472 are vernacular schools, 328 being Government schools, 143 inspected, and 1 aided. More schools would have been opened, had it not been for the prevailing scarcity. During the current

year, should the season prove favourable, a considerable addition to the number of schools may be looked for. The efficiency of the existing schools has been facilitated by the appointment of an additional Sub-Deputy Inspector, to whom is entrusted the general supervision of all the vernacular schools. The standard of vernacular education is somewhat higher than last year, when only 10 boys passed under the VI., and 120 under the V. standards. This year the numbers passed are 14 and 158, respectively. But the standard is still very low, and affects the training college at Rájkot, which is obliged, in its turn, to keep down its entrance examination to the level of the general vernacular education of the province, and this re-acts on the trained masters, who are by no means so advanced as they should be. The girls' school at Bhaunagar has been placed under the charge of a trained mistress from the Poona Female Normal School, and already good results are observable.

In the Rewá Kánta there is an increase of 294 scholars, the number of schools remaining the same, namely, 67; one of these is a 2nd grade Anglo-vernacular school at Nándod, of which the English classes are badly reported on; while the vernacular portion is flourishing. The standard of educatiou is rising, and 7 boys passed under the VI., and 22 under the V. standards, against 1 and 24 last year. The three girls' schools have improved, and are now in a fair condition.

The Máhi Kánta shows an increase of 4 schools and 367 scholars. Pálanpur has 2 schools and 143 scholars more than last year. A 2nd grade Anglo-vernacular school has been opened at Rádhanpur.

The Talukdári school at Sádra is not in a satisfactory state as regards the English education it professes to give, the available salary being too small to secure a competent master. The girls' schools are more largely attended by 39 scholars. Seventeen boys passed under standard VI. and 43 under standard V., against 8 and 31, respectively, last year. A Persian school at Pálanpur is doing well. The want of well trained and experienced masters is commented on. This want can only be gradually supplied. The Inspector writes :—"The large number of indigenous schools, amounting to 33, with 1,100 scholars in Pálanpur, and 22 with 450 scholars in Mahi Kánta, show that there is a great need of further Government education. The district, however, is a poor one, and the administration backward; and improvements that may take place can only be made slowly. It is, at all events, a matter of congratulation, that from year to year fair progress continues to be made."

The states of Chota Udepur, Nándod, and Bálásinor have increased the Rewá Kánta Educational Fund by Rs. 200, in order to allow of the arrangements for pensions to their employés being placed on a proper footing.

For the reform of the Cutch Educational Department, Dr. Bühler prepared a general scheme before his departure for Europe,

and an attempt has been made to carry out some of his suggestions, especially as regards the improvement of the High School at Bhuj and the English schools.

The Agency schools are now almost separated from the Northern Division, and are more or less in charge of the Assistant Political Agent, though no formal transfer of authority has taken place. Trained masters are being gradually supplied, but the terms offered by the Administration are not such as to attract the best men. There has been a net increase of 20 schools and 1,083 scholars, the total number being now 68 with 3,845 scholars. The Inspector says :—"A progress so rapid and decisive can only be due to the strong and real support to education given by the Dewán, Rao Bahádur Manibhai Jasbhai, and the Political Agent, Colonel Barton." As regards efficiency, the high school at Bhuj failed in passing any pupils at the Matriculation Examination, and the head master's incompetency is much commented on. The new and handsome school-house has been completed. In vernacular schools, 7 boys passed under the VI. standard; while none passed last year, and 15 passed under the V. standard, against 17 last year. Female education has not been neglected, 2 new schools having been opened. Under the Súrat agency the number of schools is 9 with 511 scholars, against 6 schools and 303 scholars last year. The number of schools under the Cambay agency is 2, the same as last year, but the scholars are less by 22.

Central Division.

Of the schools in native states in this Division the Inspector reports :—" It is satisfactory to observe that the number of primary schools in the Kolhápur state during the last ten years has risen from 21 to 132. All these schools are said to have been inspected during the year. The Miráj schools show no increase, but are favourably reported on. The schools in Sángli show an increase of one school, and are doing well. The schools in Mudhol are carefully looked after by the Nyáyadish there. The Sávánur schools are in immediate charge of the head-master of the 1st grade Anglo-vernacular school at Sávánur, and are reported as doing well. Sávánur, though a Muhammadan state, contains no Hindustani school. The Lakshmeshwar schools are in charge of the Dhárwár Deputy Inspector, who reports that they are in a satisfactory state. The schools at Rámdurg and Jámkhandi were visited, and found to be tolerably efficient. Further particulars are given in statistical table VII.—A. (5).

The Education of Chiefs and Minors.

The young Rája of Akalkot now attends the Rájarám High School at Kolhápur. The second son of the chief of Aundh still attends the Satárá High School, and two other sons are being educated in the vernacular school at Aundh, and are reported to be making satisfactory progress. A son of the Sumant of Satárá is a pupil of the high school. The three sons of the Mantri of Islámpur are scholars in the superior vernacular school of that town. The eldest passed this year under the fourth vernacular standard, and the two younger under the third vernacular standard. They are said to be very intelligent lads. The young

chief of Pháltan joined the Satárá High School, but left it after a few months, and resumed private reading with his tutor. He appears to be wanting in application, and makes but little progress.

The number of minors, wards of the district court, who attend Government schools in the Poona collectorate, is 14 only, out of 126 ordered to attend school. In Sholápur, 31 out of 43, in Ratnágiri, 62 out of 185, and in Kolábá, 76 out of 440, are at school. No return has been received for Satárá. Many of the minors are too young to go to school, and others have no school in their neighbourhood.

North-East Division.

Lakshuman Rámrao, jágirdár of Sukena, attends the Násik High School, and is studying under the 4th Anglo-vernacular standard. A son of the Jágirdar of Ranala, in Khándesh, attends the Dhulia High School, and appears to be making satisfactory progress under the 6th Anglo-vernacular standard. Two sons of the Jágirdár of Akalnér attend the Ahmednagar High School, but are very irregular in attendance. A nephew of the chief of Vinchur, a promising lad, also attends the Ahmednagar High School, and two other nephews attend the Vinchur vernacular school. Two sons of one of the Dáng chiefs also attended the vernacular No. 1 school at Dhulia during part of the year. Arrangements are in progress for placing under the charge of the Inspector all minors who are under the control of the district judges. In the Násik district, out of 52 such minors of an age to attend school, 7 have been sent by their guardians to local schools. In Ahmednagar, 62, out of 112, are under instruction.

Northern Division.

The Educational Inspector examined the Talukdári school at Ahmedábád in October. Only 7 boys were present at the examination out of 11 on the rolls. His report was by no means favourable. The boys generally had made little progress, and were irregular in attendance and insubordinate. Mr. Giles reports—"Deficiencies, caused by irregular attendance, are always to be expected in schools of this class, but I think that those boys who attended regularly might have made more progress than they have done. The question then arises—are the boys or the teacher in fault? It is difficult to determine. Boys of this class are not so amenable to discipline as ordinary school boys, and the master complains that any attempt on his part to be severe is met by a corresponding determination on the part of the boys to be idle. I am, however, inclined to think that more might be done with them than Mr. Ishwarlál has succeeded in doing." Mr. Chatfield visited the school in February, and was much struck with the sickly appearance of the boys. The Inspector gives no report of the progress made by the young Rao of Cutch and his brothers, as they have not been examined during the year, but the report of the Political Agent shows that their studies are being carefully watched. The Deputy Inspector examined the Kuvar Dádhuba, and reports that he is making progress, and is to have a private tutor. Forty-nine Kuvars of Jádeja Bhayáds, and one Kuvar of the late Ráná Sáhib Sultánjee, of Gedi, were

examined in their village schools under vernacular standards I. to IV.

The sons and male relations of the principal Talukdars of the Panch Máhál are attending local schools, and are said to be making fair progress.

From the Rewá Kánta the Rája of Sunth attends the Rájkumar college, and the sons of the Rájas of Chota Udepur and Nándod, and of the Thákor of Kadána, are under private tuition. The young Nawáb of Sachin, for whom a private tutor was provided last year, is shortly to be sent to the Rájkumar college. His younger brother studies with him. The young chiefs of Dharampur are also under a private tutor; they were indisposed when the Deputy Inspector visited them, and were therefore not examined. The young chief of Bánsda has joined the Rájkumar college. Four of the sons of the Thákor of Dehewan attend the village school, but make little progress. Three grandsons of the Thákor of Umeta, and the eldest son of the Thákor of Rania, also attend village schools. The Nawáb of Cambay has appointed a tutor to teach his sons English, but on a most insignificant salary. In Broach, the sons of the Ahmod Thákor have discontinued their studies, and the Thákor of Kerwádá still does nothing, though his younger brother attends the Talukdári school at Ahmedábád, as does also the young Thákor of Dehej. The Kuvar of Sárode and the Thákor of Zinore are under tutors appointed by this department, but make no progress. The latter made his want of progress an excuse for not appearing for examination.

Southern Division.

In the Southern Division the Pant Amatya of Baura continues to attend the Kolhápur High school, where he is studying under the VI. Anglo-vernacular standard. The young chief of Sávánur has joined the Rájkumar college, and the Desai of Annigeri, who was last year studying in a vernacular school, has now joined the Dhárwár 1st grade Anglo-vernacular school. Khunderao, or Bálá Sáheb Gaekwád, a feudatory of Kolhápur, is attending the Rájárám High school, and studying under the 5th standard, and two other sons of small feudatories of this state are at the Kolhápur 1st grade Anglo-vernacular school. Two grandsons and a granddaughter of the late chief of Torgal attend school, and also have a private tutor. Besides these, 68 children of feudatories and landed proprietors are under instruction in schools in the Kolhápur and Miráj states. Forty-three minors under the jurisdiction of the civil courts are under instruction in the Dhárwár, Kaládgi, and Kánará collectorates. No return has been received for Belgaum.

Sind.

But little improvement is reported in the three sons of Mir Toleh Khan of Mirpur. The Educational Inspector had no opportunity of personally testing the progress made by them.

Rájkumar College.

Five pupils have left the college during the year; Jaswant Singhjee, Thákor of Limri, and Wakhat Singhjee, Rájah of Luná-

wára, to assume the management of their states under Government supervision; Hari Singhjee of Sihor, and Himmat Singhjee of Dhrángdhra, were too old to continue longer at the college with advantage; and Hari Singhjee of Lákadya was removed in consequence of some differences between his family and the Cutch Durbár. The progress and attainments of all these are well reported of, with the exception of Himmat Singhjee of Dhrángadhra, who for some time past has been content to remain at the bottom of the 3rd class. His deficiencies are attributable, in a great measure, to physical weakness. Seven new boys have joined the college, the total number now on the rolls being 35, classed as follows :—

1st Class.

1. Hurbhunjee, of Morvi.
2. Daji Raj, Thákor of Wadhwán.
3. Hussen Mia, } of Mángrol.
4. Jehángeer Mia, }
5. Venkat Rao, Rája of Mudhol.

2nd Class.

6. Kulubha, of Wadhwán.
7. Bhúput Singhji, of Bhimrád.
8. Zulficar Ali, Mir of Súrat.
9. Jawan Singhjee, of Bhaunagar.
10. Ladhoobha, of Rájkot.
11. Pratáp Singhjee, Rája of Sunth.
12. Raghunáth Rao, Sir Desai of Sáwant Wári.

3rd Class.

13. Bhagwat Singhjee, Thákor of Gondal.
14. Wakhat Singhjee, Thákor of Wála.
15. Amra Wala, of Bilkha.
16. Ummed Singhjee, of Limri.
17. Wakhat Singhjee, Thákor of Ilol.

4th Class.

18. Mádhav Singhjee, of Chura.
19. Kesree Singhjee, of Gondal.
20. Gájafar Khán, of Mánwad.
21. Rai Singhjee, of Bhimrád.
22. Daulat Singhjee, of Dhrol.
23. Abhai Singhjee, of Thárad.
24. Pratáp Singhjee, Rája of Bánsda.

5th Class.

25. Nathoobhai, of Káli Talao. } 2nd Division.
26. Chandra Singhjee, of Dhrángadra. } 2nd Division.
27. Adilkhán, of Junagarh. } 2nd Division.
28. Khoda Wala, of Bilkha. } 2nd Division.
29. Rai Singhjee, of Malha. } 2nd Division.
30. Jai Singhji, of Sihor. } 2nd Division.
31. Shiva Singhji, of Godkha. } 1st Division.
32. Naja Wala, of Bilkha. } 1st Division.
33. Rám Singhji, of Sihor. } 1st Division.
34. Mán Singhji, of Gondal. } 1st Division.
35. Jethibhai, of Gondal. } 1st Division.

The Principal, Mr. Chester Macnaghten, M.A., reports that the 12 composing the first and second classes "nearly all promise to do very well." The Sir Desai of Sáwant Wári, a Maráthi sirdár, "has much improved in general conduct and application." The Thákors of Gondal and Wala "are again to be much commended for diligence and good conduct." Gájafar Khán, of Mánwad, "has improved considerably." The conduct and progress of the three boys of the Gondal state being reported to be not altogether satisfactory, and the expense of their education being borne by the State, it is intended to remove them shortly to some less expensive school. Amongst the new admissions, the Rája of Bánsda, Shiwa Singhjee, the heir of Ghádke, and Jai Singhjee and Rám Singhjee of Sihor, are said to be bright and promising youths.

The average attainments of the 1st class are considered by Mr. Giles, the Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division, to be about equal to those of the 5th standard for Anglo-vernacular schools. Several boys learn Hindustani, and two are also studying Arabic.

The attendance has been more regular than formerly, and the general conduct and health of the boys has been good. His Highness the Ráwal of Bhaunagar, the very first student of the college, who entered it in 1871 and left it in 1874, on his installation, has announced his intention, "as his first act of state," of presenting a sum of one lakh of rupees to the college for building and endowment purposes. Alluding to this, and his previous benefactions, the Principal says—"It is but small exaggeration to say that without the munificence and support of Bhaunagar, and the force of Bhaunagar example, this college would scarcely be more than half of what it now is." With the aid of this gift, a new wing is to be constructed completing the original design for the building, which will then accommodate 45 to 50 boys. The college has been liberally supported by the contributions of the different states. The Thákor of Limri, besides a considerable subscription to the endowment fund, has embellished the college with a very handsome clock.

Miscellaneous.

The following table gives the expenditure on buildings during the year from the Educational Budget:— Buildings.

Head.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
35 new buildings	3,017 14 0	87,288 0 10	90,305 14 10
Repairs	1,179 7 2	29,617 2 8	30,796 9 10
Grants-in-aid	25,783 12 0	.....	25,783 12 0
Total ...	29,981 1 2	1,16,905 3 6	1,46,886 4 8

Additional expenditure to the amount of Rs. 1,67,358 was incurred from the Public Works Budget as under:—

Large works above Rs. 1,000.		
Elphinstone High School, Bombay... ...	Rs. 83,700	
School of Art, Bombay	,, 67,464	
		1,51,164
Minor works up to Rs. 1,000		4,412
Repairs		11,782
		1,67,358

The total expenditure from all sources, Rs. 3,14,244-4-8, was distributed as follows:—

Head.	Educational Provincial Funds.	Public Works Provincial Funds.	Educational Local Funds.	Total.
Government Institutions.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colleges	.....	696 0 0	.....	696 0 0
High Schools ...	1,003 0 0	85,676 0 0	.....	86,679 0 0
School of Art ...	.....	67,638 0 0	.....	67,638 0 0
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	164 7 2	115 0 0	.....	279 7 2
Vernacular Schools..	2,814 14 0	.....	1,16,905 3 6	1,19,720 1 6
Normal Schools ...	100 0 0	353 0 0	.....	453 0 0

HEAD.	Educational Provincial Funds.	Public Works Provincial Funds.	Educational Local Funds.	Total.
Government Institutions—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boarding-houses ...	115 0 0	.....	.....	115 0 0
Násik Depôt ...	.....	66 0 0	.....	66 0 0
Repairs	.....	11,782 0 0	.....	11,782 0 0
Aided Institutions.				
Female Schools ...	25,783 12 0	.....	.....	25,783 12 0
David Sassoon's Reformatory Institution	.....	1,032 0 0	.....	1,032 0 0
Total ...	29,981 1 2	1,67,358 0 0	1,16,905 3 6	3,14,244 4 8

In addition to these sums granted for buildings, two grants of Rs. 25,000 each, aggregating Rs. 50,000, were made from the sanctioned budget provision for building in aid of the endowment funds of the Scottish Orphanage at Máhim, and the Cathedral Choir School of the Diocesan Board of Education.

Books. The cost to Government of the Central Book Depôt at Bombay was Rs. 5,543 only, against Rs. 10,588 last year.

The number and nominal value of the books in stock is much smaller, owing to a reduction in the selling prices of unsaleable books, and to the transfer of certain Government books to the stores of the Collector of Bombay. Government books to the value of nearly Rs. 14,000 were sold or distributed gratis, and the sale of school books amounted to close on Rs. 15,000. The Central Depôt maintained 258 branch depôts for the sale of school books, inclusive of one at Aden. The sale of school books in the Sind Depôt, and its 29 branches, amounted to Rs. 5,914, being Rs. 905 less than last year.

Dakshina Fund. The Dakshina Fund provided during the year for charges as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowance to Bráhmans	2,408	14	7
Rewards to authors	2,640	0	0
Allowances to teachers and students ...	13,448	2	10
Examiner and Accountant to the Vernacular Prize Committee	2,151	4	2
	20,648	5	7

The Dakshina Prize Committee awarded prizes, to the aggregate value of Rs. 600, to the authors of five poems in Maráthi. The committee also examined and reported on the comparative merits of seven competitive translations into Maráthi of a Primer on Physiology, by Dr. M. Foster, and six translations of a Primer on Physical Geography, by H. E. Blandford. The remaining portion of the "Navanita," and the Maráthi translation of Morris's History of India were also revised and prepared for the Press. The Translations. Maráthi Translator examined and reported on 25 books to which

the patronage of the department had been asked. These comprised original and translated works, among which may be mentioned a treatise on "The Elements of Physics," by Mr. B. P. Modak; "A help to the growth of the understanding of Students," by Mr. S. B. Dikshit; "An Ancient Historical Dictionary of Bharat Varsha, or India," by Mr. R. B. Godbole; "a Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," by Mr. B. A. Gupte; a Treatise on Geology, and another on Chemistry, by Mr. K. B. Maráthe, B.A.; "a Treatise on the first Principles of Natural Philosophy," by Mr. G. K. Apte, B.A.; and on "Anatomy, Human and Comparative," by the Reverend H. J. Bruce, of the American Mission at Satárá. The Gujáráti Translator has compiled a Gujáráti Manual of the History of India, has revised and prepared for the Press several educational works, and has examined and reported on 16 Gujáráti books, original or translations, towards the publication of which aid was asked. Amongst these are a work on Anatomy by Dr. Dhirajrám Dulpatrám, another on Hindu Astrology by Pitámbardás T. Mehta, and a third on the "Moral duties of females," by Kirpashankar Dawlatrám Travadi.

In the Southern Division, the vernacular committee completed the revision of the 4th Reading book of the series.

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

The charges on account of the Reporter, and in connection with the catalogue of native works, amounted to Rs. 6,190-5-10, as against Rs. 6,181-12-6 last year.

Publications

The number of publications registered showed an increase of one only, though the numbers of each description show slight fluctuations as under:—

	1876.	1877.
Books	592	582
Pamphlets	11	20
Periodicals	191	198
Miscellaneous...	37	32
	831	832

Seven hundred and twenty-two of these publications may be classed as Oriental, being written wholly or partly in the vernacular languages of the country, or the sacred languages of its indigenous and naturalised foreign races. Of the remaining 110, all but one are in English, the exception being in Portuguese, and they comprise 84 original works and 26 re-publications. Of the Oriental works, 349 were original, 50 translations, and 323 were re-publications [see Appendix VII.—B. (1)]. Of the whole 832 publications, 110 were educational and 722 non-educational [see Appendix VII.—B. (2)]. The English publications comprise literary and antiquarian journals, periodicals devoted to sectarian interests, official reports diaries, calendars, business calculators, and a few more lasting works of a literary character and general interest. Among them may be noticed "The transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, a re-print of original papers read by members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society at its meetings;" "The Church of Thibet, and the historical analogies of Budhism and Christianity," a lecture delivered by Professor Wordsworth to the Students' Literary Society; and Professor Rehatsek's "Essay on the reciprocal influence of European and Muhammadan civilisation during the periods of the Khalifs and at the present time." A "Revenue Manual of the British Empire in India," being an abstract of the evidence given before the East India Finance Committee by Rao Bahádur Máhádev Govind Ránade, M.A., and a pamphlet entitled "Free Trade, and protec-

tion from an Indian point of view," being a defence of protective duties under certain circumstances, by Kásináth Trimbuck Telang, M.A.,LL.B. Of the 722 Oriental publications, 101 are educational works and 621 non-educational. The majority of these publications, altogether nearly two-thirds, were in Maráthi and Gujáráti. Original works in Kánárese, Sindhi, Hindustani, and Urdu, are very few, arguing a very backward state of education and literary activity. Classifying the Oriental books, under the subject of which they treat, the general result is as follows :—

Poetry and the drama	40
Religion	70
Languages	62
Fiction	43
Philosophy	23
Science	17
Law	14
Medicine	13
History	12
Biography	4
Voyages and Travels	2
Periodicals	16
Miscellaneous	306
	722

Of the poetical works but few are original, and none call for special mention. The re-prints comprise new editions of the "Bhagawatha" and "Rámáyana"and other Puráns, and of Kalidása's "Raghuwansha" and "Meghaduta," or cloud messenger. Of the dramatic works, one which gives a picture of some of the events in the life of Mádhava Ráo Peishwa, and another called "Jáyapal," an adaptation of the biblical story of Joseph, deserve mention, as does also the Gujáráti drama "Vidya Vijaya Nátak," which advocates certain social reforms in the treatment of women. The religious publications are of a very varied character, treatises on the sacred ceremonies of Brahmanism, re-prints of the Koran, and of the Christian Gospels, the Zend Avesta, a large collection of Jain hymns and tracts, editions of the scriptures of the followers of Swámi Náráyan, and deistic rhetorical works by Indian authors, all find a place.

Of the books comprised under languages, the bulk consist of school books. An able and learned treatise on certain points of Sanscrit grammar, by Dr. Kielhorn, is described as a work of great interest to Oriental scholars, and a Sanscrit work by Bhattaje Dikshit with a Máráthi translation, entitled "Kaumudi Mahotsaha," consisting of the Sanscrit texts of the Sutras or aphorisms of Panini, is also interesting to Sanscrit scholars. A new edition of a Sanscrit work, treating of Sanscrit figures of speech, defining them and illustrating them from the Sanscrit classics, has been published, accompanied by a learned and useful commentary, and the list also includes a reprint of a Persian dictionary called "Shams ul 'laghat," and a new Pehlvi, Gujáráti and English Dictionary."

Amongst the philosophical works the "Shaddurshana Chintánika," or Studies in Indian Philosophy, by Mr. M. M. Kunte, published in monthly parts, gives the Sanscrit text of the Sutras

with a paraphrase in classical Sanscrit and translation both in Maráthi and English, accompanied by critical and explanatory notes.

The following vernacular publications of the year may also be mentioned:—a Manual of Elementary Chemistry; a Treatise on Telegraphy; a History of the French Revolution; History of the Turkish Empire (in Urdu).

The publication of the "Widártha Yatna," mentioned last year, has been continued.

Printing. Presses.

The number of printing presses has decreased from 94 to 91, distributed as follows:—

	No. of Presses.	No. of Publications issued.
Bombay	50	512
The Deccan...	21	223
Gujárát	15	80
Southern Márathá Country	2	8
Sind	3	9
	91	832

Of the publications, 558 are printed and 274 lithographed.

Their general tone has been unobjectionable, as regards loyalty and morality, but the biography of Bápu Gokhle, the general of Bájiráo Raghunáth, the last Peshwa, is remarked on as containing offensive remarks on the British Government and its policy.

Encouragement of literature.

Rs. 13,701 were expended under this head against Rs. 8,799 in 1877. The excess is due to the grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of purchasing, for the University, the library of the late Dr. Wilson. The works to which encouragement was afforded, comprised works in English, Máráthi, Gujáráti, Persian, and Sanscrit.

Five new libraries were registered, and the numbers for each division, as compared with 1876-77, are as follows:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Central Division	26	27
North-East Division	6	6
Northern Division	27	29
Southern Division	10	11
Sind Division	6	7
	75	80

Sanscrit Series.

In consequence of Dr. Bühler's absence from India, no further search was made for Sanscrit manuscripts. Fifty-four MSS. were purchased for Government at a cost of Rs. 441. No new number of the Sanscrit series was published, but one is in the Press. The first part of an edition of the "Vyákarana Mahabhásya," the work of Dr. Kielhorn, was published in January, and most favourably received both in India and Europe. It is to be completed in ten numbers.

Asiatic Society.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society numbers 140 members, of whom 26 are in Europe, and there are also 24 members in the Geographical section. During the year

497 works in 580 volumes were purchased, and 123 works in 155 volumes, and 117 pamphlets were presented to the Society by the India Office, the different local Indian Governments, the principal learned Societies of Europe, America, and Australia, and by different authors. Considerable additions have been made to the numismatic collections in the Museum by purchase or presentations. The Society published, as an extra number of its transactions, Dr. Bühler's report of his tour in search of Sanscrit manuscripts in Kasmir, Rajputáná, and Central India. A valuable set of photographs of the celebrated temples of Baro Bador, in the island of Java, were obtained for the Society through the instrumentality of Mr. W. Wedderburn, C. S.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

There are 69 vernacular newspapers published against 65 last year. Five have ceased to appear. Eight new ones have been started, and one, published some time ago, has only just been brought to notice. The above numbers represent only the papers received by the Reporter, but it is believed that few that are published are not sent to his office.

There are ten Anglo-Maráthi, thirty-two Maráthi, six of which admit Kánárese correspondence. Two Anglo-Gujáráti, twenty-two Gujáráti, one Persian, and two Urdu papers.

Only seven papers habitually publish original matter in English.

Forty-three are printed and twenty-six lithographed. One Maráthi and three Gujáráti papers appear daily, the rest being weekly, though two publish a bi-weekly edition.

One collectorate in the Presidency, and three in Sind, are without papers. The rest are provided as follows. Bombay stands first with eleven Gujáráti, eight Maráthi, and two Urdu; Poona has seven; Súrat five; Tanna and Dhárwár four each; Ahmedábád, Satárá, and Ratnágiri, three each; Broach, Ahmednagar, Kaira, Dhulia, and Sholápur, two each. Nine places have only one each.

Sixty-five of these papers are published in British territory, and four in native states. The cheapest of them was the 'A'rya Patrika,' which seems to have become extinct. It cost one pie per number and two annas a year. Another paper costs nine annas a year. Many of the rest are very cheap. The subscription to six is one rupee per annum, and that to ten others between one and two rupees.

Two Pársi papers are the oldest, both being published in Bombay. Then comes a Christian missionary publication. The length of existence, however, of most of the papers is small. Thirty-eight of the 69 are under ten years old, twenty-five being under six. One paper has existed over fifty years, one over forty, three over thirty, ten over twenty, and sixteen over ten.

Two are professedly comic, and one is described as pleasantly "jocular." Four are directed towards special subjects. One Christian, one Theistic, and one Pársi paper chiefly discuss reli-

gious subjects. Another Pársi paper devotes itself to the ceremonial and social observances of the Zoroastrian community.

Omitting the Christian missionary paper, which is edited by a European, 41 papers are edited by Deccani Hindus, 9 by Pársis, 14 by Gujáráti Hindus, and 4 by Mussalmans.

During the early part of the period under review the Vernacular Press was much occupied in discussing the famine policy of Government. The efforts of Government to provide relief for the destitute were met, on the whole, with the most cordial sympathy, the only objection raised seems to have been on the score of the system of public relief adopted being out of reach of the numbers of persons whom the Press considers of too respectable a position to apply for manual labour, or for open charity at a relief-house. The minimum ration policy met with universal disapproval. The pains taken by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to satisfy themselves with regard to the actual condition of the people, and the liberality with which the public in England came forward to the relief of the masses in Madras, were the subjects of general commendation. Some time after the famine was over, however, the action of the Indian Government was unfavourably contrasted with that of China under similar circumstances, apparently on information that the emperor of the latter country had curtailed some of his sumptuary expenses, in order that more funds should be available for relief. The loss of grain on the G. I. P. railway by fraud or open robbery received much attention, and the measures taken by Government to put a stop to it were approved. The Press, however, was, on the whole, on the side of the accused in the cases that resulted from the inquiries made by the Railway Frauds Commission, apparently on account of the large field of action they gave the police, a force whose conduct and reputation seem to meet with little sympathy from this class of writers. The relation between the Paramount Power and the native chiefs absorbed, as usual, a large share of discussion, specially in reference to the rumoured action of the former with regard to the armies maintained in some of the larger states. The Press throughout has been curiously inconsistent in its views as to the rule of native potentates. At one time their columns are full of disclosures of the tyrannical or fraudulent practices in vogue in certain states; at another, there is nothing but lamentation over the fallen greatness of these very states, and wrath at the action towards them of the self-same power whose aid in checking abuses they had lately been invoking. The fiscal and legislative measures of the year were, as usual, attacked by the Native Press. The instructions to collect the arrears of land revenue during the current year, the increase in the duty on salt, the tax on trades and professions, the revenue code, the new code of civil procedure, particularly as regards the protective provisions of debtors' property, and the cohesion of the official classes, with special reference to members of the Legislative Council, all meet with unqualified disapproval. The severe punishment of grain thefts by half-starved persons was condemned. Satisfaction is expressed at the greater frequency of questions in Parliament on Indian topics, but the cry for representation there

by native delegates was still kept up. The public were congratulated one day, because the arbitrary power of the High Courts could be checked by the executive authority of the Viceroy, and a short time afterwards the High Courts were lauded as the only bulwark of the public against the tyranny of executive officials. The attacks on natives by Europeans received a good deal of attention, especially the cases of Mr. Macgregor in Assam and Mr. Todd in Ratnágiri. Great satisfaction is always expressed when any punishment is inflicted, though usually a severer sentence is called for. The case of the Rája of Puri called forth some remarkably various comments. The higher class of papers appear to have approved of the verdict, but considered the sentence too severe; they disavow all sympathy with the accused on the score of his religious position, and, on the whole, seem satisfied with this manifestation of the equality of all before justice. The lower class of papers appeared to consider the results of the trial as an example of the vindictive hatred of the English against the Hindu religion. The older Bombay papers, especially those conducted by Pársis, show an intelligent appreciation of the new customs legislation and of general commercial principles. They exhibit, however, a general fear lest Indian commerce should be prejudiced in favour of the English export trade in cotton and other manufactured goods. The Turko-Russian war received a good deal of attention in the higher class of papers. The sympathies of the public are said to have been enlisted on behalf of Turkey, and the Muhammadan papers, of course, strongly advocated subscriptions in favour of their co-religionists and invoked the memories of the Crimean alliance. With regard to education, the speech of His Excellency the Governor at the University convocation was received with approval in all quarters. His announced wish to have arts colleges in various districts of the Presidency gave great satisfaction. Connected with this subject, too, is the cry for a larger share of Government appointments for natives, which has been made from time to time under the impression that this species of employment is the only outlet for educated youth. The frequent tours made by His Excellency met with much approbation. The improvement of municipal and railway management is the subject of a good deal of writing, and in many instances specific cases, requiring a remedy, have been pointed out. The topic of the year, on which, perhaps, more has been written than on any other, is the Act for regulating the Vernacular Press, which, as might be supposed, has met with universal and violent censure. The late Reporter on the Native Press of this Presidency recorded, before his death an opinion that the tone of the Press which had passed under his notice as reporter for the last ten years, was thoroughly loyal. That this is not the case with *all* the publications of this nature is evident from the extracts before Government, and an opinion to this effect has been already recorded. Four of the more important papers, published in Bombay, are conducted with considerable ability, have had a tolerably long existence, and in both their English and vernacular leading articles, may be said to express the views of a large portion of the better class of educated natives. In these, English and continental events are followed with interest and

considerable breadth of view. Their criticisms on the measures of the Indian Government, though occasionally bitter, are usually moderately expressed, and show signs of care and reflection on the subject. Three others, on the contrary, published in Poona, are distinguished from the rest by their constantly hostile tone towards the British government of this country. Two of these deal with their subject directly or by sarcasm, the third couches its meaning in verse or apologues, the general purport of which is that the English by tyranny and fraud have reached the acme of prosperity, and the duty and opportunity of the oppressed people is now to rise and expel them from the patrimony of the Hindu.

Arts and Sciences.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

Some new specimens of timber were polished and arranged for exhibition. A set of duplicates belonging to the museum, comprising a complete collection of gums, a good set of Bombay shells, some horns of the Bos frontalis, a bear's head, the snout of a saw-fish, a horn of the Indian rhinoceros, some Indian minerals, &c., were, with the sanction of Government, made over to Mr. A. de Scala, a gentleman deputed by the Director of the Oriental Museum of Austria to this country, to collect specimens relating to its industrial and economical products. Specimens of shells, cotton, Bombay jute, and of a new fibre, extracted from the "Malachra capitala" were sent to the Paris Exhibition. A third collection of duplicates was sent to New Zealand, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Harding, a resident of that colony. The "Malachra capitala," above mentioned, was first prepared by Dr. Gray in 1875, and was forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce by Government, together with specimens of Bombay and Calcutta jute. The Secretary to the Chamber reported that the new fibre "was the best of the three, and that, with improvement in its growth and preparation, it might be made suitable for textile fabrics." It was also favourably reported on by the Bombay Hemp and Jute Company. The plant grows abundantly on the Byculla flats, and at the commencement of the rains of 1877-78, the proprietor of the company is reported to have taken steps to procure some quantity of it, and to have worked it up with jute in the manufacture of gunny bags. A specimen of the plant in a dried state, with a brief description of the way in which the fibre is extracted, and prepared for manufacture, was sent to Calcutta, at the request of Mr. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, and the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens there writes that "the fibre seems promising." Mr. Marshall Wood, the sculptor, presented to the Museum a bust of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The average daily attendance was 803.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

This Institute numbered 347 members at the close of the year, made up of 256 Europeans, 75 natives, and 16 Jews. One hundred and forty-nine works in 265 volumes have been purchased for the library, which was further increased by 98 pamphlets, and 27 miscellaneous works, presented to it by the different local Governments, and by cognate institutions in England and America. The library now contains 8,078 works.

The number of bound volumes of specifications of patents up to date in the library is as follows—

Specifications of patents	2,555
Indices	68
Abridgements	73
Commissioner of patents	5
	2,701

Four new cases have been provided for their reception, a Government grant having been sanctioned for the purpose.

The number of books, periodicals and newspapers, issued during the year, was as follows—

Books or volumes	16,649
Periodicals	5,098
Newspapers	4,043

Lectures were delivered on "Useful applications of Electricity," by Dr. T. Cooke, LL.D., Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College, and on "Music in its literary and artistic aspects," by Mr. A. C. Houston, Principal of the Diocesan High School, Bombay. The Institute received a grant of Rs. 300 from Government to meet the cost of these lectures. In reply to the revised prize circular, referred to last year, three essays were received as follows:—on "Cotton Factories in India," by Mr. P. R. Cola; on "Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industries in Bombay," by D. N R.; on the utilization of Solar Heat, by Mr. W. Adams, with a model.

A gold medal was awarded to Mr. Adams, and a silver medal and premium of Rs. 150 to Mr. P. R. Cola, for their essays. A design for a bridge, with calculations in detail by Mr. Dorabji Bhikaji Rabodina, also obtained a silver medal and premium of Rs. 150.

No mechanical invention or model was submitted for competition, though handsome premiums were offered. Mr. Jamsetji M. Petit, one of the life-members of the Institute, has enriched it with a donation of Rs. 1,000 in Government 4½ per cent paper in memory of his grandfather, the late Mr. M. N. Petit, the interest to be expended in the purchase of books on art. The gardens of the Institute have been provided with ornamental benches by the liberality of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejibhoy. With a view to increase the usefulness of the Institute, arrangements have been made for keeping open the reading room from 7 to 9 P.M. A separate reading room for ladies was also experimentally opened, but a trial of three months showed that it was not appreciated, and it has since been closed.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Paintings in the Ajunta Caves.

Mr. Griffiths, accompanied by seven students, commenced work on the 18th December. Fourteen paintings were completed, and five others commenced. Some of these last are very large, and will require two or three seasons for their completion. Photographs of the pictures completed have been made and submitted to Government, with a long and detailed report on each. In describing a large picture in No. I. cave, Mr. Griffiths remarks—"The method of wearing the 'dhoti,' and more especially the decoration and colour of the material forming it, running in horizontal bands, as seen in this and other compositions, resemble, in a remarkable manner, a similar article of clothing, as worn in Nepál and Burmah at the present day."

This painting, together with others that have already been copied, afford unmistakeable evidence of the existence of made dresses, cut and sown to fit the body, and further ornamented by means of embroidery.

The Archæological Surveyor and Reporter to Government was absent in Europe during the travelling season. His first assistant, however, Mr. Cousens, began work in October 1877 at the Kárla caves, where plans and sections of the great Chaitya cave, and drawings and elevations of pillars, and other objects of interest were completed, in addition to copies and impressions of inscriptions. At Bhaja and Bedsa general plans of the ground and upper floors were prepared, with a long section of the Chaitya. Other drawings were also made, photographs were taken, and the inscriptions copied and impressions made of each. Photographs were also taken at Kandani, in the neighbourhood.

The next trip was to Máhár, in the Kolábá district, where plain architectural drawings were made of the caves, photographs taken, as well as the usual copies and impressions of inscriptions. Work of the same description was also done at Kuda. The Ajanta caves were visited, and work done similar to that at Kárla. The party then made a trip to the neighbouring caves of Gatolkaj and Rudreshwar at Gulwárá. The work done there consisted of drawings, photographs, and copies and impressions of inscriptions. The deserted village of Patna, near Chálisgaon, was explored, and drawings made of the caves there, with photographs and copies of inscriptions. Several architectural and other drawings were made at Ankai Tankai, the two forts between Mánmád and Yeola; one inscription was found there and copied and photographs taken. The party then moved to Karád, south of Satárá, where work was done as at Kárla and Ajanta. The remainder of the working season was spent in completing plans, and arranging the work done in the field.

CHAPTER IX. — MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

THE Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., has been incapacitated by illness from rejoining his diocese, which, during his absence, has been under the charge of a Commissary, the Revd. S. Stead, acting Archdeacon.

The following table shows the disposition of the Ecclesiastical establishment connected with this diocese:—

ESTABLISHMENT.	Resident.	On leave.	Total.
Chaplains	22	6	28
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	9	...	9
Church Missionary Society	11	5	16
Additional Clergy Society	2	...	2
Society of St. John the Evangelist	3	...	3
Poona Mission	2	...	2
Total ...	49	11	60

Three chaplains died during the year. The Commissary reports that those now on duty are too few to fulfil the ministration of all the stations. It is, however, impracticable to supply this want, as the establishment is already equal to the number of stations where garrisons of British troops are permanently quartered. The want of churches, too, is to be regretted, as there seems to be a considerable number of European residents in the one or two places mentioned by the Commissary as unprovided with places of worship. The funds at the disposal of the Public Works Department, however, are inadequate, under the trying circumstances of the last two years, to supply this need at present. The education of children belonging to the established church of England has made some progress, particularly in Bombay, Poona, Lanauli. The University have been addressed by Government with a view to getting Jewish history introduced as a recognised subject for the matriculation examination. The number of persons classed as belonging to the Church of England in this Presidency is about 3,900 natives and 19,406 others. There are 49 ministers or priests, 51 places of worship, of which 38 are churches consecrated.

The province of Sind has this year been parted from the Bombay diocese, as regards spiritual jurisdiction, and assigned by Her Majesty's letters patent to that of Láhor.

Stationery.

The value of the stationery stock in hand at the beginning of the year 1877-78 was Rs. 4,21,159, while receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 2,88,995, or Rs. 7,10,154 in all. Out of these the issues amounted to Rs. 2,88,830, leaving the value of stock at the close of the year at Rs. 4,21,324. As compared with the previous year, the issues were—

Year.	English Stores.	Indian Stores.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	3,72,753	24,217	3,96,970
1877-78	2,77,322	11,507	2,88,829
More	...	...	...
Less	95,431	12,710	1,08,141

The decrease of Rs. 1,08,141 under "Issues" is mainly due to smaller issues of paper to the Government Central Press, the decrease in which alone, as compared with the previous year, has been Rs. 1,25,600.

General Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings of the Central Press for 1877-78 were Rs. 2,78,199-13-0 (including cash receipts and adjustments, amounting to Rs. 24,272-4-2). The expenditure, including wear and tear of plant, was Rs. 2,11,379-12-6.

The gross value of the Press plant is estimated at Rs. 1,33,683-8-1.

The earnings and expenditure of the year, as compared with those of the last year, are given below :—

Item.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Earnings	3,38,753 11 7	2,78,199 13 0	60,553 14 7
Add—Loss by reduced rates.	52,159 8 0	33,427 13 6	18,731 10 6
Total ...	3,90,913 3 7	3,11,627 10 6	79,285 9 1
Expenditure	2,11,776 7 10	2,11,379 12 6	396 11 4
Balance in favour of Press ...	1,79,136 11 9	99,247 14 0	79,888 13 9

The decrease in earnings is owing chiefly to the reduction of rates charged and the decreased number of stock forms printed and supplied during the year.

The following table shows the value of the work done for the various departments and officers :—

Department and Officers.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Secretariat Departments	1,36,067 15 0	1,23,465 3 3
2. Officers at the Presidency town	58,471 7 6	50,541 14 11
3. Revenue and Magisterial officers ...	20,857 7 0	26,420 12 5
4. Judicial officers	37,821 0 6	13,952 13 10
5. Examiner of Public Works Accounts and officers under his control	20,746 4 0	19,063 15 5
6. Educational officers	9,305 3 10	5,924 2 9
7. Survey and Settlement officers	5,884 9 0	1,611 7 7
8. Police officers	3,481 9 5	3,563 12 1

Department and Officers—*continued.*	1876-77. Rs. a. p.	1877-78. Rs. a. p.
9. Forest officers	2,388 8 3	897 3 9
10. Chaplains	145 8 0	114 5 9
11. Medical officers	4,127 15 6	4,128 5 0
12. Miscellaneous officers	414 13 0	141 13 6
Total..	2,99,712 5 0	2,49,825 14 3
Decrease ...	.....	49,886 6 9
Value of forms in stock, less taken into account, previous year's cancelled forms, and work done by the Foundry	17,889 5 7	4,101 10 7
Total ...	3,17,601 10 7	2,53,927 8 10
Decrease ...	.....	63,674 1 9

COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS IN SIND.

The value of the work done by this Press is shown below :—

		Rs.	Rs.
1877-78.	English	14,493	
	Vernacular	10,783	
			25,276
1876-77.	English	14,758	
	Vernacular	14,413	
			29,171

The decrease of Rs. 3,895 is chiefly in the vernacular work Rs. (3,630), that in the English work being only Rs. 265. The chief cause is the reduction in rates charged, as in the case of the Central Press in Bombay. The value of plant in hand is Rs. 17,885, without deducting any percentage for wear and tear. Type and materials to the value of Rs. 5,951 were received during the year. The cash receipts from job work and the Sind Official Gazette amount to Rs. 4,441, or Rs. 2,461 less than in 1876-77. The expenditure on contingencies was Rs. 2,190 against Rs. 2,341 last year. The cost of establishment was increased to Rs. 1,671 per month by the entertainment of a special clerk to look after the stationery.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

Major Coussmaker, who had been in charge of this office for nearly two years, during the absence of Mr. Light, the permanent incumbent, was relieved by the latter on his return in April 1877. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven maps and plans were printed during the year with 74,739 copies, as compared with 1,254 maps and 65,582 copies last year. The estimated value of the work done was Rs. 34,871 against Rs. 34,324 in 1876-77. The average lower class of each map taken in hand accounts for the value not having increased proportionately to the greater number printed. The amount of work done for other than Imperial offices that was paid for in cash was valued at Rs. 4,421. A great quantity of work was done in connection with the famine, detailed maps having been prepared for all the affected districts and their immediate neighbourhood.

PART III.

The following Statements are placed at the end of the Volume :—

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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A.—Geographical Area of Territory administered ...	cccxv
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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—POLI

POLITICAL RELATIONS

(1.)—Statement showing Political relations

STATE.	In subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Cutch	Subsidiary alliance.	2,00,000 Sicca rupees for the expenses of a British force.	British Government.	500,000	Dysentery, ague, rheumatic fever, small-pox, measles, ring-worm, guinea-worm.
Pálánpur—Pálánpur	....	50,000	Gáekwár	According to recent Census. 215,972	Fever and small-pox ..
Do. Rádhanpur	....	....	None	91,579	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Nine other states ..	....	5,127	Gáekwár	193,048	Do. .. .. ..
Máhi Kánta—Edar	Tributary ..	30,340	Gáekwár, and British Government.	217,382	Febris intermittens, scabies and ulcers, cholera and ophthalmia.
Do. Eleven large and forty-seven smaller states.	Do. ..	1,09,280	Gáekwár, Edar; British Government.	228,674	Typhoid fever, cough, itch, stomach and bowel affections, fever, guinea-worm, cholera, and ulcers.
Káthiáwár—Junágarh	Do. ..	70,604	British and Gáekwár.	380,921	Cough, fever, and dysentery.
Do. Navánagar	Do. ..	1,20,098	British, Gáekwar, and Junágarh.	290,847	Fever .. .. ..
Do. Bhaunagar	Do. ..	1,63,917	Do. ..	403,754	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Dhrángadra	Do. ..	44,677	British and Junágarh.	87,949	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Porbandar	Do. ..	33,504	British, Gáekwár, and Junágarh.	72,077	Fever and cough ..
Do. Nine second class states	Do. ..	2,90,617	Do. ..	474,099	Fever, cough, stomach and bowel affections, and disease of skin.
Do. Seven third class states	Do. ..	97,774	Do. ..	188,879	Fever, cough, and dysentery.
Do. Five fourth class states.	Do. ..	24,879	Do. ..	60,581	Fever .. .. ..
Cambay	Feudatory ..	25,475 in cash (exclusive of collections on account of customs and excise).	British Government.	83,494	Fever, dysentery, and boils.
Baroda	Subsidiary alliance.	....	....	2,000,225	Fever and dysentery ..
Rewa Kánta—Rájpipla	Do. ..	65,000	Gáekwár	120,036	Fever .. .. ..
Do. Chota Udepur ..	Do. ..	10,500	Do.	62,913	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Bária	Do. ..	12,000	British Government.	52,421	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Lunáwára	Do. ..	18,000	British Government and Gáekwár.	74,813	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Bálásinor	Do. ..	18,680	Do. ..	41,934	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Sunth	Do. ..	7,000	Do. ..	49,675	Do. .. .. ..
Nárukot	....	....	....	6,837	....
Súrat Agency— Sachin	....	....	....	18,061	Fever, cough, &c. ..

TICAL RELATIONS.

—NATIVE STATES.

with Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs.				
*24,00,000	Mounted .. .. 232 Foot .. .. 412 Arabs 328	Transit duties have been abolished since 1874.	Saltpetre, alum; wheat, millet, pulse and cotton; articles of silver, cotton, and silk manufacture.	*Of this about Rs. 13,00,000 belong to H. H. the Rão and the rest to Zamindars and others.
4,00,000	294 horse .. 697 foot ..	Levied.	Wheat, rice, and sugarcane.	Besides petty states or disputed villages— Population, 1,987. Revenue, Rs. 2,900.
5,00,000	248 horse .. 362 foot ..	Do. ..	Cotton and wheat.	
2,79,500	80 horse .. 50 foot ..	Do. ..	Millet, wheat, and pulse.	
6,00,000	.....	Levied	Stone for building; grain, oil-seeds, and sugarcane; manufacture of opium and a small quantity of soap.	
38,70,560	.....	Levied † ..	Sandstone quarries, quarries of red and white ochre, marble; food-grains and pulse; opium, sugarcane; cloths are imported and dyed for Siam.	† In some states only.
18,00,000	2,097	Not	Stone for building; wheat and cotton and oil-seeds; coarse cotton cloth.	Besides 61 others.
10,02,493	2,626	Do.	Stone; grain, cotton, cloth and silk.	
28,68,228	2,750	Do.	Grain, cotton, and oil-seeds; cloth, thread, brass, and copper vessels.	
3,00,000	2,123	Do.	Stone, salt; grain, and cotton; copper and brass vessels; cloth and pottery.	
4,00,000	693	Do.	Stone, cotton, and grain; silk manufacture.	This is included in the third class states.
29,54,245	2,444	Do.	Stone and black marble, salt; grain, cotton, wheat, millet, oil-seeds, and pulse; cloth, silver and gold cords, and country soap.	
13,35,183	1,335	Do.	Stone, cotton, grain; silk manufactures; cloth and pottery.	
2,01,594	207	Do.	Grain, cotton, oil-seed, and molasses; cloth.	
4,00,000	173 horse. 1,213 foot. ‡	Levied ..	Salt, opium, indigo, wheat, and cotton. Cornelian, cloth, and carpet manufactures.	‡ These are mostly undisciplined.
1,30,00,000	Artillery. 433 Cavalry . 6,272 Infantry. 10,702 17,407 (including armed police.)	Levies transit dues.	Timber, cereals, cotton, opium, sugarcane, and tobacco.	
8,00,000	Horse and militia, 456	Levied ..	Cornelian mines, cotton, cereals, timber.	Besides 56 petty states— Population, 103,895. Revenue, Rs. 3,10,000.
3,00,000	Do. do. 320	Do. ..	Cereals, timber. No manufactures or mines	
1,75,000	Do. do. 247	Do. ..	Do. do.	
1,25,000	Do. do. 240	Do. ..	Do. do.	
80,000	Do. do. 290	Do. ..	Cereals and cotton.	
80,000	Do. do. 140	Do. ..	Cereals and timber.	
10,000	.....	....	.....	No information.
1,72,190	25 Arabs. 37 natives. 4 cannons. 66 4 guns.	....	Rice, millet, wheat, sugarcane and cotton; yarn and coarse cloth.	

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1.)—Statement showing Political relations

STATE.	In subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
Súrat Agency—*continued.*		Rs.			
Bánsda	....	7,800 Broach currency.	British Government.	32,154	Fever ..
Dharampur	....	....	....	74,502	Fever, cough, &c. ..
Khándesh — Twenty-two petty states.	....	133	British Government.	36,542	Cold, fever, ague, belly-ache, and enlargement of spleen and liver.
Peint	....	....	....	47,038	.....
Jawhár	....	....	....	37,406	.....
Janjira—Habsán or Janjira ..	Independent ..	....	None ..	72,000	Fever, ague, dysentery, and guineaworm.
Sawánt Wári	Subsidiary alliance with British Government.	....	....	190,814	Fever and dysentery ..
Satárá Jagirs— Pant Pratinidhi, Phaltan,† Bhor, Dafflápur, and Jath ‡	†Bound to furnish a quota of 75 horse.	9,600	H. M.'s Government in lieu of 75 horse.	263,534	Fever, ague, guineaworm, cholera, and small-pox.
Akalkot	Feudatory ..	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse.	British Government.	81,008	Fever, cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery.
Kolhápur	Subsidiary alliance.	.....	.....	802,691	Measles, fever, diarrhœa and cholera, dysentery & small-pox.
Do. Vishálgarh, Báura, Inchalkaranji, Kágal, and other petty states.	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	19,489	Kolhápur State.	749,131	
Southern Maráthá States — Sángli	Feudatory ..	Territory yielding Rs. 1,35,000 has been assigned in lieu of the service of a contingent of horse.	British Government.	223,669	Cholera, small-pox, and fever.
Miraj (Senior Branch) ... .. Miraj (Junior Branch). Kurundwád (Senior Branch.) Kurundwád (Junior Branch). Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Ramdurg.	Do. ..	§ 52,095	Do.	386,771	Cholera, fever, and small-pox.
Dhárwár Agency— Savánur	In subsidiary alliance.	.....	.....	17,288	Fever, ague, and cholera.
Sind—Khairpur	....	.....	.....	127,000	.....

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

with Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs.				
1,12,598	42 Arabs. 72 natives. 20 cavalry. 6 miscellaneous. 1 cannon. 141	.. ..	Rice and pulse; woollen blankets, cotton tape, baskets.	
2,50,000	20 Arabs .. .. 24 do. (India) 20 Makránis. 71 Rájputs. 40 Cavalry. 184	....	Rice, pulse, sugarcane, mowra, teak, and blackwood.	
69,610	.....	....	Timber.	Transit dues are levied in Surgána only. * For Sawasthán Káthi only.
56,450	.....	Not	Rice, nágli, and timber.	
56,200	.....	Levied	Nágli and other coarse grains.	
3,22,996	None.	....	Salt, rice, nágli; cotton cloth.	
3,04,270	Corps, 436.	Not	Rice, inferior grain, cocoanut, and harda—a nut used for dyeing and tanning.	
8,87,155	None.	Levied	Rice, nágli, wheat, bájri, jowári, gram, túr, jágri, cotton, ghee, oil, cloth.	‖ No information.
2,28,500	None.	Do.	Jowári, rice, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed, kardi, are the chief products. 606 families of weavers and 1,230 looms. Sáris, shelas, dopéttas, cholies, turbans, and tháns of kádi are made. No mines.	
19,88,404	Infantry .. .. 530 Cavalry .. .. 154 Police and Lashkar foot peons .. 934 1,618	Not ..	Iron, rice, Indian millet, and other food-grains, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, and saffron. Articles of hardware and pottery, coarse cotton and woollen cloth.	
10,58,839	Police 292			
6,87,850	61 horse .. .. 562 foot	Not	Indian millet, rice, wheat, gram, and cotton; coarse country cloth.	
12,76,255	280 horse 3,542 foot	Not	Indian millet, wheat, gram, cotton, sugarcane, and rice; coarse country cloth.	§ Exclusive of Rámdurg. The tribute levied on account of the shares in the estate of Kurundwád (junior branch) is included in the amount paid by Kurundwád (senior branch).
67,600	.....	....	Cotton, millet, rice, pulse, cocoanut, castor-oil seeds, sugarcane.	
5,50,129	.....	....	Cotton, wool, grain, indigo.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2.)—Statement showing ruling

Name, of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How, and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Máhárája Dhiraj Mirza Mahá Ráo Shri Khengarji.	Bhuj.. ..	Minor	Rájput, Jadeja, Hindu.	11¾	Privately, at Bhuj .. ..
PA'LANPUR.					
Sher Muhammedkhan Lohani ..	Pálanpur ..	Dewan or Chief of Palanpur.	Pathan, Muhammadan.	26	Educated in Palanpur .. ..
Bismilla Khán, Bábi	Rádhanpur..	Nawab or Chief of Radhanpur.	Do. ..	36	Can read and write Gujáráti ..
MA'HI KA'NTA.					
EDAR.					
His Highness Máhárája Keshrisingji Jowansingji, Jodhpur family.	Edar.. ..	Minor	Ráthor Rajput, of the Solar race, Hindu.	16	Privately .. ..
KA'THIA'WA'R.					
His Highness Nawáb Mohobat Khánji, Bábi family.	Junágarh ..	1st Class Chief ..	Babi, Muhammadan.	41	Do. .. ..
His Highness the Jám Shri Vibhaji, Jádeja Rájput.	Navánagar .	Do. ..	Rajput, Hindu ..	52	Do. .. ..
His Highness Ráwal Takhatsingji, Gohel Rájput.	Bhaunagar..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20	Rájkumar College .. ..
His Highness the Raj Sáheb Mansingji Jáhlá, Rájput.	Dhrángadra .	Do. ..	Do. ..	41	Privately .. ..
Rána Shri Vikmatji, Jethwa family.	Porbandar ..	3rd Class Chief ..	Do. ..	59	Do. .. ..
CAMBAY.					
Husain Yáwar Khán Bahádur, Nawáb of Cambay.	Cambay ..	Feudatory ..	Mogal Muhammadan, Shiah.	64	Knows Persian and Urdu well. Educated at Cambay.
BARODA	....	....	....	..	....
REWA KA'NTA.					
Máhárána Gumbhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ..	Ruler of state ..	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	31	Privately .. ..
Jitsingji, Máhárawal of Chota Udepur.	Chota Udepur.	Do. ..	Chowan Rajput, Hindu.	46	Do. .. ..
Mánsingji, Máhárawal of Deogad Bária.	Bária ..	Minor, under Government protection.	Do. ..	22	Rájkumar College, Rájkot ..
Wakhatsingji, Máhárána of Lunáwára.	Lunáwara ..	Do. ..	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	19	Do. ..
Jorawarkhan, Nawáb, Babi of Bálásinor.	Balasinor ..	Ruler of state ..	Musalman ..	58	Privately .. ..
Pratabsing, Máhárána of Sunth ..	Sunth ..	Minor, under Government protection.	Powar Rajput, Hindu.	16	Rájkumar College, Rájkot ..
SU'RAT.					
Nawáb Sidhi Abdul Kadar Mahomed Jakub Khan.	Sachin ..	Nawab ..	Musalman, Suni .	13	Gujaráti and English, at Sachin
Máhárawal Shri Pratabsingji Gulabsingji, of Vansadia dynasty.	Bánsda ..	Minor ..	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	13	Do. at Rájkumar College.
Máhárána Shri Narandeoji Ramdeoji, of Solar dynasty.	Dharampur..	Raja	Sisodia do. ..	37	Do. at Dharampur ..
KHA'NDESH.					
DA'NG PIMPRI.					
Nilubaba walad Trimbak	Pimpri ..	....	Bhil, Hindu ..	31	....
JAWHA'R.					
Malharáo *alias* Patangsha	Jawhár ..	Ruler of state ..	Koli Hindu ..	24	Educated in Poona High School.

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
Minor..	Yes	Yes	No.	
Ruling his state ..	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	.....	
Minor..	Do.	Do.	No.	
Ruling his state ..	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Minor..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ruling his state ..	No	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Yes	It does not appear settled what is the peculiar custom of succession in his family.	Has five sons.	
....	....	....	.....	This State is under the Government of India
Ruling his state ..	Do.	Yes	Four sons.	
Do. ..	No	Do.	Eight sons.	
Under tuition ..	Do.	Do.	.....	
Minor..	Do.	Do.	.....	
Ruling his state ..	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Minor..	Do.	Do.	.....	
Ditto	Yes	Do.	No, being himself a minor.	
Ditto	Do.	Do.	No, being himself a minor.	
Administering his territory.	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
....	No	Do.	Yes.	
Ruling his state ..	Do.	Do.	No.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2.)—Statement showing ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How, and where educated.
1	3	3	4	5	6
JANJIRA.					
Nawáb Sidhi Ibráhim Khán Yakut Khán	Fort, Janjira.	Chief of Janjira..	Sidhi, Sunni Mussalman.	58	Persian and Urdu, at Janjira..
SA'WANT WA'RI.					
Raghunáth Sáwant Bhonslé	Sáwant Wári.	Subsidiary alliance.	Maráthá, Hindu .	16	Is being educated in the Rájkumar College at Rájkot.
SATA'RA'.					
Shrinivasrao Pandit Pant Pratinidhi.	Aundh ..	Pant Pratinidhi .	Bráhman.. ..	45	Privately .. ..
Madhojirao Naik, Nimbalkar ..	Phaltan ..	Naik, Nimbalkar, Deshmukh.	Kshetri, Hindu ..	40	Do. .. ..
Shankarrao Chimnaji Gaudekar, and Pant Sacheo.	Bhor ..	Pant Sacheo ..	Bráhman	25	Do. .. ..
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Maloji *alias* Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonslé.	Akalkot ..	....	Maráthá, Hindu..	10	Do. .. ..
KOLHA'PUR.					
His Highness Shivaji Máhárájah Chatrapati IV, Máhárája of Kolhápur, Bhonslé family.	Kolhápur ..	Minor ..	Maráthá, Hindu .	15	Privately at home under supervision of a guardian.
SOUTHERN MA'RA'THA' STATES.					
SA'NGLI.					
Dhondirao Chintáman *alias* Tatya Sáheb of Sángli.	Sángli ..	1st Class Sirdar..	Bráhman, Hindu.	40	Educated privately at Sángli; knows Maráthi, and has a very slight knowledge of English.
MIRAJ.					
Gangadhar Rao Ganpat *alias* Bala Sáheb Patwardhan, chief of Miraj, senior branch.	Miraj ..	1st Class Sirdar..	Bráhman, Hindu.	13	Is being educated and trained at Kolhápur.
KURUNDWA'D.					
Chintáman Ráo Raghunath *alias* Bala Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurunwád, senior branch.	Kurundwád .	Do. ..	Do.	28	Has passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, attended the Kolhápur High School, and received instruction from a private tutor.
JAMKHANDI.					
Rámchandar Rao Gopal *alias* Appa Sáheb Patwardhan, chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi..	Do. ..	Do.	45	Educated in the Belgaum Sirdars' High School, both in Maráthi and English.
RA'MDURG.					
Yogiráo Ramráo *alias* Bapu Sáheb Bhavé.	Rámdurg ..	Do. ..	Do.	26	Do. do. ..
MUDHOL.					
VenkatráoBalwantráo Ráje Ghorpadé	Mudhol ..	Do. ..	Maráthá	17	Educated at Rájkumar College at Rájkot.
SAVA'NUR.					
Abdul Dalelkhán Dalerjang Bahádur.	Sávánur ..	Nawab	Páthán, Muhammadan.	16	Do. do. ..
KHAIRPUR.					
Mir Ali Murád Khán	Khairpur ..	Mir	Tálpur Muhammadan.	..	At home .. ..

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his state ..	No	Not necessarily the eldest son, but the one who, on the death of the chief, may be considered by the principal persons of the state to be fit as regards learning and noble descent.	Yes.	
....	Yes	Follows primogeniture ..	No.	Not married.
Administering the affairs of his estate	Do.	Not determined as yet ..	Has male heirs.	
Do. ..	Do.	According to Hindu religion all sons are heirs according to rank.	Venkatrao Naik Nimbalkar.	
Do. ..	Do.	Yes	No.	
....	Do.	Follows primogeniture ..	None.	
Minor	Do.	Do. ..	No.	Was adopted heir to the late chief on 23rd October 1871.
Is the head of the Sangli state.	Do.	Is a Patwardhan chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	None.	
Minor	Has patent authorising adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	Do.	
Ruling his state ..	Do. ..	Do.	Has a male heir.	
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	None.	
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Died on the 11th July 1878. Heir an infant.
Minor	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Yes	Yes	None.	
Ruling his state ..	....	....	Yes.	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

POLICE.

(3.)—Results of the working of the Police of the Native States of the Bombay Presidency, and of the Settlement of Aden, 1877-78.

STATE.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARK.
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	
Cutch	1,098	2,063	1,491	3,349	1,363	3,189	*a*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pálanpur	1,213	2,140	1,664	2,040	1,664	2.040	999	1,241	665	780	60·2	60·83	60·2	60·83	
Mahi Kánta	2,919	3,400	1,972	1,925	1,972	1,925	1,186	1,621	754	289	60·14	84·21	60·14	84·21	
Káthiáwár	12,989	15,546	15,121	19,115	13,872	18,653	9,100	11,136	4,827	7,808	60·24	58·25	65·38	59·70	
Cambay	*b*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rewa Kánta	1,109	1,593	1,317	2,319	1,317	2,256	898	1,614	387	550	69	70·	69	71	
Nárukot	65	79	..	96	95	*c* 96	68	91	25	5	..	88·23	71·57	88·23	
Súrat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khándesh Agency	..	2	..	7	..	7	..	3	..	4	..	42·85	..	42·85	
Peint (Násik)	84	87	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	59	..	..	
Jawhár (Tanna)	..	37	..	75	..	75	..	51	..	24	..	66	..	66·	
Janjira	533	619	1,025	1,392	248	257	210	204	777	1,188	20·4	14·15	84·6	79·3	
Sáwant Wári	1,079	1,152	635	500	479	496	306	287	173	156	48·	57·4	63·8	57·8	
Satárá Agency	1,890	2,098	1,791	2,142	1,507	1,901	736	1,035	793	885	..	48·31	..	54·44	
Akalkot	273	551	574	1,143	407	991	321	744	250	247	56	65	79	75	
Kolhápur	1,498	3,612	3,148	5,874	2,728	5,201	1,379	3,454	1,349	1,747	43·8	58·8	50·6	64·48	
Southern Maráthá States. { Sángli ..	680	1,481	999	2,102	897	2,014	595	1,576	302	438	64·	74·97	66·	78·25	
{ Miraj &c.	2,000	2,955	2,687	4,057	2,442	3,816	1,414	2,956	872	828	52·6	72·85	57·9	77·46	
Savánur (Dhárwár)	37	123	110	158	101	140	70	117	40	23	63·7	74·	69·3	83·5	
Khairpur	203	306	241	339	208	251	144	211	64	40	59	64	68	84	
Aden	..	..	665	661	..	..	532	515	..	..	80·9	77·9	..	..	Information incomplete.
Total ..	27,670	37,844	33,584	47,294	29,300	43,308	17,958	26,856	11,278	13,324	..	..	..	..	

a The information has not been sent separately for magisterial and police action.

b No returns furnished.

c Returns incomplete as in the case of Cutch. No returns furnished.

(4.)—Statement of Property Stolen and Recovered in Native States, and at the Aden Settlement, 1877-78.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage.		Remarks.
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cutch	55,168	35,108	22,001	16,009	39·8	45·6	
Pálanpur	41,313	73,839	7,685	7,897	18·6	10·68	
Mahi Kánta	75,055	73,140	13,598	20,538	18·1	28·1	
Káthiáwár	2,66,843	3,60,255	71,127	1,37,700	26·65	38·22	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	No information.
Rewa Kánta	30,048	53,792	8,013	10,418	27·	19·0	
Nárukot	485	608	362	196	79·59	32·23	
Súrat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	No information.
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jawhár (Tanna)	2,161	785	567	669	31·	72·2	
Peint (Násik)	1,329	350	1,070	68	80·51	48·57	
Janjira	4,411	3,647	4,183	3,151	94·85	86·42	
Sáwant Wári	2,925	4,220	1,114	1,697	38·1	40·2	
Satárá Agency	6,379	10,838	2,863	7,073	44·86	55·27	
Akalkot	10,279	16,702	2,804	2,383	27·	14·	
Kolhápur	46,439	45,935	26,875	35,013	62·17	76·22	
Southern Maráthá States. Sángli	23,567	22,648	11,954	7,326	50·	32·34	
Southern Maráthá States. Miraj, &c.	47,896	37,069	17,149	18,560	35·8	56·0[illegible]	
Savánur (Dhárwár)	469	1,669	216	415	45·	25·	
Khairpur	5,713	6,657	2,514	4,419	44·	66·1	
Aden	...	5,365	...	4,390	16·	75·	
Total ...	6,20,480	7,52,627	1,94,095	2,77,854	...	...	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

Criminal Justice.

(5.)—Statement showing the number and disposal of persons arrested in the Native States of the Bombay Presidency, and at the Aden Settlement, 1877-78.

State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of the year.	Cases remaining for trial at end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during 1877-78.				Received by transfer.	Total.								
	1876-77.	1877-78.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	Upon Summons.	Voluntarily.		1877-78.	1876-77.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.			
Cutch	3,009	4,050	500	3,189	141	2,889	477	5	7,151	5,208	1,226	2,468	3,313	2	10	132	58	
Pálanpur	1,213	2,140	1	2,063	..	..	2	..	2,066	1,703	778	2	1,244	23	2	17	9	
Máhi Kantá	3,562	4,226	139	1,925	93	2,124	128	95	4,504	3,802	834	762	2,586	66	5	253	217	
Káthiáwár	16,445	18,565	1,849	18,559	1,759	5,590	2,065	635	30,457	25,083	5,285	6,530	15,370	1,282	135	1,905	1,032	
Cambay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No returns available.
Rewa Kánta	1,631	2,008	203	2,256	69	770	116	117	3,531	2,390	110	683	2,290	213	22	213	599	
Nárukot	65	79	2	96	..	..	15	8	121	101	..	10	109	2	..	..	..	
Súrat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khándesh Agency	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	
Peint (Násik)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	..	67	98	1	..	..	..	Information incomplete.
Jawhár (Tanna)	147	167	..	75	80	116	88	..	359	255	11	149	189	..	..	10	..	
Janjira	533	619	33	192	115	1,079	6	..	1,425	1,025	1,135	53	204	31	..	2	46	
Sáwant Wári	408	424			766			..	766	794	139	85	538	..	3	1	1	
Satára Agency	1,710	2,128	60	2,270	233	950	43	..	3,556	2,800	891	910	1,679	19	1	56	32	No correct information received from the Jath state.
Akalkot	560	855	13	991	23	517	10	..	1,554	1,084	365	143	1,028	17	..	1	1	
Kolháipur	2,866	4,625	55	5,201	366	980	1,188	182	7,972	5,438	2,255	510	4,994	162	..	51	32	
Southern Maratha States. { Sángli	841	1,280	44	2,014	39	69	74	141	2,381	1,579	562	98	1,615	22	65	19	28	
Miraj, &c.	2,103	2,942	415	3,763	707	117	203	48	5,253	3,754	651	705	3,713	..	43	141	54	
Savánur (Dhárwár)	83	106	..	145	19	5	2	..	171	136	30	1	139	..	..	1	..	
Khairpur	203	306	5	302	..	..	34	3	344	246	..	128	211	..	..	5	5	
Aden	..	687	..	1,004		430	..	..	1,434	1,172	..	289	1,144	1	..	..	..	
Total	35,379	45,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	73,218	..	14,226	13,593	40,465	1,841	286	2,807	2,114	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

Criminal Justice.

(6.)—Statement showing Criminal Appeals filed and disposed of in the Appellate Courts of Native States and Aden, 1877-78.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Appellants	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
			Applications rejected.	Sentences			Proceedings quashed	Further enquiry ordered.	Referred.	Pending.	
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.					
Cutch	4	253	26	96	74	17	...	16	...	24	
Pálanpur	1	51	1	26	7	12	...	...	...	5	
Máhi Kánta	3	59	1	13	25	17	...	3	...	...	
Káthiáwár...	56	1,246	11	600	300	281	10	1	...	43	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No information.
Rewa Kánta	3	9	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Nárukot	1	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	No appeals made.
Súrat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No information.
Khándesh Agency	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No appeals made.
Peint (Násik)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No appeals made.
Jawhár (Tanna)	1	6	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Janjira	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sáwant Wári	1	29	6	11	5	7	...	...	...	...	
Satárá Agency	5	62	...	13	7	41	1	...	...	...	
Akalkot	2	17	10	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Kolháp ur	3	169	...	125	26	18	...	...	...	...	
Southern Maráthá States. { Sángli	1	31	...	16	6	3	6	...	...	...	
Miraj, &c. ...	13	41	1	23	3	9	...	1	...	4	
Savánur (Dhárwár)	1	39	...	6	...	33	...		...	...	
Khairpur	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Aden	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	42	2,025	57	954	459	441	17	21	...	76	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

PRISONS.

(7.)—Prisons in Native States and at Aden, 1877-78.

STATE.	Number of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE IN JAIL.		Number of prisoners remaining at end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.	REMARKS.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1876-77.	1877-78.			
				1877-78.	1876-77.					
									Rs.	
Cutch	11	170	2,154	2,324	1,370	175	201	298	11,436	
Pálanpur	3	189	1,118	1,307	*a* 282	79·	91	266	*b* 8,297	*a.* Of the Agency jail only. Details given this year for three jails.
Mahi Kántá	26	130	742	872	598	127·88	186·68	193	17,775	*b.* Dieting charges only.
Káthiáwár	130	1,239	12,239	13,478	8,927	...	...	2,193	1,42,039	Including lock-ups.
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	No information furnished.
Rewa Kántá	23	293	1,832	2,125	1,177	288·5	339	440	25,223	Including lock-ups.
Narukot	1	...	47	47	23	·06	1·35	...	118	Lock-up.
Súrat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	No information.
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Lock-up. No information.
Peint (Násik)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Jawhár (Tanna)	92	7	85	92	39	·10	·18	29	1,572	
Janjira	1	24	39	63	55	20·10	24·45	22	3,692	
Sáwant Wári	1	74	140	214	258	79	54	52	6,909	
Satárá Agency	13	110	978	1,088	543	...	...	129	10,956	Including lock-ups.
Akalkot	1	61	460	521	219	80·3	62·16	57	6,408	
Kolhápur	12	332	4,512	4,844	2,427	...	...	305	39,636	Including lock-ups.
Southern Marátha States { Sángli ...	7	239	1,926	2,165	810	128	330	252	18,894	
Southern Marátha States { Miráj, &c.	18	269	2,425	2,694	949	201·34	426·7	298	32,281	
Savánur (Dhárwár)	1	42	109	151	129	21·4	50·4	49	2,051	
Khairpur	2	61	211	272	208	57	65	75	2,880	
Aden	1	69	286	355	294	62	77	54	19,538	
Total ...	344	3,309	29,303	32,612	18,308	...	...	4,712	3,49,705	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

CIVIL JUSTICE.

(8.)—Statement showing the number of Suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Native States and Aden, 1877-87.

STATE.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on the file at end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	TOTAL.		NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
				1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	
Cutch	23	1,668	4,852	6,520	7,446	5,871	5,778	649	1,668	
Pálanpur	9	470	892	1,362	1,592	794	1,122	568	470	
Mahi Kántá	42	715	1,272	1,987	2,244	1,403	1,529	584	715	
Káthiáwár	135	4,736	13,682	18,418	23,890	14,314	19,154	4,104	4,736	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No information furnished.
Rewa Kántá...	7	401	441	842	1,852	788	1,451	54	401	
Narúkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No civil work during the year.
Súrat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No civil work done during the ye
Peint (Násik)	2	...	...	85	...	66	...	19	...	
Jawhár (Tanna)	3	19	56	75	55	29	36	46	19	
Janjira	1	66	246	312	377	234	311	78	66	
Sáwant Wári	3	973	2,824	3,797	3,632	2,923	2,659	874	973	
Satárá Agency	14	1,113	1,881	2,994	3,676	1,760	2,563	1,234	1,113	
Akalkot	1	64	498	562	473	411	409	151	64	
Kolhápur	5	531	3,956	4,487	4,272	3,600	3,741	887	531	
Southern Marátha States. { Sángli ...	1	145	887	1,032	1,476	742	1,331	290	145	
Miraj, &c...	23	444	1,185	1,629	2,519	1,168	2,075	461	444	
Savánur (Dhárwár) ...	1	39	133	172	195	127	156	45	39	
Khairpur	1	11	33	44	44	29	33	15	11	
Aden	3	20	2,451	2,471	2,816	2,471	2,796	...	20	
Total ...	274	11,415	35,289	46,789	56,559	36,759	45,144	10,030	11,415	

POLITICAL—*concluded.*

CIVIL JUSTICE—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the number of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Appellate Courts of the Native States and Aden, 1877-78.

STATE.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on the file at end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	TOTAL.		NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
				1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	
Cutch	4	307	959	1,266	1,129	1,123	822	143	307	
Pálanpur	1	4	32	36	27	23	23	13	4	
Mahi Kánta	2	8	27	35	17	22	9	13	8	
Káthiáwár	46	410	894	1,304	1,472	812	1,062	492	410	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No information.
Rewa Kánta	2	...	66	66	33	53	33	13	...	
Nárukot	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No appeal made.
Súrat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns submitted.
Khándesh do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No appeal made.
Péint (Násik)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jawhár (Tanna)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
Janjira	1	77	50	127	94	67	17	60	77	
Sáwant Wári...	3	37	157	194	305	164	268	30	37	
Satárá Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Akalkot	1	40	6	46	46	36	6	10	40	
Kolhápur	2	96	273	369	410	184	314	185	96	
Southern Marátha States { Sangli ... / Miraj, &c.	2	165	108	273	662	162	497	111	165	
Savánur (Dhárwár)... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khairpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
Aden	1	4	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	
	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Total ...	71	1,148	2,573	3,721	4,197	2,651	3,053	1,070	1,144	

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SETTLEMENTS.

(1.)—Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each District of the Bombay Presidency expires, i.e. *the date on which each District becomes open to resettlement.*

No.	District.	Year in which first settlement took place.	Year in which District becomes open to resettlement.
1	Ahmedábád	1856-57	1886-87.
2	Kaira	1862-63	1892-93.
3	Panch Máháls	1870-71	1900-01. First survey settlement in progress.
4	Broach	1870-71	1900-01.
5	Súrat	1864-65	1894-55.
6	Khándesh	1854-55	1884-8.
7	Násik	1840-41	Undergoing resettlement.
8	Tanna	1854-55	1884-85.
9	Kolábá	1856-57	1886-87.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44	Re-settlement operations in progress.
11	Poona	1838-39	Undergoing resettlement.
12	Sholápur	1839-40	Re-settlement completed.
13	Satárá	1855-56	1885-86.
14	Ratnágiri	1865-66	1894-95. First survey settlement in progress.
15	Kánara	1863-64	1893-94. First survey settlement in progress.
16	Belgaum	1848-49	1878-79.
17	Dhárwár	1843-44	Re-settlement operations in progress.
18	Kaládgi	1843-44	Do. do.

SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing the total cost of resettlement operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and the increase in gross Land Revenue Receipts for each year consequent on re-settlement.

District.	Year in which resettlement took effect.	Total cost of resettlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts in year before resettlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts each year after resettlement.	Increase of Revenue annually consequent on resettlement.	Total increase of Revenue since resettlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Poona ..	1868-69	3,09,393	83,045	84,660	1,615	..	
	1869-70		..	1,24,099	42,054	..	
	1870-71		..	1,27,896	44,851	..	
	1871-72		..	1,25,514	42,469	..	
	1872-73		1,62,886	2,67,809	1,04,923	..	
	1873-74		..	2,27,368	64,482	..	
	1874-75		3,88,834	5,95,557	2,06,723	..	
	1875-76		..	5,20,881	1,32,047	..	
	1876-77		..	*a* 5,58,636	1,69,852	..	*a* Includes an outstanding balance of Rs. 3,31,184.
	1877-78		..	5,59,940	1,71,106	9,80,122	
Sholápur ..	1871-72	4,37,546	1,00,531	1,42,743	42,212	..	
	1872-73		2,49,418	4,59,123	2,09,705	..	
	1873-74		4,10,124	7,48,574	3,38,450	..	
	1874-75		5,16,648	8,34,325	3,17,677	..	
	1875-76		..	7,77,704	2,61,056	..	
	1876-77		..	*b* 7,89,949	2,73,301	..	*b* Includes an outstanding balance of Rs. 6,30,259.
	1877-78		..	7,97,435	2,80,787	17,23,188	
Násik ..	1872-73	3,35,394	91,460	1,53,015	61,555	..	
	1873-74		..	1,52,841	61,381	..	
	1874-75		..	1,51,881	60,421	..	
	1875-76		2,48,612	3,99,545	1,50,933	..	
	1876-77		3,70,505	*c* 5,19,243	1,48,738	..	*c* Includes an outstanding balance of Rs. 25,052.
	1877-78		..	5,76,364	2,05,859	6,88,887	
Ahmednagar .	1876-77	30,243	46,307	*d* 59,090	12,783	..	*d* Includes an outstanding balance of Rs. 13,517.
	1877-78		..	59,636	13,329	26,112	
Southern Division.							
Dhárwár ..	1874-75	1,60,607	2,48,974	3,84,162	1,35,188	..	
	1875-76		4,16,540	6,31,337	2,14,797	..	
	1876-77		5,34,419	*e* 8,10,260	2,75,841	9,01,667	*e* Includes an outstanding balance of Rs. 58,887.
	1877-78		*f* ..	8,10,260	2,75,841	..	*f* No revision settlements introduced in 1877-78 on account of famine.
Kaládgi ..	1874-75	2,57,318	1,09,656	1,55,311	45,655	..	
	1875-76		3,46,581	4,49,664	1,03,083	..	
	1876-77		5,08,620	*g* 6,49,029	1,40,409	..	*g* Includes an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,73,075.
	1877-78		*f* ..	6,49,029	1,40,409	4,29,556	
Grand Total..	....	15,30,501					

Total increase for	Poona	9,80,122	No deduction is made in column 5 on account of balances outstanding on account of famine as shown in this column, since it is supposed that the greater part will ultimately be collected.
Ditto	Sholápur ..	17,23,188	
Ditto	Násik	6,88,887	
Ditto	Ahmednagar ..	26,112	
Ditto	Dhárwár ..	9,01,667	
Ditto	Kaládgi	4,29,556	
	Grand Total ..	47,49,532	

Increase of revenue in each collectorate in 1877-78, resulting from resettlement :—

	Rs.
Poona	1,71,106
Sholápur	2,80,787
Násik	2,05,859
Ahmednagar	13,329
Dhárwár..	2,75,841
Kaládgi	1,40,409
Total ..	10,87,331

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS.)

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1877-78 (between 1st April 1877 and 31st March 1878) and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of Sanction.
Act No. I. of 1877.—An Act to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the city of Bombay compulsory.	The Honorable J. Gibbs.	The object and charactor of this Act have been fully described at page xxi. of the appendices to the Administration Report for 1876-77.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 2nd March 1877. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 5th May 1877.
Act No. II. of 1877. — An Act to validate the appointment of certain members and for the temporary continuance of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay.	The Honorable J. Gibbs.	Doubts had been entertained as to the legality of the appointment by election and by nomination of the persons constituting the Municipal Corporation, and the Town Council of Bombay, and the Chairman of those bodies; and this Act was passed with a view to validating such appointments, and all acts done, payments made, &c., by those bodies and officers, and by the Municipal Commissioner. The Act also provides for the postponement of the elections which under the Municipal Act would have had to be held, and for the continuance in office until December 31st, 1877, or some further date to be determined and notified by the Governor in Council of the persons who, on the 25th July 1877, were chairmen and members, respectively, of the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 11th August 1877. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 5th September 1877.
Act No. I. of 1878. — An Act to amend the law for regulating the control of the manufacture of spirituous liquors, and for the realization of the abkári revenue in the city of Bombay.	The Honorable L. R. Ashburner.	As it had been found by experience that the Abkári Act (XVII. of 1859) did not contain sufficient provisions for the proper supervision of the distillation of liquor manufactured from the juice of the cocoanut, brab and date trees in the city of Bombay, the present Act was passed to amend Act XVII. of 1859 in that respect.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 28th November 1877. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 24th January 1878.
Act No. II. of 1878. — An Act to amend Bombay Act II. of 1868 (The Ferries Act.)	The Honorable J. Gibbs.	A Bill, which was introduced into Council in 1875, for the purpose of amending the Bombay Ferries Act, 1868, contained a section which was intended to provide against the evasion of tolls lawfully leviable at bridges which cross navigable rivers or creeks.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 10th January 1878.

LEGISLATIVE (ACTS)—*continued.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of Sanction.
		Owing to certain reasons not in any way connected with the provisions of the said section, that bill was not proceeded with. But the recent opening to the public of the Tapti bridge at Súrat prompted the local officers to call attention to the necessity of amending the Ferries Act for the above purpose, and this Act was passed in order to carry out this object. The opportunity had been taken of inserting in the Act a clause similar to section 3 of the withdrawn Bill, providing for the exemption from the payment of tolls of certain persons.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 15th February 1878.
Act No. III. of 1878.—An Act for the licensing of trades, dealings, and industries in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honorable L. R. Ashburner.	It having been determined by the Government of India that additional taxation was necessary in order to provide a surplus each year to enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it, by the periodical occurrence of famine in different parts of British India, this Act was passed with a view of supplying such portion of the said additional taxation as was deemed reasonable to levy in the Presidency of Bombay.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 13th February 1878. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 11th March 1878.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS.)

(2.)—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1877-78.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what stage?
Bill No. 1 of 1875.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue officers and the land revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honorable F. S. Chapman.	The object and character of this Bill have been fully described at pages iv. and v. of the appendices to the Administration Report for 1874-75.	18th January 1875.	.....	The Bill was read a third time and passed on the 8th February 1878. It received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 2nd March 1878 and has been sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.
Bill No. 3 of 1876.—A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay.	The Honorable A. Rogers.	The object and character of this Bill have been fully described at page xx. of the appendices to the Administration Report for 1876-77.	18th October 1876.	.....	This Bill, which was passed on the 26th October 1876, has not yet received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.
Bill No. 1 of 1877.—A Bill to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the cotton trade.	The Honorable E. W. Ravenscroft.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	1st February 1877.	.....	This Bill, which was passed on the 3rd March 1877, has not yet received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what stage?
Bill No. 3 of 1877.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Abkári law of the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honorable L. R. Ashburner.	The present abkári law in this Presidency, under which the drawing and sale of toddy and the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquor is regulated, is found to be very defective, especially with regard to the control of transport from one place to another of liquor. The punishments provided in the existing laws for their evasion have not in practice been found sufficient to prevent smuggling, and the revenue consequently is seriously affected. The law on the subject is, moreover, different in the island of Bombay from that in force in the mofussil, and the systems in force in and out of Bombay are found to clash, also to the injury of the revenue. It has therefore been deemed advisable to provide one law for the whole of the Presidency which will cure the defects mentioned, and still be sufficiently elastic to admit of the adoption by Government in the various parts of the country that will come under its operation of the system which may appear to be most suitable to it. Provision has also been made in the draft Act by which the nomination of a single officer to superintend the system in the whole of the Presidency may be legalized, with a view to secure uniformity as far as it may be consistent with the interests of the abkári revenue, so far as these may be compatible with the discouragement of the vice of drinking among the people.	23rd June 1877.	.....	This Bill was read a third time and passed on the 5th Mar. 1878. It received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 19th March 1878, and has been sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy. *N.B.*—Since sanctioned.
Bill No. 6 of 1877.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 and to continue the same as so amended.	The Honorable J. Gibbs.	The Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 was passed tentatively for a term of three years, but, since the expiry of that period, has been extended from time to time by the Governor in Council, under the power conferred by section 307, up to the end of the present year. The Act is generally admitted to have worked, upon the whole, very satisfactorily, and the time has come when it is thought that it should be revised by the Legislature by the light of the experience of the last five years, with a view to its being continued, subject to such amendments as are found necessary, permanently,	14th Septr. 1877.	.....	The Bill was read a third time and passed on the 8th February 1878. It received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 13th February 1878 and

The Town Council submitted, through the Municipal Commissioner, in the early part of last year, several proposals for the amendment of the Act, and these were forwarded in July 1876 to Government by the Municipal Commissioner, with a letter containing many valuable suggestions of his own for the same purpose. Other propositions have been received as well from the Town Council as from the Municipal Commissioner, whilst their former proposals have been under deliberation; and the Bill now introduced seeks to give effect, as far as it at present appears desirable, to all these proposals and suggestions.

The primary object of the Bill is, therefore, to continue the Municipal Act of 1872 in force permanently. The modifications which it is proposed to make in its provisions are of three kinds: (1) constitutional, (2) concerning the rates, and (3) administrative.

The constitutional changes proposed by the Bill are principally—

(*a*) to extend the franchise by lowering the qualifying rate to Rs. 30, and by adding the wheel-tax to the rates, payment of which confers the franchise;

(*b*) to provide for the election and appointment of members of the Corporation and of the Town Council, respectively, for fixed terms of two calendar years;

(*c*) to make the Municipal Commissioner ex-officio a member of the Corporation and of the Town Council, at the same time declaring him ineligible for the chairmanship of the latter body.

With regard to rates it is proposed—

(*a*) to abolish the distinction between owners's and occupiers's rates;

(*b*) to convert the present house, police, and lighting rates into one "consolidated-rate;"

(*c*) to make this consolidated-rate as well as the water and halalcore-rate, leviable, under the general name of "property-rates," at so many per centum of the annual value of lands, buildings, or houses, from the landlords, giving them the right, in the case of the water-rate and the halalcore-rate, to recover the same from their tenants; and

(*d*) to provide for the levy of all property-rates at once in a lump sum, instead of under separate bills as at present.

has been sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

N.B.—Since sanctioned.

LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what stage?
		These changes, with regard to rates, will, it is believed, be generally acceptable both to owners and occupiers, whilst they will lead to considerable economy in the assessment and collection departments of the Municipality. Care has, at the same time, been taken to save all existing or future contracts between landlords and their tenants as to the payment of rates. In addition to a large number of verbal and other minor improvements, the chief alterations proposed, in what may be termed the administrative portions of the Act, are :— (*a*) to empower the Town Council to revise assessments ; (*b*) to make provision for indemnifying officers of the Fire Brigade and others acting with them for any acts they may necessarily do whilst employed in saving life or property from fire; (*c*) to provide efficiently for preventing the spread in the city of infectious diseases. The opportunity has been taken of repealing and consolidating all the Acts passed since the Municipal Act of 1872 for the purpose of amending it, so that the municipal law of the future will be contained in the one Act of 1872, as amended by this present enactment, instead of in several. The short Act recently passed by the Council to remove certain doubts about the validity of the appointment of the Corporation and Town Council may also be hereafter included amongst the Acts to be repealed by this Bill, if, in the meantime, it receives the assent of the Governor-General.			

Note.—There are two bills under consideration in the Legislative Department, one a bill to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Government landing places in the port of Kurrachee, and the other a bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in the town of Kurrachee compulsory. As regards the former bill a reply from the Government of India to the reference made to them is awaited, while the latter bill has been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State.

B.— POLICE.

B.—

(1.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.									
Ahmedábád	..	2	3	226	101	902	..	..	..
Kairá	..	1	1	142	35	575	..	..	..
Panch Máháls	..	2	2	111	36	673	..	6	30
Broach	..	1	2	77	22	315	..	..	..
Súrat	..	1	2	118	23	509	..	..	4
Tanna	..	1	2	146	..	659	..	..	..
Kolábá	..	1	2	56	..	260	..	3	10
Total	1	9	14	876	217	3,893	..	9	44
Central Division.									
Khándesh	..	3	3	275	83	1,358	..	..	..
Násik	..	1	2	127	29	586	..	9	40
Ahmednagar	..	1	2	107	26	485	..	3	18
Poona	..	1	2	182	25	894	..	..	60
Sholápur	..	1	1	96	15	427	..	..	3
Satárá	..	1	2	188	18	779	..	..	..
Total	1	8	12	975	196	4,529	..	12	121
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	..	1	1	115	9	543	..	..	..
Dhárwár	..	1	2	120	28	599	..	..	..
Kaládgi	..	1	1	109	27	517	..	..	..
Kánárá	..	1	2	115	..	580	..	..	..
Rátnágiri	..	1	2	123	..	639	..	..	..
Total	1	5	8	582	64	2,878	..	..	..
Sind.									
Kurrachee	..	2	5	195	160	1,078	..	20	257
Haidarábád	..	1	4	125	137	625	..	..	98
Shikárpur	..	1	5	163	165	795	5	18	130
Thár and Párkar	..	..	1	71	316	110	..	..	14
Frontier Upper Sind	..	..	1	12	39	161	..	2	84
Total	1	4	16	566	817	2,769	5	40	583
Railway.									
G. I. P. railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(8) 84	495
B. B. and C. I. railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(9) 50	349
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	844
Grand Total	4	26	50	2,999	1,294	14,069	5	195	1,592
Grand Total for 1876	4	27	50	2,991	1,299	14,002	5	193	1,515
Bombay City	1	(10) 284						1,129	

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European constables according to pay.
(2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but not travelling, allowances.
(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.
(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowances.
(5) Columns 34 to 37. A "town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.

POLICE.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

Cost of Police.

Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3) (2).	Other Expenses of column (3).		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 11, 13, and 14.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	11,400	4,200	3,084	62,292	1,30,092	1,980	356·43	104·310	9,952	2,23,000	2,23,000	..
..	10,800	2,400	2,051	34,198	66,760	1,260	337·47	98·910	3,930	1,21,399	1,21,399	..
..	9,930	3,874	3,001	26,522	71,643	1,103	342·05	88·156	5,548	1,21,621	1,17,771	3,850
..	8,526	2,400	1,883	21,977	39,773	1,020	356·13	101·390	1,980	77,559	77,559	..
..	8,312	2,400	2,070	32,812	57,845	1,649	352·00	98·000	4,687	1,09,775	1,09,494	281
..	5,255	1,891	2,185	38,481	64,476	1,887	..	97·800	2,618	1,16,793	1,16,793	..
..	8,137	2,400	1,884	16,308	27,289	890	..	104·950	1,348	58,256	55,157	3,099
5,064	62,360	19,565	16,158	2,32,590	4,57,878	9,789	..	..	30,063	8,33,467	8,26,237	7,230
..	19,945	6,003	5,672	70,750	1,58,032	3,653	354	95	12,522	2,76,576	2,75,316	1,260
..	9,600	2,400	2,154	35,899	66,920	2,160	358	96	6,033	1,25,166	1,19,112	6,054
..	11,400	2,400	2,124	32,748	56,220	1,920	360	97	2,357	1,09,169	1,06,469	2,700
..	12,000	2,400	4,215	43,796	91,748	1,716	351	92	11,081	1,66,950	1,61,700	5,256
..	6,603	2,101	1,650	24,792	49,212	1,140	360	114	1,726	87,224	86,936	288
..	11,400	2,400	2,604	33,628	75,497	2,154	331	89	2,715	1,30,398	1,30,038	360
4,216	70,948	17,703	18,419	2,41,613	4,97,629	12,743	352	97	36,434	8,99,735	8,83,817	15,918
..	9,600	24,000	2,064	28,872	54,024	1,500	300·	94·51	2,898	1,01,358	1,01,358	..
..	5,750	1,938	2,497	30,563	59,792	2,280	287·42	86·38	2,012	1,04,832	1,04,832	..
..	7,000	2,300	2,064	27,468	57,192	1,260	307·00	133·	3,648	1,00,932	1,00,932	..
..	10,515	2,420	2,281	31,598	64,892	2,093	..	111·88	2,111	1,15,910	1,15,910	..
..	7,362	2,350	2,064	33,084	60,756	..	..	95·	5,949	1,11,565	1,11,565	..
3,102	40,227	11,408	10,970	1,51,585	2,06,656	7,133	..	..	16,618	5,37,699	5,37,699	..
..	13,486	2,400	4,217	62,992	1,51,732	3,250	253·82	103·08	13,726	2,51,803	2,23,506	28,297
..	8,647	2,400	3,084	41,769	99,707	2,700	280·29	85·96	12,509	1,70,816	1,62,500	8,316
..	7,343	1,868	3,058	49,082	1,16,520	3,060	248·00	94·49	13,463	1,94,394	1,77,893	16,501
..	..	..	2,700	27,468	98,484	300	271·62	107·49	4,404	1,33,356	1,31,776	1,580
..	..	..	1,560	4,305	12,607	..	165·74	78·31	..	28,429	19,201	9,228
..	29,476	6,668	14,619	1,85,616	4,79,050	9,310	1,219·47	469·33	44,102	7,78,798	7,14,876	63,922
..	8,400	2,400	4,552	33,732	64,435	2,460	..	139·	16,244	1,32,223	..	1,32,223
..	9,087	2,400	2,089	14,068	44,064	1,140	..	126·2	9,085	81,933	..	81,933
..	17,487	2,800	6,641	47,800	1,08,499	3,600	..	..	25,329	2,14,156	..	2,14,156
12,412	2,20,498	58,144	66,807	8,59,204	18,39,712	42,575	..	..	1,52,546	32,63,855	29,62,629	3,01,226
10,208	2,23,323	59,998	63,617	8,70,297	18,58,143	44,332	..	..	1,11,794	32,41,712	29,62,406	2,79,306
23,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,47,441	1,00,000	2,47,441

(6) Columns 34 and 35, *i.e.* in districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.
(7) Columns 36 and 37. One policeman to so many of the population.
(8) Includes one superintendent and three inspectors.
(9) Includes one superintendent and three inspectors.
(10) No details available.

B.—

(1.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

District.	Distribution of Force.							
	In District.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.
	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries.		On other Duties.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Northern Division.								
Ahmedábád	4	36	14	73	131	588	382	4
Kairá	4	24	19	90	110	421	85	..
Panch Máháls	21	145	14	126	74	412	30	..
Broach	..	..	11	56	51	204	94	..
Súrat	..	..	12	59	82	359	140	..
Tanna	1	3	18	94	117	506	21	30
Kolábá	2	12	13	60	40	178	....	13
Total	32	220	101	558	605	2,668	752	47
Central Division.								
Khándesh	17	74	52	342	205	1,025	....	..
Násik	1	3	8	30	107	516	55	22
Ahmednagar	..	..	11	66	80	363	79	21
Poona	..	..	8	73	108	490	281	143
Sholápur	..	..	11	64	66	288	85	25
Satárá	4	19	14	87	147	598	118	..
Total	22	96	104	662	713	3,280	618	211
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	..	4	14	74	91	404	54	19
Dhárwár	2	6	10	66	101	490	[8 officers 61 men.]	..
Kaládgi	3	24	9	54	118	646	....	..
Kánárá	3	19	8	71	95	381	57	63
Rátnágiri	3	17	16	112	101	471	44	..
Total	11	70	57	377	506	2,392	224	82
Sind.								
Kurrachee	5	30	41	274	90	427	493	78
Haidarábád	4	43	12	83	82	391	254	22
Shikárpur	7	78	23	220	109	477	219	..
Thár and Párkar	4	52	8	165	60	195	14	..
Frontier Upper Sind	..	8	..	20	1	89	56	39
Total	20	211	84	762	342	1,579	1,036	139
Railway.								
G. I. P. railway	..	..	..	....	83	494	....	..
B. B. and C. I. railway	..	..	..	25	49	322	....	..
Total	..	..	..	25	132	816	....	..
Grand Total	85	597	346	2,384	2,298	10,735	2,630	479
Grand Total for 1876	85	592	358	2,369	2,256	10,475	2,642	508
Bombay City	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European constables according to pay.
(2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but not travelling, allowances.
(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.
(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowances.
(5) Columns 34 to 37. A "town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.

POLICE—*continued.*

Distribution, and Employment of Police—continued.

Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
		To Area (6).			To Population (7).		
		Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
3,848	829,637	3·12	4·50	4·20	672·00	698·00	62·00
1,561	782,733	2·07	2·25	2 to 1	1,038·00	964·00	1,615·00
1,731	240,743	2·19	2·27	15 men to 4 square miles.	306·00	273·00	1,115·00
1,358	350,322	3·30	3·00	45·30	840·00	706·00	159·40
1,588	607,087	2·43	3·09	23·33	929·50	943·52	885·71
4,052	847,424	5·01	8·70	8 policemen to 1 square mile.	1,049·00	1,116·00	768·00
1,482	350,405	4·84	4·00	1·00	1,145·00	1,145·00	947 00
15,620	4,008,351	3·12	....	....	800·20	....	....
10,162	1,023,642	1 to 5·90	1 to 6	6 to 1	1 to 597·35	1 to 523	1 to 4,292
8,140	734,386	1 to 10·93	1 to 13	202 to 1	1 to 985·63	1 to 927	1 to 547
6,647	773,938	1 to 10·70	1 to 11	9 to 1	1 to 1,246·27	1 to 1,299	1 to 739
5,099	907,235	1 to 4·82	1 to 6	70 to 1	1 to 821·77	1 to 1,037	1 to 391
4,499	718,034	1 to 8·33	1 to 8	11 to 1	1 to 1,329·69	1 to 1,583	1 to 636
4,804	1,061,004	1 to 4·86	1 to 6	8 to 1	1 to 1,073·89	1 to 974	1 to 847
39,351	52,23,237	1 to 6·88	1 to 8	50 to 1	1 to 913·15	1 to 1,057	1 to 1,243
4,591	9,38,750	1 to 8·87	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 1,405	1 to 1,540	1 to 302
4,665	9,88,037	1 to 6·09	1 to 6·7	8 to 1	1 to 1,319·1	1 to 1,232·2	1 to 943·4
5,695	8,16,037	1 to 8·7	1 to 8·7	....	1 to 1,245·8	1 to 1,304·1	1 to 609·6
4,285	3,98,406	1 to 6·59	1 to 6·59	2 to 1	1 to 570·78	1 to 500·24	1 to 821
3,789	10,19,186	1 to 4·96	1 to 12·6	9 to 1	1 to 1,334	1 to 3,200	1 to 148
22,875	41,60,366	1 to 6·5	1 to 8·45	6 to 1	1 to 1,178	1 to 1,555	1 to 565
14,092	426,722	1 to 9·80	1 to 16·15	28 to 1 mile.	1 to 296·74	1 to 493·75	1 to 100·83
9,053	721,947	10·16	12·93	13·71	810·26	975·33	209·33
8,809	776,227	7·77	9·13	9·77	685·10	733·45	413·14
12,729	180,761	25·56	25·56	....	302·97	362·97	....
2,177	95,584	10·22	10·19	....	448·75	416·24	50·72
46,860	2,201,241	11·25	....	42·60	527·49	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,24,706	15,593,195	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18·64	644,405	....	....	....	....	....	....

(6) Columns 34 and 35, *i.e.* in districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in towns so many policemen to one square mile.
(7) Columns 36 and 37. One policeman to so many of the population.
(8) Includes one superintendent and three inspectors.
(9) Includes one superintendent and three inspectors.
(10) No details available.

B.—

(2.)—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline and

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, Degraded or Suspended by their own departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Division.																	
Ahmedábád	229	1,003	400	832	..	2	26	47	152	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kaira	143	610	301	452	..	5	23	65	66	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	14
Panch Máhál ..	113	709	566	256	..	1	16	25	84	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	9
Broach	79	337	180	236	..	..	7	14	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Súrat	129	532	251	40	..	1	7	11	50	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tanna	148	659	356	451	..	2	11	27	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kolábá	58	260	133	185	..	..	4	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	890	4,110	2,187	2,813	..	11	94	197	532	..	8	..	1	..	..	4	30
Central Division.																	
Khándesh	278	1,441	886	833	..	1	14	17	65	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	*b* 11
Násik	129	615	266	478	..	..	16	29	130	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ahmednagar	109	511	266	31	323	1	4	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Poona	184	919	457	64	582	2	9	24	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Sholápur	97	442	223	43	273	3	9	22	69	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Satárá	190	791	442	62	483	2	12	13	45	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4
Total..	987	4,725	2,540	1,511	1,661	9	64	107	368	..	9	..	..	4	6	2	23
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum	116	552	325	38	305	2	23	11	76	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	6
Dhárwár	122	627	408	32	309	..	22	47	157	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kaládgi	110	544	392	59	203	..	13	30	119	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4
Kánará	117	580	404	14	279	1	5	9	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Ratnágiri	125	639	380	34	350	..	4	13	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total..	590	2,942	1,909	177	1,446	3	67	110	409	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	18
Sind.																	
Kurrachee	200	1,238	530	900	8	1	36	23	132	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	18
Haidarábád	129	762	410	470	11	1	24	14	77	..	6	..	..	..	2	1	4
Shikárpur	168	965	523	610	..	3	52	27	137	2	6	..	..	..	1	1	18
Thár and Párkar ..	72	426	484	14	..	2	12	7	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Frontier Upper Sind..	13	200	103	110	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Total..	582	3,591	2,050	2,104	19	7	149	71	383	2	15	..	5	..	3	2	55
Railway.																	
G. I. P. railway ..	83	495	..	3	575	..	5	6	37	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
B. B. & C. I. railway.	49	378	23	56	348	1	22	6	128	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total..	132	873	23	59	923	1	27	12	165	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	16
Grand Total..	3,181	16,241	8,709	6,664	4,049	31	401	497	1,857	2	40	..	6	4	9	11	142
Total for 1876-77..	3,174	16,185	8,667	6,574	4,118	29	291	566	1,778	4	49	3	4	..	5	9	..

Note.—This statement does not refer to Assistant

POLICE.

general Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Remarks.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.														
By promotion.	By money rewards	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By Resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
190	13	155	347	30	240	133	465	607	7	32	28	28	..	3	23	26·290	1·86	27 vacancies.
148	20	97	308	27	135	*a* 80	397	276	2	5	15	28	11	1	4	·400	·53	*a* Includes 8 vacancies: 5 officers 3 men — 8
127	10	64	132	12	187	75	382	357	4	20	35	17	6	1	13	49·020	1·58	8 vacancies.
..	4	49	68	30	247	35	168	213	9	8	7	7	..	1	7	·300	·01	
30	5	109	251	13	71	60	314	277	..	6	20	8	..	3	6	30·000	·10	1 do.
2	11	85	173	1	48	49	400	341	4	23	13	13	1	..	6	51·400	·70	17 do.
3	1	40	106	10	70	14	129	175	1	..	2	4	..	..	7	·303	2·20	
500	64	599	1,385	123	998	446	2,255	2,246	27	94	120	105	18	9	66	..	1·32	61 do.
32	..	157	331	..	57	78	645	992	5	6	2	15	10	3	32	11·77	1·86	*b* All except one, dismissed likewise. 4 vacancies.
12	3	105	306	..	89	45	353	344	4	7	10	16	..	..	11	0·23	1·48	Two vacant places were not filled up on the 1st January 1878.
50	16	86	195	..	30	24	212	384	4	2	1	5	..	..	12	23·8	1·93	
14	2	73	89	14	98	50	391	612	2	2	7	11	4	1	27	24	2·44	
75	5	70	190	..	2	5	220	314	..	..	..	12	..	..	16	35	2·97	
21	2	150	260	..	64	32	223	732	7	1	3	14	2	..	21	12	2·13	
204	28	641	1,371	14	338	234	2,044	3,378	22	18	23	73	16	4	119	..	2·08	
34	..	45	111	1	63	42	238	380	6	4	13	25	..	..	*c* 22	13—32	3·29	8 vacancies. *c* 11 of these died from cholera.
36	..	84	203	2	106	35	366	343	5	4	9	22	..	..	20	19	2·67	5 vacancies.
72	1	52	116	4	63	50	243	359	4	7	1	13	1	..	26	30	4·	2 ditto.
28	15	75	233	2	83	50	274	373	..	6	4	6	6	..	20	19	2·88	
86	20	76	290	..	117	39	131	588	11	9	5	4	..	..	14	21	1· 8	6 ditto.
256	36	332	953	9	432	216	1,252	2,043	26	30	32	70	7	..	102	..	..	
67	..	83	108	..	..	203	823	398	9	16	50	37	36	1	17	17·38	1 to 84·59	Difference between columns 25 to 27 and 2 and 3 owing to 14 vacancies at end of the year.
58	1	64	166	..	..	125	504	257	2	7	67	25	2	3	19	26·26	2·13	5 vacancies.
154	2	69	100	1	20	178	599	348	2	10	77	55	..	1	18	33·85	1·56	8 do.
18	3	8	43	..	..	43	397	58	..	3	12	14	..	1	13	21·48	2·63	
..	..	3	10	1	4	41	125	47	..	..	10	25	..	..	2	13·14	0·94	
297	6	227	427	2	24	590	2,448	1,108	13	36	216	156	38	6	60	..	1·43	
43	..	42	265	..	68	68	368	140	..	3	5	5	6	3	12	..	2·07	2 vacancies.
115	..	36	192	2	27	86	291	77	..	..	15	23	13	..	6	42	1·41	do.
158	..	78	457	2	95	154	659	217	..	3	20	28	19	3	18	..	..	
1,415	134	1,377	4,593	150	1,887	1,640	8,658	8,992	88	181	411	432	98	22	365	..	..	
1,460	292	1,824	4,455	193	1,700	1,481	8,621	9,111	75	153	388	420	171	23	263	..	..	

District Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

B.—

COGNIZABLE

(3.)—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations

District.	Cases.											
	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns 4 to 6 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in columns 4 to 6 remaining at close of the year.	Number Arrested.				
			By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 142 of the Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.			Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the Year.	
											By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division.												
Ahmedábád	2,365	57	2,299	123	..	1,487	46	133	48	181	4,936	173
Kaira	1,375	39	1,288	108	18	1,172	39	33	19	52	1,962	254
Panch Máhals	1,202	39	876	21	1	756	22	51	67	118	1,454	39
Broach	1,122	11	1,127	..	6	527	12	39	..	39	1,750	9
Súrat	1,998	12	1,836	174	..	1,001	55	50	..	50	2,992	241
Tanna	4,534	78	1,714	2,883	15	1,933	20	59	..	59	2,974	6,144
Kolábá	1,112	28	811	329	..	573	8	20	..	20	1,456	642
Total..	13,708	264	9,951	3,638	40	7,449	202	385	134	519	17,524	7,502
Central Division.												
Khándesh	3,852	51	3,056	147	..	1,924	46	67	16	83	5,316	256
Násik	2,852	33	1,615	1,270	..	1,453	6	38	5	43	2,840	2,757
Ahmednagar	3,510	39	2,978	548	1	2,558	16	87	65	152	5,569	628
Poona	5,457	42	4,669	830	..	2,669	29	123	..	123	5,696	1,772
Sholápur	3,676	19	3,412	283	..	2,737	17	48	9	57	5,636	328
Satárá	5,391	103	5,344	142	8	3,096	29	82	..	82	7,491	281
Total..	24,738	287	21,074	3,220	9	14,437	143	445	95	540	32,448	6,022
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	3,311	65	3,156	220	..	2,233	14	78	..	78	5,525	339
Dhárwár	6,160	66	5,813	407	6	3,148	62	133	..	133	8,611	691
Kaládgi	4,189	89	4,110	126	42	2,777	62	223	38	261	6,960	322
Kánará	1,888	22	1,613	297	..	1,139	30	42	..	42	2,236	591
Ratnágiri	2,215	111	1,983	186	103	728	10	..	..	8	1,483	723
Total..	17,763	353	16,675	1,235	151	10,025	178	476	38	522	24,815	2,566
Sind.												
Kurrachee..	2,646	11	2,632	22	3	1,854	17	14	5	19	3,191	37
Thár and Párkar ..	320	11	299	32	..	180	18	21	..	21	391	54
Haidarábád	2,518	84	2,578	21	3	1,574	81	139	15	154	3,911	42
Shikárpur...	3,093	46	3,025	112	2	1,909	102	86	..	86	3,365	297
Upper Sind Frontier ..	402	15	389	19	9	137	22	27	14	41	374	46
Total..	8,979	167	8,923	206	17	5,654	230	287	34	321	10,232	496
Railway.												
G. I. P. railway	745	5	744	1	5	430	3	15	4	19	1,686	..
B. B. & C. I. railway ..	158	3	160	1	..	126	5	5	..	5	215	3
Total..	903	8	904	2	5	556	8	20	4	24	1,901	3
Grand Total..	66,091	1,079	57,527	8,291	222	38,121	761	1,613	305	1,926	86,920	16,589
Grand Total for 1876..	50,080	1,009	40,436	9,088	189	21,623	624	1,099	136	1,235	53,583	19,511

POLICE.

CRIME.

in the detection and prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property stolen.

PERSONS.											PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
							In custody of Police.	On bail.						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
													Rs.	Rs.
3	2,145	3,027	327	77	2,661	2	3	..	104	6	893	855	34,888	22,593
8	199	1,981	31	27	1,923	..	3	1	57	19	702	643	16,261	11,453
5	223	1,322	32	22	1,262	6	1	7	44	9	853	529	15,337	5,833
5	71	1,690	806	60	820	4	..	9	23	..	514	370	19,607	6,873
1	73	3,021	1,276	7	1,738	..	..	35	163	..	908	557	64,689	34,741
4	5,163	3,967	409	64	3,493	1	..	..	24	19	1,170	924	49,006	14,555
6	892	1,198	34	15	1,147	2	..	..	19	3	337	293	14,247	6,610
32	8,766	16,206	2,915	272	12,744	15	7	52	434	58	5,377	4,161	2,14,035	1,02,663
4	523	5,016	1,310	36	3,667	3	2	21	80	9	2,296	1,580	78,394	37,080
3	44	5,572	2,862	50	2,660	3	..	1	16	1	1,112	906	46,068	23,502
9	467	5,840	1,619	110	3,909	2	13	3	9	8	1,657	1,552	54,598	18,520
2	2,804	4,640	561	150	3,928	1	3	27	11	4	3,055	2,128	1,29,291	37,990
6	590	5,395	951	62	4,369	13	4	1	25	..	2,426	2,150	32,596	21,072
15	685	7,094	2,159	90	4,844	1	..	3	43	14	2,891	2,346	95,589	41,833
39	5,113	33,557	9,462	498	23,377	23	22	56	184	36	13,437	10,662	4,36,536	1,79,997
16	1,205	4,685	541	101	4,037	6	..	10	25	1	1,976	1,898	63,776	45,195
42	2,925	6,287	368	341	5,574	4	1	6	89	84	3,952	3,034	1,11,400	50,828
17	547	6,811	1,453	181	5,110	67	33	33	47	56	2,975	2,598	63,808	31,765
2	660	2,156	257	51	1,848	..	..	..	49	2	1,067	809	40,690	20,138
1	91	2,106	1,049	7	1,050	..	4	5	6	1	771	617	30,908	15,777
73	5,428	22,045	3,668	681	17,619	77	37	54	216	144	11,741	8,956	3,10,582	1,63,703
11	590	2,608	210	7	2,391	..	..	..	35	3	1,238	1,005	37,412	22,091
3	110	325	15	1	249	1	..	..	27	..	199	157	10,220	7,771
..	129	2,863	774	33	2,054	2	..	..	108	7	1,225	897	35,854	18,717
9	732	2,841	427	17	2,396	1	..	..	160	6	1,396	1,110	60,743	33,743
51	162	237	43	14	180	..	17	..	11	3	260	176	10,333	5,748
74	1,723	8,874	1,469	72	7,270	4	17	..	341	19	4,318	3,345	1,54,562	88,130
4	156	1,483	434	9	1,039	1	..	9	48	5	657	561	40,701	14,691
..	..	215	50	2	163	..	..	..	5	3	127	115	5,636	4,872
4	156	1,698	484	11	1,202	1	..	9	53	8	784	676	46,337	19,563
227	21,186	82,380	17,998	1,534	62,212	120	83	171	1,228	265	35,657	27,800	11,62,052	5,54,056
82	23,469	49,340	14,410	840	33,665	125	95	229	1,015	299	17,711	13,138	8,52,483	4,53,187

B.—POLICE

NON-COGNIZ

(4.)—General Statement of Crime showing the results of of Crime and recovery

District.	Police.						
	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned, including number of persons pending at end of 1876.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.							
Ahmedábád	28	71	37	34	161	12	..
Kaira	* 33	63	15	36	203	191	12
Panch Máháls	37	86	14	70	251	173	2
Broach	20	53	33	20	102	102	..
Súrat	39	93	17	76	4,170	1,273	..
Tanna	22	34	10	24	884	541	..
Kolába	14	28	12	16	17	15	..
Total	193	428	138	276	5,788	2,307	14
Central Division.							
Násik	82	135	21	114	63	55	..
Khándesh	119	198	59	138	262	128	1
Ahmednagar	60	117	32	85	..	..	..
Poona	.. ..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Sholápur	247	396	88	305	44	18	3
Satárá	53	110	63	46	..	..	1
Total	561	956	263	688	374	201	5
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	70	101	36	65	..	..	..
Dhárwár	284	495	92	392	323	237	11
Kaládgi	134	255	75	174	284	190	6
Kánárá	31	87	11	72	..	..	4
Ratnágiri	231	447	340	107	..	..	..
Total	750	1,385	554	810	607	427	21
Sind.							
Kurrachee	1,094	c 2,249	1,432	806	793	41	11
Thár and Párkar	81	136	88	43	1,382	1,263	5
Haidarábád	57	e 91	24	66	788	570	1
Shikárpur	850	1,671	1,304	355	6,881	1,368	12
Upper Sind Frontier	63	111	63	44	645	593	4
Total	2,145	4,258	2,911	1,314	10,489	3,835	33
Railway.							
G. I. P. railway	54	78	26	52	7	6	..
B. B. & C. I. railway	159	207	18	186	140	140	3
Total	213	285	44	238	147	146	3
Grand Total	3,862	7,312	3,910	3,326	17,405	6,916	76
Grand Total for 1876	4,888	8,190	4,797	3,312	8,194	3,991	81

—*continued.*

ABLE CRIME.

Police and Magisterial operations in the detection and prosecution of Property stolen.

MAGISTERIAL.							
Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned, including number of persons pending at end of 1876.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,563	2,258	687	1,548	1,533	920	23	* Include 2 cases of last year.
† 845	1,656	1,164	461	315	247	31	† do. 26 do. do. do.
308	468	211	240	2,223	1,268	*a* 17	*a* Cases, 5 prisoners pending at end of the year.
176	373	303	68	216	100	2	
645	1,280	906	360	15,770	4,930	14	
1,269	2,574	1,795	779	80	39	..	
770	1,552	917	627	..	..	8	
5,576	10,161	5,983	4,083	20,137	7,504	95	
659	950	474	476	11	11	..	
986	1,271	607	655	79	79	9	
392	602	337	264	..	..	1	
2,082	2,643	1,111	1,522	..	..	10	
160	222	82	140	..	..	..	
468	797	439	354	..	..	4	
4,747	6,485	3,050	3,411	90	80	24	
524	747	273	*b* 474	..	..	..	*b* 1 absconded.
512	749	204	544	..	..	1	
269	409	234	172	22	22	3	
450	726	351	375	..	..	..	
50	104	74	30	..	..	..	
1,805	2,735	1,136	1,595	22	22	4	
1,769	*d* 2,802	1,401	1,395	300	..	6	*c* 7 cases pending at end of 1876.
209	404	269	133	513	400	2	*d* 6 do. do. do,
1,466	*f* 3,620	2,577	896	153	113	147	*e* 1 case pending at end of 1876.
1,143	2,416	1,946	437	16,653	1,115	33	*f* 53 cases pending at end of 1876.
18	26	13	13	..	..	..	
4,605	9,268	6,206	2,874	17,619	1,628	188	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16,733	28,649	16,375	11,963	37,868	9,212	311	
14,205	25,349	16,365	8,693	9,510	4,265	291	

B.—

(5.)—Comparative Statement of Cognizable

District.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 4, 5, and 6 of Statement III.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained in cases decided.		Number and percentage of: Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer in	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1877.	1877.	1876.	1877.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Division.										
Ahmedábád	2,136	a 2,387	92·98	94·35	3,857	5,055	48	5,103	2,400	3,027
Kaira	1,270	1,414	97·25	98·48	2,027	2,216	19	2,235	1,287	1,981
Panch Máháls	595	893	94·49	98·30	1,017	1,493	67	1,560	748	1,323
Broach	1,036	1,133	59·49	63·27	1,514	1,759	..	1,759	1,416	1,690
Surat	1,325	2,010	73·86	67·22	1,910	3,233	..	3,233	1,882	3,021
Tanna	5,116	4,612	94·11	91·22	9,689	9,118	..	9,118	3,157	3,967
Kolábá	1,226	1,140	92·22	97·28	1,785	2,098	..	2,098	848	1,198
Total ..	12,704	13,594	..	..	21,799	24,972	134	25,106	11,738	16,206
Central Division.										
Khándesh	2,846	3,203	76·	79·	3,950	5,572	16	5,588	2,920	5,016
Násik	2,365	2,885	49·	56·	5,029	5,597	5	5,602	4,238	5,572
Ahmednagar	2,233	3,527	77·	80·	3,531	6,197	65	6,262	2,716	5,840
Poona	4,510	5,499	87·	91·	6,140	7,368	..	7,368	2,444	4,640
Sholápur	1,692	3,695	76·	88·	2,332	5,964	9	5,973	1,824	5,395
Satárá	3,649	5,494	66·	73·	4,960	7,772	..	7,772	3,366	7,094
Total ..	17,795	24,303	..	..	25,942	38,470	95	38,565	17,508	33,557
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	2,444	3,376	82·	90·	3,703	5,864	..	5,864	2,655	4,685
Dhárwár	3,454	6,236	69·	96·	4,288	9,302	..	9,302	2,596	6,287
Kaládgi	1,807	4,278	64·	84·	2,702	7,282	38	7,320	2,402	6,811
Kánárá	1,348	1,910	86·	92·	1,992	2,827	..	2,827	1,272	2,156
Ratnágiri	1,653	2,271	39·	62·	1,980	2,206	..	2,206	1,874	2,106
Total ..	10,706	18,061	..	..	14,665	27,481	38	27,519	10,799	22,045
Sind.										
Kurrachee	2,565	2,657	83·95	83·55	3,099	3,228	5	3,233	2,511	2,608
Thár and Párkar	280	331	76·41	72·28	459	445	..	445	314	325
Háidarábád	2,314	2,602	76·26	78·54	2,920	2,953	15	2,968	2,646	2,863
Shikárpur	2,612	3,139	73·44	79·74	3,361	3,662	..	3,662	2,004	2,841
Upper Sind Frontier ..	306	417	34·02	41·76	300	440	14	454	190	237
Total ..	8,077	9,146	..	..	10,139	10,728	34	10,762	8,565	8,874
Railway										
G. I. P. railway	263	750	73·	57·	283	1,686	19	1,705	240	1,483
B. B. & C. I. railway ..	168	161	81·	82·	213	218	..	218	190	215
Total ..	431	911	..	..	496	1,904	19	1,923	430	1,698
Grand Total ..	49,713	66,015	..	..	73,041	103,555	320	103,875	49,040	82,380

a Excluding 35 cases

POLICE.

Crime with result of Police operations.

PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.				Amount of property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
54·42	51·38	87·45	86·58	49,656	34,888	25,344	23,598	51·03	64·77
58·13	86·04	92·69	97·07	19,256	16,261	9,828	11,453	51·03	70·43
66·41	84·53	93·44	95·46	10,146	15,337	4,047	5,833	39·88	38·03
44·	46·62	47·10	48·52	17,839	19,607	4,647	6,873	26·04	35·05
64·59	53·76	68·33	57·53	22,747	64,689	13,623	34,741	59·86	53·70
30·10	38·30	92·50	88·05	51,566	49,006	10,927	14,555	21·19	29·70
42·96	54·67	90·44	95·74	12,098	14,247	6,336	6,610	52·37	46·39
..	..	..	..	1,83,308	2,14,035	74,752	1,02,663	..	..
48·	66·	64·	73·	45,241	78,394	16,795	37,080	37·	47·
30·	47·	35·	48·	40,760	46,068	25,430	23,502	62·	51·
50·	66·	66·	70·	24,300	54,598	16,290	18,520	67·	34·
33·	53·	83·	85·	82,732	1,29,291	25,850	37,990	31·	29·
51·	73·	65·	81·	22,920	32,596	13,007	21,072	57·	65·
43·	62·	63·	68·	99,375	95,589	41,775	41,833	42·	44·
..	..	..	..	3,15,328	4,36,536	1,39,147	1,79,997	..	..
55·	69·	76·	86·	32,079	63,776	12,188	45,195	38·	71·
73·	81·	60·	89·	80,804	1,11,400	37,731	50,828	47·	46·
56·	70·	56·	75·	47,069	63,808	14,227	31,765	30·	50·
55·	66·	85·	86·	28,544	40,690	11,701	20,138	41·	49·
51·	48·	54·	50·	16,439	30,908	10,883	15,777	66·	51·
..	..	..	..	2,04,935	3,10,582	86,730	1,63,703	..	..
66·27	78·95	81·83	91·67	45,236	37,412	30,649	22,091	67·75	59·04
49·45	55 95	72·29	26·61	9,602	10,220	6,777	7,771	70·57	76·03
61·74	69·20	68·63	71·74	28,653	35,854	18,540	18,777	64·71	52·37
58·85	65·42	68·11	84·33	34,261	60,743	17,390	33,743	50·75	55·55
49·18	39·64	78·95	75·95	6,402	10,333	3,743	5,748	58·46	55·63
..	..	..	..	1,24,154	1,54,562	77,099	88,130	..	..
50·	62·	60·	70·	17,647	40,701	7,087	14,691	40·	36·
60·	75·	66·	76·	7,132	5,636	5,862	4,872	75·	86·
..	..	..	..	24,779	46,337	12,449	19,563	..	..
..	..	..	..	8,52,504	11,62,052	3,90,177	5,54,056	..	..

withdrawn and compounded.

C.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Division.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers	20,409	3	642	20,496	One Patel ..	Powers defined in Bombay Act VIII. of 1867.	None .. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only. Paid.	193	640	84,449	209	One Judge ..	Powers of Second and Third Class Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Prescribed examination.
Do. do. Unpaid ..	24	263	37,988	24	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Revenue powers. Paid.	255	728	68,932	259	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..
Do. do. Unpaid ..	1	2,000	27,189	1	Do. ..	Third Class Magistrate's powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Do. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers. Paid.	5	1,188	54,350	5	Do. ..	Powers of Second and Third Class Magistrates, and some Judges decide Civil cases up to Rs. 50.	Do. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal, Revenue and Civil powers. Paid.	8	3,182	45,190	8	Do. ..	Second and Third Class Magisterial powers, and power to decide Civil cases up to Rs. 200.	Do. ..
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ..	6	1,208	138,907	7	Do. ..	Small Cause Court suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.	Do. ..
Subordinate Judges exercising only Civil powers. Paid.	103	1,340	148,270	101	Do. ..	Powers as defined in Act XIV. of 1869.	Do. ..
Unpaid local Tribunals exercising Civil powers only.	5	27	3,197	5	Do. ..	Do. these are Jaghirdárs..	None .. ..
District and First Class Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only. Paid.	18	505	111,268	19	Do. ..	Powers of First Class Magistrate..	Prescribed examination.
Do. do. Unpaid ..	7	688	80,832	7	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do. ..
District and First Class Magistrates exercising also Revenue powers. Paid.	125	2,188	275,296	127	Do. ..	Powers under the Code of Civil Procedure.	Do. ..
Do. do. Unpaid ..	*a* 2	..	..	2	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..
District and First Class Magistrates exercising Revenue and Civil powers.	4	6,365	93,637	4	Do. ..	Powers as prescribed by law ..	Do. ..
First Class Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers. Paid.	10	1,650	233,073	10	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..

a The cases, &c., disposed of by these Magistrates

STATEMENTS.

existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1877.

Total number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipt from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Military Commissioned Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
..	..	..	20,496	....	22	2,51,150	....	Revenue Patel.	14	..	945	..	..	..
4	3	2	200	2,397	324	72,859	6,212	Most of them aid in the collection of revenue and other sundry duties.	139	..	20,720	..	81	..
..	..	1	23	....	....	551	53	None	47	..	1,557	..	..	..
1	..	2	256	2,369	953	2,69,771	14,809	Revenue duties.	188	..	36,058	1,388	7,089	..
..	..	..	1	....	.....	18	10	2nd Munshi in Mukhtiarkar's office, Nára.	20	..	26	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	....	195	849	300	Some of them perform revenue duties.	36	..	149	148	..	..
..	..	..	8	....	503	11,054	1,668	Revenue duties.	41	..	220	259	10	..
..	..	1	5	12,000	10,300	93,844	1,03,567	None	172	21	..	16,553	..	..
..	..	..	101	....	3,603	9,47,639	14,02,198	Do.	227	8	323	123,118	..	112
..	..	..	5	....	....	....	623	Do.	64	3	..	93	..	..
2	8	6	3	4,164	1,906	70,712	2,936	Do.	119	..	5,432	..	..	..
..	..	..	7	....	....	....	31	Do.	133	..	303	..	..	..
72	8	17	30	6,360	2,455	7,31,031	6,861	Do.	134	..	9,479	39	262	1,772
..	..	..	2	....	....	....	....	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	..	9,627	....	50,087	6,694	Do.	161	..	1,529	2,206	100	24
..	..	..	10	....	....	1,434	19	Do.	92	7	543	..	..	..

have been included in paid Magistrates.

C.—JUDICIAL STATE

(1.)—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Judges and Sessions Judges inclusive of Joint Judges and Assistant Judges, and Agent to the Governor Panch Mahâls.	21	5,735	698,209	24	One Judge ..	Powers as prescribed by law.	Prescribed examination.
High Court—Original Side ..	1	No data in Prothonotary's Office.	Do.	Four Civil Courts, one Appellate, and one Criminal Court during Sessions, one Insolvent Debtors' Court and one Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court.	One Judge in all Original Courts except on rare occasions; two Judges in Appeal; one Judge in Criminal Court and Juries; and one Judge in Parsi Matrimonial Court & Insolvent Debtors' Court.	See Supreme and High Court Charters.	The Chief Justice and the three Judges are Barristers-at-Law, and one Judge Covenanted Civil Servant. (See Charter).
Do. Appellate Side ..	1	76,493	12,778,750	1	Two Division Courts generally sit for hearing regular and special appeals from decrees and orders in Civil cases where such are allowed by law, and for considering Civil matters belonging to the Extraordinary Jurisdiction. Also in appeals, revision and reference in criminal cases according to the Criminal Procedure Code and other special and local laws. In each Division Court two Judges usually sit. In full Bench cases three or more. Juries and Assessors are never employed.	According to 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 104. The Letters Patent and the several Statutes conferring and regulating jurisdiction.	According to 24 & 25 Victoria, cap. 104, section 2.

MENTS—*continued.*

existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1877.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.		Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipt from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
23	..	..	1	19,869	6,774	6,25,098 0 0	1,00,042 0 0	None.	194	24	1,110	250	..	4,092
1	..	..	..	Chief Justice Rs. 60,000; each Puisne Judge Rs. 45,000.	....	5,03,568 13 9	2,35,999 0 0	Do..	One Court or other sat on 228 days during the year.	40	64	1,211	..	19
4	..	..	..	Rs. 45,000 is the pay of a Puisne Judge.	....	2,64,036 0 2	38,057 5 0	Do..	190	Those Advocates and Vakils who do not in fact practise on the Appellate Side are not included. Barristers occasionally practising as Advocates ..15 Vakils practising in the High Court 40	..	..	..	Civil ..565 Criminal ..400 Besides the above Reviews of Criminal cases called for by the High Court, 229. Criminal cases referred for opinion of the High Court under Section 296 of the C. P. Code, 182. Cases referred for confirmation of sentence of death, 57. Applications for Extraordinary Criminal jurisdiction, 61.

The Chief Justice and Judges who were practising barristers before their appointment as Judges are not included, although one or more sit at the Appellate Side of the High Court from time to time as there may be occasion. Similarly Covenanted Judges from time to time sit on the Original Side.

Chief Justice and three Judges.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1877.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.						
Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights, and Measures.						
Counterfeiting coin (Sections 231 to 238) ...	7	16	6	9	1	...
Diminishing or altering coin (Sections 246 to 249	8	11	6	5	...	...
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin (Sections 239 to 243 and 250 to 254) ...	148	163	65	94	1	3
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same (Sections 260 to 263)	19	23	11	11	...	1
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures (Sections 264 to 267)... ...	297	333	99	232	...	2
	479	546	187	351	2	6
Offences against Public Justice.						
Substantive abetments (Sections 109, 115, 116, 117 to 119)	40	80	36	38	4	2
Personating public servant or soldier (Sections 140, 170, and 171)	26	38	12	24	1	1
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information (Sections 176, 177, 181, 182, 202 and 203)	177	207	64	133	1	9
Causing disappearance of evidence (Sections 201, 204)	23	42	15	23	...	4
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servants (Sections 183 to 187, 189 and 190)	370	661	350	286	5	20
Disobedience of lawful order causing injury (Section 188)	83	126	26	97	2	1
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding (Section 228)	45	45	7	36	...	2
Harbouring an offender (Sections 212, 216) ...	21	31	22	4	...	5
Taking gift to screen offender (Sections 213 to 215)...	45	65	31	32	...	2
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue or escape from lawful custody or transportation (Sections 224 to 226)...	328	403	64	328	5	6
Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons or notice or order to attend or produce, or refusing to answer or sign (Sections 172 to 175 and 178 to 180)	272	319	110	207	2	...
	1,430	2,017	737	1,208	20	52

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I.—*continued.*						
Offences by Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servants (Sections 161 to 165) ...	88	112	72	28	6	6
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person (Sections 166 and 167)	15	16	10	5	1	...
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture (Sections 217, 218) ...	18	21	6	15	...	...
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape (Sections 128, 131, 221, 222)	7	11	5	6	...	...
Public servant negligently suffering escape (Sections 119 and 223)	80	123	41	79	1	2
Breach of Police Act by police officers ...	41	47	13	34	...	...
Public servant unlawfully trading (Sections 168, 169)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law (Sections 219, 280)...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	251	332	148	168	8	8
False Evidence, false Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.						
Giving or fabricating false evidence (Sections 193, 196)	264	296	135	151	4	6
False personation in judicial proceeding (Sections 205, 229)	11	13	2	11	...	...
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property or suffering of a decree (Sections 206 to 208, and 421 to 424)...	25	41	25	14	2	...
False claim in a Court of Justice (Sections 209, 210)	8	11	8	2	...	1
False charge of offence (Section 211)... ...	72	84	47	32	...	5
Frivolous or vexatious complaint, C. P. C. (Section 209)...	66	80	25	55	...	...
Forgery, or fraudulently using or possessing forged document (Sections 465, 466 to 469, 471, 474)	83	135	73	34	12	16
Fraudulent cancellation or destruction of will or valuable security (Section 477)... ...	4	4	3	1	...	...
Making or using false trade marks (Sections 482 to 489)	2	7	7	...	...	...
Making false documents (Section 464) ...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	536	672	326	300	18	28

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	2	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—*continued.*						
Public Nuisances.						
Public nuisance under the Penal Code (Sections 269 to 294)	1,275	1,835	292	1,543	...	...
Nuisance under police or municipal and local Acts	7,058	10,602	1,157	9,419	1	25
	8,333	12,437	1,449	10,962	1	25
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly (Sections 143 to 153, 157, 7158)	225	1,704	898	742	14	50
Affray (Section 160)	67	386	78	304	...	4
Offences relating to religion (Section 295 to 298)	17	29	21	6	...	2
	309	2,119	997	1,052	14	56
CLASS II.						
Offences against the Person.						
Murder by robbers	9	19	8	8	...	3
Murder by poison for sake of robbery ...	5	5	3	2	...	...
Murder by poison from other motives ...	21	31	17	4	6	4
Other murders from motives connected with women...	54	79	20	44	1	14
Other murders from other motives	241	523	275	127	50	71
Attempt to murder (Section 307)	42	57	23	25	...	9
Culpable homicide and causing death by negligence (Sections 304 and 304*a*) ...	143	242	121	68	26	27
Attempt to commit culpable homicide (Sections 304 and 109)	1	1	1	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide (Section 309) ...	194	188	56	125	6	1
Causing miscarriage (Section 312, 316) ...	19	28	17	4	5	2
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth (Sections 317; 318)	71	69	19	42	4	4
Grievous hurt	394	878	318	379	38	143
Hurt (Sections 323, 324, 334)	14,728	29,311	20,348	8,669	55	239
Administering stupefying drugs (Section 328)	21	25	16	8	...	1
Causing hurt to extort property or confession or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 327, 330 and 332)	110	302	187	102	3	10
Causing grievous hurt to do. do. (Sections 329, 331 and 333)	6	11	...	4	2	5

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II.—*continued.*						
Offences against the Person—continued.						
Act dangerous to life or safety (Sections 336 to 338)	36	54	24	27	...	3
Wrongful restraint (Section 341)	236	390	292	86	10	2
Wrongful confinement (Sections 342 to 346)	58	152	81	68	...	3
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession (Sections 347, 348)	10	29	24	4	...	1
Assault or use of criminal force (Sections 124, 352, 353, 355 to 358)	3,521	6,511	5,084	1,383	8	36
Assault or use of criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (Section 354)	84	97	55	41	...	1
Criminal intimidation or insult (Sections 504 to 509)	3,100	6,286	4,802	1,421	6	57
Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication (Section 510)	24	39	13	26	...	...
Unlawful compulsion of labour (Section 374)	2	3	...	3	...	...
Kidnapping or abduction (Sections 363 to 365, 367 to 369)	67	113	60	46	...	7
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement (Section 366)	19	49	38	10	1	...
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution (Sections 372, 373)	15	27	15	4	3	5
Enticing away a married woman with criminal intent (Section 498)	491	868	664	136	1	67
Fraudulent and unlawful marriage (Section 493 to 496)	58	128	91	20	3	14
Adultery (Section 497)	70	103	84	13	2	4
Rape (Section 376)	71	93	68	15	7	3
Unnatural offences	19	23	10	10	2	1
Defamation	71	152	127	19	1	5
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave (Section 370, 371)	2	4	2	2	...	...
	24,013	46,890	32,963	12,945	240	742
Class III.						
Offences against Property with Violence.						
Dacoity (Sections 395, 397, 398)	420	3,645	1,783	1,439	265	158
Dacoity with murder (Section 396)	21	152	79	56	13	4
Preparation or assembly for dacoity (Sections 399, 402)	2	18	18	...	...	...
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon (Sections 394, 397, 398)—						
By poison or stupefying drugs	16	5	11	23	...	1

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS III.—*continued.*						
Offences against Property with Violence—continued.						
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon (Sections 394, 397, 398)—						
By other means	39	81	32	45	...	4
Robbery (Sections 392, 393) in a dwelling house	87	161	95	44	21	1
Robbery (do. do.) on the highway ...	174	320	131	159	18	12
Robbery (do. do.) elsewhere	252	449	223	205	10	11
Extortion (Sections 384 to 389)	52	145	114	28	1	2
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass (Sections 453 to 456)...	390	314	76	237	...	1
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft (Sections 451, 454, and 457)...	2,612	3,828	916	2,723	122	67
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft (Sections 449, 450, 451, 454 and 457)	162	217	66	149	...	2
House-breaking or trespassing with preparation for or attempt at hurt (Sections 452, 455, 458, 459 and 460)	56	82	38	38	...	6
	4,283	9,447	3,582	5,146	450	269
Offences against Property without Violence.						
Theft of cattle (Sections 379, 380 and 382)...	3,728	6,881	1,735	5,033	29	84
Theft, ordinary...	23,226	38,883	10,769	27,397	404	313
Dishonestly receiving stolen property (Sections 411 to 414)	1,932	3,840	1,427	2,315	28	70
Dishonest misappropriation of property (Sections 403, 404)	1,344	2,299	935	1,287	18	59
Criminal breach of trust (Section 406 to 409).	764	897	498	337	37	25
Cheating (Sections 417 to 420)	482	680	425	224	14	17
	31,476	53,480	15,789	36,593	530	568
Malicious Offences.						
Mischief, ordinary (Sections 426, 430 to 433, 440)	2,469	5,749	4,050	1,643	...	56
Mischief by poison, or killing cattle (Sections 428, 429)	591	1,631	539	1,062	19	11
Mischief by destroying land-marks (Section 434)	21	26	8	16	...	2
Serious mischief by fire (Sections 435, 436 and 438)	189	211	156	38	7	10

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class III.—*concluded.*						
Malicious Offences—continued.						
Criminal trespass or house-trespass (Sections 447, 448)	1,810	2,989	2,077	878	7	27
Breaking closed receptacle (Sections 461, 462)	28	29	12	17	...	...
	4,108	10,635	6,842	3,654	33	106
Class IV.						
Not included in the above Offences.						
Belonging to a gang of dacoits (Section 400).	1	...	...	...	...	...
Belonging to a gang of thieves (Section 401).	1	6	6	...	...	...
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood, C. P. C. (Section 504)	48	62	18	43	1	...
Bad habit and repute (Sections 505 and 506).	74	144	34	109	1	...
Attempt to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation if not punishable under special law (Section 511)	240	333	111	215	2	5
Contempt of Court	3	3	...	3	...	...
Breaches of recognizance of accused and securities and breaches of the public peace, C. P. C. (Sections 396 to 398, 489, 490, 497, 498, 502, 510 and 530)...	49	119	5	113	...	1
	416	667	174	483	4	6
Breaches of special Laws for the protection of Revenue, &c.						
Excise on spirits and drugs and Abkári laws generally	958	1,424	354	1,027	33	10
Opium	155	145	37	101	2	5
Salt and saltpetre	574	933	104	818	4	7
Sea and land customs	4	5	...	5	...	...
Stamps...	50	93	18	75	...	...
Post Office	30	36	12	23	1	...
Municipalities	1,091	1,228	144	1,082	...	2
Jails	15	15	3	12	...	...
Ferries	106	125	49	75	1	...
Railways...	161	210	21	179	1	9
Public conveyances	264	298	48	250	...	...
Gaming and lotteries	93	422	99	322	1	...
Cattle trespass	883	2,189	1,647	517	2	23
Arms	47	60	13	43	2	2
Village Police (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867)...	713	976	514	462	...	...
District Police (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867).	534	766	197	569	...	...
Cantonment Act (Bombay Act III. of 1867).	1,865	1,909	256	1651	2	...

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class IV.—*continued.*						
Breaches of special Laws for the protection of Revenue &c.						
Registration	14	30	12	18	...	...
Refusing or neglecting to serve on inquests in cases of unnatural death (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, Section II., Clause 2) ...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Contracts	83	118	109	8	...	1
Boundary Marks (Act III. of 1846)	492	921	20	900	...	1
Mutiny Act	4	5	...	5	...	...
Cotton Frauds Act	13	16	13	3	...	...
Poisons (Act VIII. of 1866)	4	5	2	3	..	...
Reg. XII. of 1827 (Section 29)	2	11	1	10	...	...
Parsi Marriage Act (XV. of 1865)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Merchant Seamen's Act	9	17	3	14	...	...
River Conservancy (Bombay Act I. of 1863) .	2	2	...	2	...	...
Act XIX. of 1838	13	14	3	11	...	...
Breaches of law relating to revenue (Regulation XVII. of 1827)	3	3	3	...	...	...
Electric Telegraph	1	1	1	...	...	...
Stage Coaches Act (XVI. of 1861)	3	4	...	4	...	...
Frontier Tribe Regulation	9	9	9	...	...	...
Incorporation Regulation and winding up of trading companies and other associations (Act X. of 1866)	4	19	15	4	...	...
Purchasing from soldiers arms, clothes, &c., (Act VII. of 1867)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Regulation XVI. of 1872 (Section II. Cl. 2).	1	...	...	...	...	...
Failure to attend as juror or assessor ...	1	1	...	1	...	...
European Vagrancy Act (IX. of 1874) ...	1	1	...	1	...	...
	8,205	12,014	3,707	8,198	49	60
Grand Total. ...	83,839	151,256	66,901	81,060	1,369	1,926

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ABSTRACT.						
Class I.						
Relating to coins, stamps, weights, and measures	479	546	187	351	2	6
Offences against public justice	1,430	2,017	737	1,208	20	52
Offences by public servants	251	332	148	168	8	8
False evidence, false complaint or claims, and forgery	536	672	326	300	18	28
Public nuisance...	8,333	12,437	1,449	10,962	1	25
Relating to the public peace	309	2,119	997	1,052	14	56
Class II.						
Offences against the person	24,013	46,890	32,963	12,945	240	742
Class III.						
Offences against property without violence..	4,283	9,447	3,582	5,146	450	269
Offences against property without violence..	31,476	53,480	15,789	36,593	530	568
Malicious offences	4,108	10,635	6,842	3,654	33	106
Class IV.						
Not included in the above classes	416	667	174	483	4	6
Breaches of special laws for the protection of revenue	8,205	12,014	3,707	8,198	49	60
	83,839	151,256	66,901	81,060	1,369	1,926
Result in 1876 ...	66,156	113,719	62,290	48,505	1,121	1,803

C.—JUDICIAL

(3.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the general result of Criminal of Bombay

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons dealt with.						
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to Trial during present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village officers	...	998	...	234	77	...	1,309
Unpaid Magistrates	2	685	89	1,502	35	16	2,329
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	967	67,550	5,744	32,896	3,277	1,195	1,11,629
First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	530	19,436	2,131	7,630	448	1,433	31,608
District Magistrates	10	310	49	102	31	307	809
Total Magistracy ...	1,509	88,979	8,013	42,364	3,868	2,951	1,47,684
Sessions Courts ...	160	...	...	...	1	4,484	4,645
High Court ...	2	...	...	...	...	88	90
Grand Total * ...	1,671	88,979	8,013	42,364	3,869	7,523	1,52,419
Result in 1876 ...	1,273	56,227	8,493	41,839	2,903	5,080	1,15,815

STATEMENTS.

Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Presidency in the year 1877.

Persons disposed of.					Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.				
9	10	11.	12	13	14	15	16	17
413	243.	653	...	...	...	1	2,131	
427	143	1,743.	3	5	8	2	3,281	
30,410	20,216	58,013	1,490	481	941	3	201,011	
8,610	3,785	14,653	3,514	317	729	4	60,783	
77	67	639	8	7	11	4	2,110	
39,937	24,454	75,701	5,015	810	1,689	3	269,316	
30	1,522	2,369	434	30	259	2	11,500	
1	11	74	...	...	4	4 hours.	552	
39,968	25,987	78,144	5,449	840	1,952	3	281,368	
39,797	22,343	47,364	4,096	521	1,684	4	228,814	

*Some of the totals in this statement are greater than those shown in statement No. 2. The cases remaining at the end of the previous year were not entered in the latter, and it appears that in this return persons transferred have in some cases been entered twice. Columns 9 to 13. do not include cases referred from one Magistrate to another in the Hyderabad District, hence there is a discrepancy.

C.—JUDICIAL

(4.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give					
	Death.	Transportation. For Life.	Transportation. For a Term.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine. With imprisonment.	Fine. Without imprisonment.	Whipping. In addition to other punishment.	Whipping. In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	„ 50 „	„ 100 „
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	..	..	315	..	..	..	..	..	315	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	249	8	..	25	1,320	..	35	..	..	..	1,285	59	1
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	92	25,439	1,570	..	5,275	24,758	247	4,665	4	..	2	25,175	4,462	338
Divisional and First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	..	..	..	..	33	6,168	152	1	917	6,722	100	1,375	111	81	141	6,318	953	210
District Magistrates	..	..	..	..	4	264	30	..	65	171	19	58	..	1	5	48	80	31
Total ..	..	..	..	..	129	32,120	2,097	1	6,282	33,286	366	6,133	115	82	148	33,141	5,554	580
Session Courts	81	114	165	..	7	1,881	10	1	83	20	20	65	1	..	1	4	34	21
High Court	4	2	16	1	..	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	85	116	181	1	136	34,050	2,108	2	6,365	33,306	386	6,198	116	82	149	33,145	5,588	601
Result in 1876 ..	107	118	144	..	60	15,761	1,359	..	4,441	27,415	253	1,064	164	71	165	26,563	4,500	479

N.B.—The total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment does not agree with the detail of punishment, as some of the

STATEMENTS.

Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1877.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

Fine.						Imprisonment.										Whipped.			
						15 Days.		6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Above 7 Years					
„ 500	„ 1,000	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total Amount of Fine.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Above 30 stripes.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.														
..	..	..	368 0 0	297 3 0	....	..	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,666 2 0	3,407 14 0	100 3 0	38	8	202	..	10	..	..	..	..	...	10	23	2	..
58	..	..	3,22,144 6 10	1,74,851 14 11	13,536 1 6	9,381	1,366	17,503	290	71	..	8	..	..	..	1,263	1,772	1,173	704
151	7	..	1,13,092 10 3	54,251 1 0	8,074 13 1	617	88	3,342	57	2,406	12	16	..	..	..	220	504	558	193
65	6	6	35,181 10 0	8,186 2 3	472 14 0	6	25	105	2	169	3	..	..	..	..	4	14	31	28
274	13	6	4,74,452 13 1	2,40,994 3 2	22,183 15 7	10,042	1,824	21,152	349	2,655	15	19	..	..	..	1,497	2,813	1,764	925
39	3	2	20,887 0 0	6,311 7 5	280 0 0	34	6	230	3	635	..	998	1	25	..	5	18	48	14
1	..	1	7,965 0 0	500 0 0	....	1	..	13	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
314	16	9	5,12,304 13 1	2,47,805 10 7	22,463 15 7	10,077	1,830	21,395	352	3,325	15	1,017	1	25	..	1,502	2,331	1,812	939
290	16	10	3,55,990 3 8	2,27,139 0 11	16,840 10 2	4,607	1,318	9,274	270	2,261	13	588	..	20	..	277	441	268	353

Judges have excluded the number of persons sentenced to fine and imprisonment from detail of punishment (imprisonment.)

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in Criminal cases in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1877.

Tribunal.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Section 404, C. Cr. P.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
		Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
First Class Magistrates	1,088	76	526	149	241	52	21	..	42	
Divisional Magistrates	94	6	53	22	13	..	..	..	..	
District Magistrates	1,481	53	837	243	231	19	9	132	12	The total of columns 3 and 10 exceed in some cases the number of persons in column 2, owing to the same persons appearing in more than one column.
Total ..	2,663	135	1,416	414	535	71	30	132	54	
Sessions Courts	1,547	365	699	124	313	..	11	23	34	
	4,210	500	2,115	538	848	71	41	155	88	
Result in 1876 ..	3,971	523	1,909	498	781	79	50	108	129	
High Court.										
Number of appellants	1,185	662	366	*108	45	*3	1	..	..	* This number includes the sentence reduced and enhanced as well as those passed by the High Court under section 263 and on Government appeal under section 272, Criminal Procedure Code.
Number of persons applying for revision	76	68	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	
Number of persons in cases referred to the High Court under section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	18	
Sudder Court in Sind.										
Number of appellants	81	13	32	6	29	..	..	..	1	
Number of persons in cases called for under section 294 of the Criminal Procedure Code ..	147	..	121	3	18	5	..	..	..	
Number of persons in cases referred to the Court under section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code	109	..	*37	13	54	..	..	..	5	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1877.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.		Assessor's Trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Chief Courts of Districts inclusive of Joint Sessions Judge and Assistant Sessions Judges.	Two Assessors were employed. Jurors were employed in the Sessions Division of Poona only.	57	890	54	3	643	181	Original criminal cases. Jurors were employed in the Poona Division to try offences punishable with imprisonment for 10 and more years.	
Result in 1876 ...	.....	61	825	56	5	557	220	.....	

D.—PRI

(1.)—Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			
								Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.			
								A.		B.					A.		B.	
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1876.		Imprisoned during the year 1877.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other Jails.		Total Population.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerauda	1,531	..	133	..	1,664	..	1,532	..	191	..	3,387	..	3,387	1,045	..	18	..
2	Common Jail ..	191	7	1,503	121	1,694	128	50	..	..	..	1,744	128	1,872	69	19	15	..
3	House of Correction. Europeans	46	..	324	..	370	..	9	..	..	..	379	..	379	30	..	..	..
	House of Correction. Natives ..	318	..	685	..	1,003	..	57	..	2	..	1,062	..	1,062	57	..	1	..
4	Poona	476	40	1,992	261	2,468	301	8	3	..	..	2,476	304	2,780	381	..	13	1
5	Nira Gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,281	..	..	..	1,281	..	1,281	..	..	..	..
6	Ahmednagar ..	271	19	1,908	139	2,179	158	1	..	..	..	2,180	158	2,338	60	..	10	..
7	Dhulia	341	23	1,785	99	2,126	122	..	..	..	..	2,126	122	2,248	176	3	8	2
8	Sholápur	297	13	2,302	215	2,599	228	1	..	..	..	2,600	228	2,828	384	7	34	8
9	Satára	213	17	1,648	240	1,861	257	..	..	1	..	1,862	257	2,119	285	..	7	..
10	Belgaum	330	16	2,018	170	2,348	186	..	..	..	..	2,348	186	2,534	750	24	11	..
11	Gokák Gang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,060	..	..	..	1,060	..	1,060	..	..	..	..
12	Káladgi	313	17	2,808	274	3,121	291	1	..	..	..	3,122	291	3,413	517	3	15	..
13	Dhárwár	511	37	3,272	283	3,783	320	49	10	..	..	3,832	330	4,162	413	..	14	..
14	Kárwár	129	6	404	24	533	30	105	..	..	..	638	30	668	..	..	2	..
15	Ratnágiri	175	6	245	24	420	30	75	14	181	9	495	44	539	..	..	..	..
16	Tanna	531	73	2,006	89	2,537	162	29	31	..	..	2,747	202	2,949	277	..	..	..
17	Ahmedábád ..	381	27	1,281	60	1,662	87	48	9	..	..	1,710	96	1,806	265	..	15	1
18	Dhuliakot	459	..	1	..	451	..	599	..	..	..	1,050	..	1,050	8	..	..	..
19	Kaira	137	2	1,150	48	1,287	50	..	..	..	..	1,287	50	1,337	290	9	..	..
20	Surat	199	5	1,196	40	1,395	45	1	..	11	1	1,407	46	1,453	44	..	12	1
21	Dohad	207	8	652	21	859	29	21	..	..	..	880	29	909	36	..	8	1
22	Rájkot	70	3	102	8	172	11	1	..	..	..	173	11	184	26	..	..	..
23	Kurrachee	424	5	702	15	1,126	20	45	..	..	..	1,171	20	1,191	86	..	6	..
24	Háidarábád ..	508	12	1,028	28	1,536	40	..	..	..	..	1,536	40	1,576	121	..	..	..
25	Shikárpur	458	14	869	24	1,327	38	3	..	..	..	1,330	38	1,368	156	..	..	..
26	Nára..	269	..	206	..	475	..	296	..	..	..	771	..	771	46	..	..	..
27	Aden..	69	4	261	37	330	41	..	..	..	..	330	41	371	..	..	2	1
	Total Central and District Jails ..	8,845	354	30,481	2,220	39,326	2,574	5,272	67	386	10	44,984	2,651	47,635	5,513	65	191	10
	Subordinate Jails..	213	14	7,070	957	7,283	971	54	..	..	..	7,337	971	8,308	59	2	..	..
	Total..	9,058	368	37,551	3,177	46,609	3,545	5,326	67	386	10	52,321	3,622	55,943	5,572	67	191	10
1876	Total Central and District Jails ..	8,097	327	16,081	1,004	24,178	1,331	1,448	80	210	18	25,836	1,429	27,265	1,897	82	177	15
1876	Subordinate Jails ..	129	7	3,100	314	3,229	321	260	..	..	..	3,489	321	3,810	10	2	..	..
	Total..	8,226	334	19,181	1,318	27,407	1,652	1,708	80	210	18	29,325	1,750	31,075	1,907	84	177	15

* Should include only those who, having escaped

SONS.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16			17
Released during the Year.																										
A.		B.		C.		D.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.*		Executed		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1877.			Daily average number.			Serial No.
						By order of Government.																				
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		(a) On account of sickness.		(b) On other grounds.																		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
2	..	607	..	..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	49	..	1,513	..	1,513	1,713	..	1,713	1
..	..	1,267	97	43	2	1	..	26	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	322	9	331	239	13	252	2
..	..	317	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	26	..	26	3
..	.	541	..	5	..	1	..	23	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	422	..	422	352	..	352	
21	..	1,572	236	18	..	..	..	38	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	23	1	403	54	457	548	50	598	4
13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	..	1,245	..	1,245	148	..	148	5
18	..	1,522	111	11	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	32	4	500	41	541	423	28	451	6
15	1	1,232	89	98	4	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	11	..	570	18	588	471	22	493	7
19	..	1,765	182	62	6	..	..	19	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	21	2	287	26	313	410	31	441	8
24	..	1,135	206	117	3	..	..	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	16	1	251	43	294	370	39	409	9
26	1	1,350	138	23	1	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	28	1	132	20	152	365	26	391	10
2	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	37	..	898	..	898	166	..	166	11
33	..	2,199	226	22	..	..	..	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	61	3	248	56	304	470	48	518	12
39	1	2,082	247	49	4	..	..	39	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	3	129	6	461	61	522	678	55	733	13
14	2	175	13	56	3	..	..	11	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	370	8	378	250	6	256	14
11	1	290	24	1	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	180	18	198	183	14	197	15
44	3	1,446	89	13	..	..	..	52	16	213	8	..	..	1	..	6	..	38	1	657	85	742	660	70	730	16
51	3	858	63	40	1	..	..	42	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	12	..	425	23	448	380	24	404	17
6	..	409	..	79	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	489	..	489	379	..	379	18
20	4	654	32	202	3	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	105	1	106	136	3	139	19
31	2	981	29	14	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	300	11	311	281	6	287	20
3	..	448	15	89	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	..	263	10	273	190	11	201	21
1	..	69	7	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	67	4	71	67	3	70	22
35	..	623	11	12	1	..	..	47	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	19	1	341	7	348	326	5	331	23
40	..	737	25	99	2	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	19	..	479	13	492	393	10	403	24
48	2	515	22	18	..	..	..	35	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	15	1	537	12	549	463	13	476	25
5	..	257	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	32	..	415	..	415	412	..	412	26
..	..	239	38	6	..	1	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	72	76	2	78	27
521	20	24,013	1900	1,081	30	3	..	769	68	213	8	9	1	28	..	55	6	614	23	11,974	520	12,494	10,530	479	11,009	
38	2	6,315	901	467	19	..	..	79	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	352	42	394	371	31	402	
559	22	30,328	2801	1,548	49	3	..	848	72	213	8	9	1	28	..	55	6	641	24	12,326	562	12,888	10,901	510	11,411	
442	24	13,228	908	795	31	2	..	16	..	197	10	5	..	12	..	48	2	172	3	8,845	354	9,199	8,265	347	8,612	
56	16	2,899	276	298	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	220	14	234	221	13	234	
498	40	16,127	1184	1,093	44	2	..	16	..	197	10	5	..	15	..	48	2	175	3	9,065	368	9,433	8,486	360	8,846	

during the year, have not been recaptured.

D.—PRISONS

(2.)—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous occupation of the

1	2	3															
		Religion.															
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.	
		Christians.															
		a.		b.		c.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.	
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.											
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerauda	12	..	5	..	5	..	149	..	1,410	..	80	..	3	..	..	..
2	Common Jail	27	3	11	..	102	10	476	10	1,015	105	8	..	55	..	52	3
3	House of Correction { Europeans.	362	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	House of Correction { Natives ..	..	..	..	..	67	..	380	..	545	..	2	..	9	..	4	..
4	Poona	3	..	..	..	16	4	132	11	2,302	286	9	..	6	..	108	5
5	Nira Gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ahmednagar	..	..	1	..	5	..	84	9	2,086	149	3	..	..	..	46	15
7	Dhulia	..	..	..	..	8	..	347	9	1,763	113	8	..	..	..	26	3
8	Sholápur	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	16	2,412	212	1	..	..	..	71	8
9	Satárá	..	..	..	..	2	1	73	14	1,777	240	5	2	4	..	45	11
10	Belgaum	..	..	..	..	20	2	278	16	2,020	162	28	6	2	..	29	3
11	Gokák Gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kaládgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	773	62	2,347	229	1	..	..	..	16	4
13	Dhárwár	..	..	..	..	4	2	838	64	2,913	250	28	4	..	..	85	22
14	Kárwár	..	..	..	..	26	..	69	8	438	21	..	1	..	..	13	4
15	Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	4	..	45	2	366	28	2	..	3	..	6	3
16	Tanna	1	..	..	..	54	2	195	17	2,269	141	13	1	5	1	22	5
17	Ahmedábád	1	..	..	..	3	..	192	14	1,413	73	48	..	5	..	36	6
18	Dhuliakot	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	407	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
19	Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	3	1,183	47	11	..	..	..	11	1
20	Súrat	..	..	1	..	4	..	183	6	1,201	39	1	..	5	..	31	..
21	Dohad	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1	822	28	..	..	3	..	11	1
22	Rájkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	134	9	..	..	..	..	2	1
23	Kurrachee	15	..	..	..	11	..	919	20	181	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
24	Haidarábád	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,425	38	86	..	..	..	24	2	29	..
25	Shikárpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,239	33	88	5	..	..	..	..	26	..
26	Nára	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Aden	18	..	2	..	4	..	252	40	14	..	..	..	40	1	9	2
	Total ..	439	3	28	..	336	21	8,853	395	29,257	2,137	249	14	164	4	690	97
	1876 ..	568	..	7	..	312	19	6,982	265	15,905	1,032	259	11	145	4	368	37

—*continued.*

Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

4						5									6			7
Age.						Previous Occupation.												
B.		C.		D.		Males.						Females.			Total.			Serial No.
16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		A. Of independent property.	B. Agriculturists.	C. Non-agriculturists.	D. Domestic servants.	E. Government servants.	F. No occupation.	G. Married.	H. Unmarried.	I. Prostitutes.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.	Total.	
1,533	..	130	..	1	..	..	757	665	166	23	53	..	..	..	1,664	..	1,664	1
1,423	115	211	10	8	..	2	31	1,311	171	15	164	83	37	8	1,694	128	1,822	2
355	..	15	..	..	..	..	1	263	..	106	..	..	..	..	370	..	370	3
941	..	58	..	..	..	..	19	634	113	55	182	..	..	..	1,003	..	1,003	
2,327	292	132	4	1	..	..	859	1,514	84	11	..	274	4	23	2,468	301	2,769	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1,766	123	362	20	5	..	..	250	1,871	39	19	..	155	..	3	2,179	158	2,337	6
1,766	90	304	28	30	1	..	559	1,199	145	150	73	120	1	1	2,126	122	2,248	7
2,204	183	305	37	19	..	..	469	2,066	19	45	..	225	..	3	2,599	228	2,827	8
1,572	215	228	29	16	2	..	631	960	140	87	43	252	2	3	1,861	257	2,118	9
2,086	158	230	25	3	..	..	884	1,425	7	32	..	161	7	18	2,348	186	2,534	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
2,869	260	219	26	17	1	3	1,095	2,011	3	7	2	197	94	..	3,121	291	3,413	12
3,297	250	370	44	31	4	..	400	3,237	29	57	60	277	15	28	3,783	320	4,103	13
479	21	39	5	2	..	..	133	376	2	13	9	24	2	4	533	30	563	14
337	18	73	8	4	1	..	257	139	13	3	8	30	..	..	420	30	450	15
2,258	133	247	24	10	..	..	1,070	1,245	112	66	44	155	4	3	2,537	162	2,699	16
1,476	69	141	12	9	..	10	763	780	57	36	16	84	2	1	1,662	87	1,749	17
420	..	30	..	1	..	..	325	87	23	7	9	..	..	..	451	..	451	18
1,212	44	63	5	1	..	2	1,058	203	5	19	..	50	..	..	1,287	50	1,337	19
1,136	31	222	14	6	..	2	468	768	78	35	44	45	..	..	1,395	45	1,440	20
758	24	88	3	2	1	..	638	154	18	22	27	23	6	..	859	29	888	21
163	9	7	1	..	..	12	33	87	24	5	11	8	1	2	172	11	183	22
931	19	178	1	5	..	..	496	471	49	49	61	20	..	..	1,126	20	1,146	23
1,326	32	169	8	12	..	..	874	563	5	39	55	33	..	7	1,536	40	1,576	24
1,198	33	98	5	5	..	..	804	404	31	44	44	33	3	2	1,327	38	1,365	25
439	..	33	..	3	..	..	336	130	3	5	1	..	..	..	475	..	475	26
306	38	12	1	3	..	3	..	236	24	22	45	22	2	17	330	41	371	27
34,478	2,157	3,964	310	194	10	34	13,210	22,799	1,360	972	951	2,271	180	123	39,326	2,574	41,900	
21,357	1,122	2,336	167	117	5	17	9,644	11,733	1,198	792	794	1,181	38	112	24,178	1,331	25,509	

D.—PRI

(3.)—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency for

1	2	3											
		Classes according to length of Sentence.											
Serial No.	Jails.	A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.		C. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		D. Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		E. Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.		F. Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yeranda	...	...	9	...	125	...	303	...	403	...	507	...
2	Common Jail ...	713	66	801	53	57	5	68	4	13	...	13	...
3	House of Corrn. { Europeans	255	...	101	...	4	...	2	...	7	...	1	...
	{ Natives...	88	...	575	...	143	...	172	...	13	...	9	...
4	Poona...	1,117	164	765	89	186	9	223	16	81	7	38	12
5	Nira Gang	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	....	...	...	...	...
6	Ahmednagar.. ...	705	79	1,078	60	128	3	204	7	21	4	18	2
7	Dhulia	506	53	744	38	448	14	311	9	42	3	42	1
8	Sholápur	1,137	122	1,065	82	90	4	163	13	55	3	13	...
9	Satárá	552	113	866	115	170	13	161	12	67	1	21	...
10	Belgaum	680	82	1,189	84	109	9	254	8	71	...	19	...
11	Gokák Gang... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kaládgi	1,312	163	1,396	95	137	18	173	4	66	9	15	...
13	Dhárwár	1,435	134	1,684	143	190	10	161	24	184	...	65	1
14	Kárwár	83	9	192	13	90	3	105	4	46	1	14	...
15	Ratnágiri	112	8	136	14	25	1	41	4	26	...	70	3
16	Tanna	676	45	873	41	386	16	290	23	47	9	82	14
17	Ahmedábád	539	34	569	25	168	7	137	9	83	3	127	3
18	Dhuliakot	...	...	81	...	118	...	225	...	22	...	5	...
19	Kaira...	504	20	555	29	131	1	65	...	13	...	19	...
20	Súrat	713	27	426	14	87	2	88	1	30	...	35	...
21	Dohad	235	5	301	11	110	3	89	2	27	3	79	4
22	Rájkot	18	3	32	4	49	3	41	1	14	...	8	...
23	Kurrachee	127	8	470	6	138	2	333	2	26	2	14	...
24	Haidarábád	99	9	652	19	338	7	396	2	23	1	15	...
25	Shikárpur	100	4	391	17	282	9	435	6	64	...	33	1
26	Nára	...	...	21	...	76	...	303	...	45	...	27	...
27	Aden	136	36	105	2	56	...	22	2	5	...	1	...
	Total...	11,842	1,184	15,077	954	3,841	139	4,865	153	1,394	46	1,290	41
	1876...	5,714	497	8,128	475	2,852	98	4,093	134	1,158	45	1,362	32

SONS—*continued.*

the year 1877, according to the nature and length of sentence.

								4				5			6
								Nature of Imprisonment.							
G.		H.				I.		A.		B.		Total.			Serial No.
Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.		Simple Imprisonment.		Rigorous Imprisonment.					
		For Life.		For a Term.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
80	...	98	...	139	...	...	...	..	...	1,664	...	1,664	...	1,664	1
...	...	3	...	23	...	3	...	18	7	1,676	121	1,694	128	1,822	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	370	...	370	3
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	999	...	1,003	...	1,003	
6	...	9	1	36	2	7	1	22	20	2,446	281	2,468	301	2,769	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1	1	7	...	15	2	2	...	27	20	2,152	138	2,179	158	2,337	6
8	...	18	4	3	...	4	...	30	11	2,096	111	2,126	122	2,248	7
...	...	17	4	53	...	6	...	59	33	2,540	195	2,599	228	2,827	8
...	...	11	2	7	...	6	1	59	11	1,802	246	1,861	257	2,118	9
...	...	12	1	6	...	8	2	63	20	2,285	166	2,348	186	2,534	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	12	...	5	1	5	1	7	3	3,114	288	3,121	291	3,413	12
11	...	29	5	20	...	4	3	104	14	3,679	306	3,783	320	4,103	13
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	8	6	525	24	533	30	563	14
4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	10	1	410	29	420	30	450	15
11	1	81	8	83	5	8	...	47	21	2,490	141	2,537	162	2,699	16
9	...	22	5	6	1	2	...	43	19	1,619	68	1,662	87	1,749	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	...	451	...	451	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	11	1,253	39	1,287	50	1,337	19
4	...	5	1	7	...	...	...	36	11	1,359	34	1,395	45	1,440	20
...	...	16	1	...	...	2	...	12	2	847	27	859	29	888	21
2	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	7	1	165	10	172	11	183	22
5	...	5	...	6	...	2	...	15	1	1,111	19	1,126	20	1,146	23
...	...	4	...	5	2	...	...	15	5	1,521	35	1,536	40	1,576	24
2	...	11	...	2	...	7	1	14	4	1,313	34	1,327	38	1,365	25
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...	475	...	475	26
2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	20	3	310	38	330	41	371	27
148	2	366	33	429	13	74	9	654	224	38,672	2,350	39,326	2,574	41,900	
224	5	320	28	252	13	75	4	540	143	23,638	1,188	24,178	1,331	25,509	

D.—PRISONS

(4.)—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining excluding the cost of building new

Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of Prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.	
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.*	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Yerauda	1,718	..	..	1,718	74,964	43 10 2	29,183	16 15 9	9,194	5 5 8
2	Common Jail	252	26	..	278	9,420	33 14 2	19,768	71 1 9	2,576	9 4 3
3	House of Correction. { Europeans	26	..	..	26	1,816	69 13 6	12,789	491 14 2	..	..
	{ Natives ..	352	..	..	352	11,557	32 13 4	12,789	36 5 4	..	..
4	Poona	598	8	..	606	20,258	43 5 3	9,426	15 8 11	3,888	6 6 8
5	Nira Gang	148	..	..	148	7,595	51 5 1	2,332	15 12 3	1,377	9 4 10
6	Ahmednagar	451	18	..	469	15,737	33 8 10	6,481	13 13 1	4,951	10 8 11
7	Dhulia	493	8	..	501	18,360	36 10 4	6,008	12 2 9	1,966	3 14 9
8	Sholápur	441	10	..	451	18,349	40 11 0	3,733	8 4 5	3,130	6 15 0
9	Satára	409	14	..	423	14,260	33 11 5	3,646	8 9 11	3,401	8 0 8
10	Belgaum	391	15	..	406	19,374	47 11 6	2,917	7 2 11	8,812	21 11 3
11	Gokák Gang	166	..	..	166	8,905	53 10 4	5,317	32 0 6	1,202	7 9 8
12	Kaládgi	518	36	..	554	37,729	68 1 8	4,313	7 12 7	6,325	11 6 8
13	Dhárwár	733	72	..	805	40,352	50 2 0	7,171	8 14 6	13,811	17 2 6
14	Kárwár	256	8	..	264	9,043	34 4 1	3,909	14 12 10	6,098	23 1 7
15	Ratnágiri	197	1	..	198	7,825	39 8 4	4,416	22 4 10	4,816	24 5 2
16	Tanna	730	21	..	751	21,340	28 6 8	12,607	16 12 7	55,376	73 11 9
17	Ahmedábád	404	20	..	424	14,076	33 3 2	7,806	18 6 7	4,888	11 8 5
18	Dhuliakot	379	..	..	379	12,833	33 13 9	14,416	38 0 7	4,044	12 4 1
19	Kaira	139	4	..	143	4,977	34 12 10	3,934	27 8 2	3,732	26 1 7
20	Súrat	237	6	..	243	7,555	31 1 5	4,703	19 5 8	8,397	13 15 8
21	Dohad	201	9	..	210	6,948	33 1 4	3,971	18 14 7	2,578	12 4 5
22	Rájkot	70	4	..	74	3,041	41 1 6	2,155	29 2 0	1,831	24 11 11
23	Kurrachee	331	4	..	335	9,597	28 10 4	7,282	21 11 11	4,656	13 14 5
24	Haidarábád	403	12	..	415	12,397	29 13 11	8,036	19 5 10	3,084	7 6 11
25	Shikárpur	476	11	..	487	9,777	20 1 3	7,905	16 3 9	4,752	9 12 1
26	Nára	412	..	..	412	22,314	54 2 7	5,748	13 15 3	12,810	31 1 6
27	Aden	78	..	..	78	4,036	51 11 11	6,738	86 6 2	7,074	90 11 1
	Total ..	11,009	307	..	11,316	4,50,435	39 12 11	2,19,589	19 6 6	1,80,429	15 15 1
	Subordinate Jails ..	402	..	..	402	19,481	48 7 4	7,792	19 6 1	1,528	3 12 10
	Grand Total ..	11,411	307	..	11,718	4,69,916	40 1 8	2,27,381	19 6 6	1,81,957	15 8 5
1876	Total District Jails..	8,612	186	..	8,798	2,44,182	27 12 1	2,04,748	23 4 4	1,56,974	17 13 6
	Subordinate Jails.	234	..	..	234	8,124	34 11 6	7,113	30 6 4	1,881	8 0 7
	Total ..	8,846	186	..	9,032	2,52,306	27 14 11	2,11,861	23 7 4	1,58,855	17 9 5

* As the details regarding cost of civil prisoners are not

—continued

the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877, Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs.

7			8		9		10	11	12
Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total expended	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial No.
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
3,440	2 0 0	52 14 9	4,818	2 12 10	9,416	5 7 8	1,31,009	76 4 1	1
983	3 8 7	163 13 4	639	2 4 9	3,845	13 13 4	37,231	133 14 10	2
540	20 12 4	540 0 0	479	18 6 9	1,445	55 9 3	17,069	656 8 0	3
540	1 8 7	41 8 7	480	1 5 10	1,445	4 1 8	26,811	76 2 8	
671	1 1 9	95 13 9	1,455	2 6 5	1,636	2 11 2	43,334	71 8 2	4
188	1 4 4	47 0 0	..	....	1,377	9 4 10	12,869	86 15 4	5
573	1 3 7	63 10 8	1,148	2 7 2	1,374	2 14 10	30,264	64 8 5	6
602	1 3 3	66 14 3	1,868	3 11 8	3,226	6 7 0	32,120	64 1 10	7
697	1 8 9	69 11 2	816	1 12 11	2,883	6 6 3	29,608	65 10 4	8
595	1 6 6	59 6 5	969	2 4 8	1,209	2 13 9	24,080	56 14 10	9
910	2 3 10	75 13 4	2,472	6 1 5	2,983	7 5 7	37,468	92 4 7	10
1,047	6 4 4	116 5 4	..	....	1,425	8 9 4	17,956	108 2 8	11
1,413	2 8 10	94 3 2	2,086	3 12 3	4,368	7 12 5	56,174	101 6 4	12
2,359	2 14 11	117 15 2	2,926	3 10 2	3,610	4 7 11	70,238	87 4 0	13
293	1 1 9	41 13 8	540	2 0 9	720	2 11 8	20,603	78 0 8	14
227	1 2 4	113 8 0	631	3 3 0	817	4 2 0	18,732	94 9 8	15
1,768	2 5 8	52 0 0	4,637	6 2 9	10,920	14 8 8	1,06,648	142 0 1	16
880	2 1 2	80 0 0	887	2 1 6	1,596	3 12 3	30,133	71 1 1	17
522	1 6 0	52 3 2	1,095	2 14 3	1,532	4 0 8	35,042	92 7 4	18
131	0 14 8	131 0 0	500	4 2 0	545	3 13 0	13,909	97 4 3	19
204	0 13 5	102 0 0	661	2 11 7	1,104	4 8 8	17,624	72 8 5	20
557	2 10 5	37 2 2	900	4 4 7	1,365	6 8 0	16,319	77 11 4	21
184	2 7 9	184 0 0	401	5 6 8	446	6 0 5	8,058	108 14 3	22
465	1 6 3	58 2 0	1,814	5 6 8	1,743	5 3 3	25,557	76 4 10	23
755	1 13 2	53 14 10	1,511	3 10 3	1,232	2 15 6	27,015	65 1 7	24
307	0 10 1	51 2 8	2,360	4 13 6	1,722	3 8 7	26,823	55 1 3	25
2,555	6 3 3	134 7 7	2,985	7 3 11	2,577	6 4 1	48,989	118 14 6	26
315	4 0 7	105 0 0	294	3 12 4	976	12 8 2	19,433	249 2 3	27
23,721	2 1 7	73 3 5	39,456	3 7 9	67,486	5 15 5	9,81,116	86 11 3	
..	....	....	1,098	2 11 8	2,840	7 1 1	32,739	81 7 0	
23,721	2 0 5	73 3 5	40,554	3 7 4	70,326	6 0 0	10,13,855	86 8 4	
16,278	1 13 7	64 1 5	3,2812	3 11 8	56,808	6 7 4	7,11,802	80 14 6	
..	....	....	552	2 5 9	2,619	11 3 1	20,289	86 11 3	
16,278	1 12 11	64 1 5	33,364	3 11 1	59,427	6 9 3	7,32,091	81 0 11	

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D.—PRISONS

(5.)—Statement showing the employment of the Convicts in the

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number of effectives.*	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerauda	1,718	...	...	...	1,589	...
2	Common Jail...	235	13	4	...	225	13
3	House of Correction	378	...	...	...	319	...
4	Poona	545	49	3	1	504	43
5	Nira Gang	148	...	...	...	112	...
6	Ahmednagar	415	25	8	3	395	22
7	Dhulia...	467	20	4	2	457	19
8	Sholápur	402	27	8	4	391	26
9	Satárá...	362	36	8	3	341	32
10	Belgaum	361	25	4	1	330	23
11	Gokak Gang	166	...	...	...	151	...
12	Kaládgi	469	48	1	...	445	48
13	Dhárwár	672	53	6	2	609	51
14	Kárwár	248	6	2	...	237	6
15	Ratnágiri	182	14	1	...	170	11
16	Tanna	646	64	14	6	559	60
17	Ahmedábád	375	23	5	1	351	17
18	Dhuliakot	379	...	...	...	353	...
19	Kaira	129	3	7	...	124	2
20	Súrat	225	5	6	1	199	4
21	Dohad...	187	10	3	1	174	8
22	Rájkot	66	3	1	...	64	2
23	Kurrachee	325	5	1	...	316	5
24	Háidarábád	390	9	3	1	373	9
25	Shikárpur	460	12	3	1	448	12
26	Nára	412	...	...	...	383	...
27	Aden	74	2	2	...	69	2
	Total ...	10,436	452	94	27	9,688	415
	1876 ...	8,178	327	87	20	7,585	304

* *i.e.* excluding the infirm,

—*continued.*

Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

6							7		
Employment.							Ratio per cent. on columns 5 of those employed.		
A.		B.	C.	D.	E.	F.			
Average No. of convicts on short drill.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Building and repairing jail.	On jail garden.	On manufactures.	Extra-mural.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
...	68	116	456	170	608	171	4·2	7·3	38·2
...	...	24	4	...	196	14	...	10·1	82·4
141	4	28	11	...	135	...	1·2	8·8	42·3
...	3	52	4	16	472	...	0·5	9·5	86·2
...	6	6	1	...	8	91	5·3	5·3	7·1
...	3	33	10	24	267	80	0·7	7·9	64·0
33	9	55	42	73	242	22	1·9	11·6	50·8
...	5	30	136	155	91	...	1·2	7·2	21·8
56	5	32	16	31	204	29	1·3	8·6	54·7
...	2	24	21	12	35	259	0·6	6·8	9·9
...	2	14	19	...	9	107	1·3	9·3	0·6
...	5	48	268	46	114	12	1·0	9·7	23·1
...	25	74	52	24	160	325	3·8	11·2	24·2
...	6	18	10	27	109	73	2·5	7·4	44·8
...	5	19	7	54	79	17	2·7	10·5	43·6
...	20	55	394	23	127	...	3·2	8·9	20·5
...	5	38	2	75	222	26	1·4	10·3	60·3
...	1	36	2	88	184	42	0·3	10·2	52·1
...	1	21	4	20	80	0·18	0·8	16·6	63·4
18	3	26	5	17	129	5	1·5	12·8	63·5
14	4	20	19	16	104	5	2·2	11·9	57·1
..	1	8	1	23	6	27	1·5	12·1	9·1
...	13	34	13	...	261	...	4·04	10·6	81·3
...	15	53	8	18	240	48	3·9	13·8	62·8
...	14	38	5	14	281	108	3·0	8·2	61·0
...	20	58	35	...	10	260	5·2	15·1	0·3
...	...	13	...	...	51	7	...	18·3	71·8
262	245	973	1,545	926	4,424	1,728	2·4	9·6	43·8
260	217	944	1,074	728	3,894	772	2·7	11·9	49·3

sick, or convalescent.

D.—PRISONS

(6.)—Statement showing the results of the employment of the Convicts

1	2	3					
		Credits.					
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Serial No.	Jails.	Cash received for labour or articles sold during the year.	Value of manufactured goods supplied for Government purposes.	Value of manufactured goods remaining in store.	Value of raw material in store.	Value of plant and machinery	Total credits.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Yerauda	38,033	1,538*	5,205	2,666	8,466	55,908
2	Common Jail	6,286	.....	1,360	907	425	8,978
3	House of Correction	9,955	.....	1,837	583	690	13,065
4	Poona	4,674	.....	3,170	694	3,633	12,171
5	Nirá Gang	2,398	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,398
6	Ahmednagar	3,375	.....	952	62	176	4,565
7	Dhulia	11,098	.....	1,776	176	823	13,873
8	Sholápur	2,386	.....	275	140	122	2,923
9	Satárá	3,351	.....	873	226	136	4,586
10	Belgaum	4,206	.....	.....	.....	3,462	7,668
11	Gokak Gang	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Kaládgi	2,892	.....	331	450	307	3,980
13	Dhárwár	9,878	.....	1,165	414	1,186	12,643
14	Kárwár	3,963	.....	1,489	472	300	6,224
15	Ratnágiri	5,698	.....	539	1,404	284	7,925
16	Tanna	9,008	.....	1,270	125	53	10,456
17	Ahmedábád	20,332	.....	5,928	1,369	1,904	29,533
18	Dhuliakot	6,992	.....	171	306	861	8,330
19	Kaira	2,817	.....	304	180	174	3,475
20	Súrat	10,167	.....	3,355	490	406	14,418
21	Dohad	4,305	.....	522	1,278	400	6,505
22	Rájkot	901	.....	.....	.....	80	981
23	Kurrachee	18,845	.....	1,001	803	156	20,805
24	Háidarábád...	14,563	.....	570	390	1,086	16,609
25	Shikárpur	11,971	.....	1,260	1,327	581	15,139
26	Nára...	25,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,460
27	Aden	3,763	.....	953	.....	4,314	9,030
	Total Central & District Jails...	2,37,317	1,538	34,306	14,462	30,025	3,17,648
	Subordinate Jails...	2,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,477
	Grand Total...	2,39,794	1,538	34,306	14,462	30,025	3,20,125
1876	Total Central and District Jails	2,39,043	1,419	35,043	13,423	22,733	3,11,661
	Subordinate Jails...	3,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,138
	Grand Total...	2,42,181	1,419	35,043	13,423	22,733	3,14,799

* Value of printing work

—continued.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

4					5			6			7
Debits.					A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.							
Value of manufactured goods in store on 1st January.	Value of raw material in store on 1st January.	Value of plant and machinery in store on 1st January.	Cash expended on raw material, plant, &c., during the year.	Total debits.	Excess of credits or profit.	Average profit per head of effectives.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 3A over 4D or cash profits.	Average cash profit per head of effectives.	Excess of 4D over 3A or cash loss.	Amount of outstanding bills due to Jails.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,212	3,615	7,939	22,765	38,531	17,377	11	...	15,268	10	...	5,191
2,829	577	443	3,619	7,468	1,510	6	...	2,667	11	...	82
1,675	984	637	4,867	8,163	4,902	15	...	5,088	16	...	140
3,896	790	3,696	2,899	11,281	890	2	...	1,775	3	...	842
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,398	21	...	2,398	21	...	...
622	108	140	1,753	2,623	1,942	5	...	1,622	4	...	3,724
908	372	784	6,433	8,497	5,376	11	...	4,665	10	...	710
215	109	113	1,903	2,340	583	1	...	483	1	...	408
435	197	132	2,183	2,947	1,639	4	...	1,168	3	...	921
.....	.....	2,904	1,846	4,750	2,918	8	...	2,360	7	...	599
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	4,151
496	339	300	1,560	2,695	1,285	3	...	1,332	3	...	250
920	373	941	8,027	10,261	2,382	4	...	1,851	3	...	1,597
1,005	316	847	2,135	4,303	1,921	8	..	1,828	7	...	346
746	944	197	3,449	5,336	2,589	14	...	2,249	12	...	743
1,044	198	35	5,397	6,674	3,782	6	...	3,611	6	...	541
7,092	947	1,873	13,318	23,230	6,303	17	...	7,014	19	..	2,150
577	243	803	3,689	5,312	3,018	8	...	3,303	9	...	757
776	170	213	1,296	2,455	1,020	8	...	1,521	12	...	61
2,209	694	403	6,762	10,068	4,350	21	...	3,405	17	...	788
574	240	219	3,277	4,310	2,195	12	...	1,028	6	...	641
.....	.....	80	174	254	727	11	...	727	11	...	64
2,027	744	152	10,590	13,513	7,292	23	...	8,255	26	...	1,587
479	291	995	8,869	10,634	5,975	16	...	5,694	15	...	1,299
1,141	1,172	520	5,756	8,589	6,550	14	...	6,215	13	...	2,474
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,460	67	...	25,460	67	...	...
1,165	.....	4,314	2,182	7,661	1,369	19	...	1,581	22	...	55
35,043	13,423	28,680	1,24,749	2,01,895	1,15,753	11	...	1,12,568	11	...	30,121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,477	...	...	2,477	...	...	...
35,043	13,423	28,680	1,24,749	2,01,895	1,18,230	11	...	1,15,045	11	...	30,121
40,090	12,522	20,533	1,36,662	2,09,807	1,01,854	13	...	1,02,381	13	...	22,333
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,138	...	...	3,138	...	...	....
40,090	12,522	20,533	1,36,662	2,09,807	1,04,992	13	...	1,05,519	13	...	22,333

executed for the Department.

D.—PRISONS

(7.)—Statement showing the Expenditure on the construction of new Prisoners in the Jails of the

1	2	3		4	5
		On Jail Buildings.			
Serial No.	Jails.	A.	B.	On maintaining and guarding the Prisoners.	Total Expenditure (columns 3 and 4.)
		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Yerauda	.....	30,897	1,31,009	1,61,906
2	Common Jail	.....	714	37,231	37,945
3	House of Correction	.....	1,911	43,880	45,791
4	Poona	.....	564	43,334	43,898
5	Nira Gang	.....	252	12,869	13,121
6	Ahmednagar	.....	690	30,264	30,954
7	Dhulia	.....	600	32,120	32,720
8	Sholápur	.....	716	29,608	30,324
9	Satárá	.....	209	24,080	24,289
10	Belgaum	.....	1,615	37,468	39,083
11	Gokak Gang	.....	.....	17,956	17,956
12	Kaládgi	.....	170	56,174	56,344
13	Dhárwár	.....	764	70,238	71,002
14	Karwár	.....	440	20,603	21,043
15	Ratnágiri	.....	262	18,732	18,994
16	Tanna	.....	29,505	1,06,648	1,36,153
17	Ahmedábád	.....	1,425	30,133	31,558
18	Dhuliakot	.....	754	35,042	35,796
19	Kaira	.....	1,548	13,909	15,457
20	Súrat	.....	374	17,624	17,998
21	Dohad	.....	1,069	16,319	17,388
22	Rájkot	.....	13	8,058	8,071
23	Kurrachee	.....	412	25,557	25,969
24	Haidarábád	.....	.....	27,015	27,015
25	Shikárpur	.....	555	26,823	27,378
26	Nára	.....	.....	48,989	48,989
27	Aden	.....	486	19,433	19,919
	1877. Total Central and District Jails.	.....	75,945	9,81,116	10,57,061
	1877. Add cost of Inspector General's Office, travelling on inspection, &c.				37,386
	1877.				10,94,447
	1877. Subordinate Jails	.....	.....	.....	32,739
	1877. Grand Total ...	.....	.....	.....	11,27,186
	1876. Total Central and District Jails.	.....	1,51,583	7,11,802	8,63,385
	1876. Add cost of Inspector General's Office, travelling on inspection, &c.				33,033
	1876.				8,96,418
	1876. Subordinate Jails	.....	.....	20,289	20,289
	1876. Grand Total ...	.....	.....	.....	9,16,707

—*continued.*

Jails, and on additions, alterations, and repairs, with the gross and net cost of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

6	7	8	9	10	11	1
Expenditure on manufactures (column 4 D of Statement XIII.)	Gross Expenditure (columns 5 and 6.)	Cash receipts from manufactures (column 3 A of Statement XIII.)	Net cost of column 7 *minus* column 8.	Total Expenditure (column 5 per head of average strength.)	Net cost per head of average strength.	Serial No.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22,765	1,84,671	38,033	1,46,638	94	85	1
3,619	41,564	6,286	35,278	136	127	2
4,867	50,658	9,955	40,703	121	108	3
2,899	46,797	4,674	42,123	72	69	4
.....	13,121	2,398	10,723	88	16	5
1,753	32,707	3,375	29,332	66	62	6
6,433	39,153	11,098	28,055	65	56	7
1,003	32,227	2,386	29,841	67	66	8
2,183	26,472	3,351	23,121	57	55	9
1,846	40,929	4,206	36,723	96	91	10
.....	17,956	.....	17,956	108	108	11
1,560	57,904	2,892	55,012	102	99	12
8,027	79,029	9,878	69,151	88	86	13
2,135	23,178	3,963	19,215	79	73	14
3,449	22,443	5,698	16,745	96	85	15
5,397	1,41,550	9,008	1,32,542	181	177	16
13,318	44,876	20,332	24,544	74	58	17
3,689	39,485	6,992	32,493	94	86	18
1,296	16,753	2,817	13,936	108	97	19
6,762	24,760	10,167	14,593	74	60	20
3,277	20,665	4,305	16,360	83	78	21
174	8,245	901	7,344	109	99	22
10,590	36,559	18,845	17,714	75	53	23
8,869	35,884	14,563	21,321	65	51	24
5,756	33,134	11,971	21,163	56	43	25
.....	48,989	25,460	23,529	119	57	26
2,182	22,101	3,763	18,338	255	235	27
1,24,749	12,19,196	2,37,317	9,81,879	97	87	
.....	32,739	2,477	30,262	81	75	
1,24,749	12,51,935	2,39,794	10,12,141	96	86	
1,36,662	10,33,080	2,39,043	7,94,037	102	90	
.....	20,289	3,138	17,151	87	73	
1,36,662.	10,53,363	2,42,181	8,11,188	101	90	

D.—PRISONS.

(8.)—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7		
Serial No.	Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 648 cubic feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Yerauda	1,404	..	1,404	1,718	..	1,718	2,351	..	2,351	2,005	..	2,005	65	..	65
2	Common Jail	300	18	318	263	15	278	337	16	373	160	..	160	6·3	..	6·3
3	House of Correction { Europeans	50	..	50	26	..	26	44	..	44	7	..	7	0·5	..	0·5
	House of Correction { Natives ..	225	..	225	352	..	352	464	..	464	167	..	167	12·9	..	12·9
4	Poona	295	27	322	556	50	606	852	100	952	291	33	324	7·2	0·9	8·1
5	Nira Gang	..	..	..	148	..	148	1,264	..	1,264	295	..	295	3·8	..	3·8
6	Ahmednagar	150	15	165	440	29	469	926	47	973	234	21	255	8·2	0·7	8·9
7	Dhulia	186	15	201	479	22	501	778	36	814	369	32	401	8·0	0·5	8·5
8	Sholápur	112	21	133	420	31	451	610	39	649	313	19	332	9·5	0·6	10·1
9	Satárá	160	21	181	383	40	423	714	70	784	253	31	284	8·4	1·1	9·5
10	Belgaum	134	7	141	379	27	406	729	48	777	206	52	258	9·6	2·3	11·9
11	Gokak Gang	..	..	..	166	..	166	961	..	961	334	..	334	8·9	..	8·9
12	Kaládgi	154	27	181	504	50	554	993	112	1,105	473	21	494	13·8	0·9	14·7
13	Dhárwár	340	30	370	748	57	805	1,274	104	1,378	847	114	961	17·7	2·5	20·2
14	Kárwár	243	26	269	258	6	264	393	12	405	147	4	151	7·0	0·2	7·2
15	Ratnágiri	164	22	186	184	14	198	247	22	269	81	9	90	2·1	·2	2·3
16	Tanna	521	73	594	680	71	751	946	85	1,031	1,337	115	1,452	30·7	4·2	34·7
17	Ahmedábád	343	50	393	399	25	424	533	34	567	296	17	313	10·4	0·5	10·9
18	Dhuliakot	360	..	360	379	..	379	496	..	496	339	..	339	9·7	..	9·7
19	Kaira	111	10	121	140	3	143	228	9	237	108	2	110	1·4	0·01	1·4
20	Súrat	129	10	139	237	6	243	356	8	364	99	2	101	2·4	0·05	2·4
21	Dohad	105	9	114	199	11	210	284	11	295	288	20	308	11·5	3·2	14·7
22	Rájkot	83	..	83	71	3	74	90	6	96	26	1	27	1·12	0·02	1·14
23	Kurrachee	744	20	764	330	5	335	425	9	434	438	7	445	7·5	0·3	7·8
24	Haidarábád	510	13	523	405	10	415	496	14	510	258	5	263	13·8	·4	14·2
25	Shikárpur	577	33	610	473	14	487	576	16	592	163	2	165	5·7	0·1	5·8
26	Nára	..	..	..	412	..	412	507	..	507	622	..	622	19·5	..	19·5
27	Aden	96	5	101	76	2	78	123	1	124	48	..	48	2·8	..	2·8
	Total ..	7,496	452	7,948	10,825	491	11,316	18,017	799	18,816	10,204	507	10,711	305·4	18·4	323·8
	1876 ..	7,294	435	7,729	8,443	355	8,798	10,290	424	10,714	6,692	195	6,887	243·1	11·0	254·1

Under-trial prisoners are included in this statement and in

—continued.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

8			9														10
			Ratio per cent. of Average Strength.														
Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number of sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			E. Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			Serial No.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
49	..	49	116·7	..	116·7	3·7	..	3·7	0·5	..	0·5	2·3	..	2·3	2·8	..	2·8	1
7	..	7	60·8	..	57·6	2·4	..	2·3	1·1	..	1·1	1·5	..	1·4	2·6	..	2·5	2
..	..	..	26·9	..	26·9	1·8	..	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
8	..	8	47·4	..	47·4	3·7	..	3·7	..	..	..	2·3	..	2·3	2·3	..	2·3	
23	1	24	52·3	66·0	53·5	1·3	1·8	1·3	0·4	..	0·3	3·8	2·0	3·6	4·1	2·0	3·9	4
20	..	20	199·3	..	199·3	2·6	..	2·6	..	..	..	13·5	..	13·5	13·5	..	13·5	5
34	4	38	53·2	72·4	54·4	1·9	2·4	1·9	..	..	..	7·7	13·8	8·1	7·7	13·8	8·1	6
11	..	11	77·0	145·5	80·0	1·7	2·3	1·7	1·3	..	1·2	1·0	..	1·0	2·3	..	2·2	7
21	2	23	74·5	61·3	73·6	2·3	1·9	2·2	..	..	..	5·0	6·4	5·1	5·0	6·4	5·1	8
16	1	17	66·1	77·5	67·1	2·2	2·7	2·2	0·3	..	0·2	3·9	2·5	3·8	4·2	2·5	4·0	9
29	1	30	54·4	192·6	63·5	2·5	8·5	2·9	..	..	..	7·6	3·7	7·4	7·6	3·7	7·4	10
37	..	37	201·2	..	201·2	5·4	..	5·4	..	..	..	22·9	..	22·9	22·3	..	22·3	11
64	3	67	93·8	42·0	89·2	2·7	0·2	2·7	0·8	..	0·7	11·9	0·0	11·4	12·7	6·0	12·1	12
133	6	139	113·2	200·0	110·3	2·4	4·4	2·5	0·3	..	0·2	17·5	10·5	17·0	17·8	10·5	17·3	13
7	..	7	57·0	66·6	57·2	2·7	3·3	2·7	..	..	..	2·7	..	2·6	2·7	..	2·6	14
3	..	3	44·0	64·3	45·5	1·1	1·4	1·1	..	..	..	1·6	..	1·5	1·6	..	1·5	15
40	1	41	196·6	162·0	193·3	4·5	5·6	4·6	0·4	1·4	0·5	5·4	..	4·9	5·9	1·4	5·5	16
12	..	12	74·2	66·0	73·8	2·6	2·0	2·6	0·2	..	0·2	2·8	..	2·6	3·0	..	2·8	17
4	..	4	89·4	..	89·4	2·6	..	2·6	..	..	..	1·1	..	1·1	1·1	..	1·1	18
3	1	4	77·1	66·6	76·9	1·0	0·3	0·9	..	..	..	2·1	33·3	2·7	2·1	33·3	2·7	19
6	1	7	41·8	33·3	41·6	1·02	0·8	1·01	1·3	16·6	1·6	1·3	..	1·2	2·5	16·6	2·9	20
16	..	16	144·7	131·8	146·7	5·8	29·0	7·0	0·5	..	0·5	7·5	..	7·1	8·0	..	7·6	21
1	..	1	36·6	33·3	36·5	1·6	0·6	1·5	..	..	..	1·4	..	1·3	1·4	..	1·3	22
20	1	21	132·7	140·0	132·8	2·3	6·0	2·3	..	..	..	6·1	20·0	6·3	6·1	20·0	6·3	23
20	..	20	63·7	50·0	63·4	3·4	4·0	3·4	..	..	..	4·9	..	4·8	4·9	..	4·8	24
15	1	16	34·4	14·3	33·9	1·2	0·7	1·2	..	..	..	3·2	7·1	3·3	3·2	7·1	3·3	25
32	..	32	150·9	..	150·9	4·7	..	4·7	..	..	..	7·7	..	7·7	7·7	..	7·7	26
..	..	..	63·2	..	61·5	3·7	..	3·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
631	23	654	94·3	103·3	94·7	2·8	3·7	2·9	0·3	0·4	0·3	5·5	4·3	5·5	5·8	4·7	5·8	
179	3	182	79·3	54·9	78·3	2·9	3·1	2·9	0·08	0·3	0·09	2·0	0·6	1·9	2·1	0·8	2·1	

oth ers of the Vital series along with the convicts.

D.—PRISONS

(9.)—Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.		Average daily number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerauda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Common Jail ...	57	7	991	76	1,048	83	57	4	1,001	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	4
3	House of Correction { Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	House of Correction { Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Poona	10	2	250	20	260	22	17·5	1·5	248	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
5	Nira Gang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ahmednagar ...	6	1	38	3	44	4	3	...	39	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
7	Dhulia	16	...	139	18	158	18	13	1	138	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2
8	Sholápur ...	...	...	22	4	22	4	1·	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
9	Satárá	3	...	101	7	104	7	8	...	96	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
10	Belgaum ...	3	...	112	21	115	21	9	1	102	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
11	Gokák Gang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kaládgi... ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	·01	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dhárwár ...	3	...	18	2	21	2	3	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
14	Kárwár... ...	3	...	12	...	15	...	1·5	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ratnágiri ...	4	...	50	...	54	...	2	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	Tanna	13	...	140	12	153	12	14	1	134	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3
17	Ahmedábád ...	20	3	188	24	208	27	17	1	187	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2
18	Dhuliakot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Súrat	16	1	178	12	194	13	22	1	172	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	5
21	Dohád	1	...	118	3	119	3	2	...	119	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godhra	...	...	8	1	8	1	0·2	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
22	Rájkot	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Kurrachee ...	1	1	35	16	36	17	3	1	34	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
24	Haidarábád ...	3	...	95	7	98	7	4·3	·1	93	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
25	Shikárpur ...	1	...	53	2	54	2	4·5	·3	46	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
26	Nára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Aden	2	...	23	2	25	2	2	...	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total...	165	15	2,577	230	2,742	245	184	11	2,549	223	1	...	...	...	2	...	190	22
	1876...	245	14	3,131	284	3,376	298	225	15	3,210	283	...	...	...	...	1	...	165	15

—continued.

the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

12		13		14		15								16		17
						Hospital.								Cost.		
						A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	
Capacity of Barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average number of Prisoners above capacity.		Average number of Prisoners below capacity.		Admission.		Daily Average Sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of Deaths per cent. of Average Strength.		Total Charges.	Average Cost per Prisoner	Serial No.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1
200	8	...	...	143	4	25·9	2·0	2·1	0·3	...	...	...	...	4,385 13 2	71 14 4	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183 11 5	62 4 9	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5
31	12	...	...	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198 6 7	66 2 2	6
32	5	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188 15 6	13 7 11	7
6	9	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191 11 3	191 11 3	8
40	6	...	...	32	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456 0 0	57 0 0	9
30	3	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 4 2	19 10 0	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	11
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 10 1	.....	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	208 15 11	69 10 8	13
7	4	...	..	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	14
11	4	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	449 5 7	224 10 9	15
32	32	...	...	18	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472 15 6	31 8 6	16
23	3	..	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358 13 11	19 15 0	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	19
43	3	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278 10 9	12 1 10	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 4 6	14 10 3	21
...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2 1 11	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408 0 0	102 0 0	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408 0 0	117 0 0	24
10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324 0 0	64 12 10	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	26
21	5	...	...	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496 9 4	248 4 8	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,337 5 7	53 5 1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	10,317 6 9	42 15 6	

E.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits

SUITS FOR MONEY, DISTINGUISHING SUITS UP TO RS. 500, COGNIZABLE BY SMALL CAUSE COURTS FROM

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	On written obligation.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Mofussil Small Cause Courts.. ..	9,839	..	881	..	2,082	..	407	..	2,332	..	137	..	602	..
Unpaid local Tribunals	66	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ..	67,963	1,295	6,097	181	8,905	372	927	41	2,771	14	550	32	3,735	29
Do. exercising Small Cause Court jurisdiction	11,852	..	826	..	1,702	..	93	..	89	..	7	..	104	..
Chief Courts of Districts, inclusive of Joint Judges and Assistant Judges..	40	19	7	7	2	3	1	..	7	1	..	6	2	..
Cantonment Magistrates	640	..	314	..	247	..	88	..	441	..	20	..	78	..
Total ..	90,400	1,315	8,128	189	12,938	375	1,516	41	5,640	15	715	38	4,583	29
Result in 1876 ..	120,425	1,504	9,378	168	15,468	303	1,438	54	6,013	11	672	45	4,767	46
Revenue Courts. Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1 a.)—Statement showing the number and description Civil Courts in the Presidency

Chief Courts of Districts	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
Result in 1876 ..	32	2	2	4	..	..	6	..	1	..	2	1	..	..

STATEMENTS.

instituted in the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1877.

"Other Cases."				Suits under the Rent Law.								Other Suits.										Remarks.
Moveable Property or value thereof.		Damages.		Arrears of Rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of Rent.	Relating to Distraint.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For Pottahs or Kabooleats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of Money or Accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for Immoveable Property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an Account.	Suits relating to Religious endowments.	Suits to set aside Judgments, Contracts or Obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suit for dissolution of Marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for Partition.	Suits relating to Shipping.	Suits relating to Religion and Caste.	
Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.																				
143	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,746	37	471	64	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	7,382	202	1,228	114	67	15	28	10	163	126	1	23
180	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	1	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	22	3	14	..	..	3	14	3	1	..
8	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,078	38	651	72	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	7,418	203	1,257	117	81	15	28	13	178	129	2	23
2,248	32	647	43	6	..	..	1	5	1	..	2	7,605	155	1,522	142	70	19	27	14	188	135	4	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379	..	5,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Result in 1876			..	1,083	..	3,257									

of Civil Suits instituted against the Government in the of Bombay in the year 1877.

..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	5	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2)—(Civil)—Statement showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1877.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Subordinate Judges' and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
IN CIVIL COURTS.						Rs. a. p.	
Rs.							
Not exceeding 5	.....	1,444	5,676	3	.....	28,005 13 10	
Do. 20	.....	6,979	28,085	14	.....	4,09,284 0 8	
Do. 100	.....	10,375	60,391	45	.....	39,16,304 11 1	
Do. 500	.....	2,842	21,284	65	.....	47,70,607 1 3	
Do. 1,000	.....	.....	2,088	39	.....	13,10,535 0 8	
Do. 5,000	.....	.....	1,051	29	.....	22,64,881 11 2	
Do. 10,000	.....	.....	57	15	.....	4,80,552 7 11	
Do. 1,00,000	.....	.....	40	12	.....	10,86,103 13 0	
Exceeding 1,00,000	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7,53,874 9 8	
Total ...	.....	21,640	1,18,677	222	.....	1,50,20,149 5 3	
IN REVENUE COURTS.							
Rs.							
Not exceeding 5	.....	.....	1,250	.....	.....	4,106 0 5	
Do. 20	.....	.....	1,480	.....	.....	19,317 8 7	
Do. 100	.....	.....	2,302	.....	.....	1,13,112 11 10	
Do. 500	.....	.....	804	.....	.....	1,60,062 15 2	
Do. 1,000	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	49,993 10 10	
Do. 5,000	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	50,715 7 3	
Do. 10,000	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5,043 7 0	
Do. 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Exceeding 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total in Revenue Courts ...	.....	.....	5,930	.....	.....	4,02,351 3 1	
Grand Total ...	.....	21,640	1,24,607	222	.....	1,54,22,500 8 4	
Result in 1876	.....	26,433	1,59,822	481	.....	1,66,46,959 7 8	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

E.—JUDICIAL

(3.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in

Class of Court.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1877.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts	1,401	16,310	285	17,996	3	141	971	163	2,721	3,132
Unpaid local Tribunals	77	228	4	309	54	...	8	1	15	11
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	33,423	113,729	2,335	149,487	2,606	207	9,349	1,062	12,591	12,045
Do. exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction*	1,095	5,669	142	6,906	5	9	60	10	468	445
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	59	22	27	108	13	5	8	2	13	2
Chief Courts of Districts	1,154	218	44	1,416	28	8	14	5	29	33
Cantonment Magistrate	524	1,852	...	2,376	...	1	635	113	69	87
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction	737	820	...	1,557	...	...	300	9	71	21
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. — Admiralty ..	2	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. — Testamentary .	12	11	...	23	...	..	...	6	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. — Matrimonial ...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. — Parsi Matrimonial	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. — Insolvent ...	1,104	475	...	1,579	...	...	30	4	...	...
Total ...	39,595	139,340	2,837	181,772	2,709	371	11,375	1,376	15,977	15,777
Revenue Courts.										
Unpaid local Tribunals	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	348	6,550	6	6,904	6	318	611	1,164	371	388
Courts of Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	348	6,552	6	6,906	6	318	611	1,164	371	388
Grand Total ...	39,943	145,892	2,843	188,678	2,715	689	11,986	2,540	16,348	16,165
Result in 1876...	47,201	181,274	4,124	232,599	4,122	472	14,470	2,327	18,540	18,660

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1877.

Decreed Ex-parte.	Dismissed Ex-parte.	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	Average duration of Suits.		Referred to arbitration.	Remarks.
		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,512	237	2,078	499	16,523	1,442	100	127	58	48	32	
115	...	27	2	233	76	24	20	99	116	...	
56,664	2,556	19,264	4,173	120,731	29,112	9,098	11,588	272	132	421	* The Judge of Tanna has not supplied figures. Suits disposed of by the Sub-Judges of that district in their Small Cause Court jurisdiction being included by him under paid subdivisional tribunals.
3,367	94	634	68	5,196	1,710	554	59	67	52	1	
* 1	...	8	12	64	44	5	38	503	321	3	
24	...	65	34	242	1,174	86	1,119	402	279	15	
1,272	35	40	43	2,295	81	72	9	77	26	...	
140	13	84	51	†758	799	62	684	240	309	8	† Includes 30 suits dismissed by Judges in chambers; besides these, 23 suits were referred to Commissioner, 5 to arbitration on Judge's order in chambers, and 3 suits stayed.
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	7	1	14	9	2	6	120	230	...	
...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	684	56	...	
...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	60	...	...	
324	34	33	9	434	1,145	90	1,055	...	...	...	
68,419	2,969	22,241	4,893	146,495	35,601	10,094	14,709	235	157	480	
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	
181	156	2,424	1,063	6,682	222	246	150	34	30	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
181	156	2,424	1,065	6,684	222	246	150	23	30	1	
68,600	3,125	24,665	5,958	‡153,179	35,823	10,340	14,859	202	145	481	‡ Includes suits transferred to dormant file or otherwise disposed.
93,912	4,602	27,155	6,205	192,186	40,760	10,596	17,005	467	76	324	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1877.

Class of Court.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard ex-parte.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 4 months.	Objections under Sections 348, Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
Civil Appellate Court, other than chief Court of District	549	231	901	1,681	228	57	21	7	11	405	59	122	40	939	723	605	15	5	Some Judges have included appeals otherwise disposed of.
Collector's Appellate Court	..	145	..	145	..	..	120	14	11	..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	..	
Chief Appellate Court of District .. .. .. — Civil Appeals	2,101	3,395	234	5,730	902	83	100	19	32	1,218	224	293	158	3,107	2,619	1,637	60	34	
Chief Appellate Court of District .. .. .. — Revenue Appeals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Appellate Courts, other than chief Courts of Province, each class of Courts being specified..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chief Court of Province. — Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction	11	26	..	37	..	5	..	..	..	4	4	2	..	15	22	6	..	..	There were 8 references from the Small Cause Courts. Of these 4 were disposed of during the year 1877.
Chief Court of Province. — From District Courts .	116	218	..	334	..	1	48	3	2	59	19	14	6	152	169	68	10	..	In the High Court, Appellate Side, 26 appeals were otherwise disposed of.
Chief Court of Province. — Special Appeals ..	263	264	..	527	..	..	19	2	4	263	25	39	35	387	127	115	21	3	
Sudder Court in Sind do. do. ..	15	45	..	60	..	1	..	..	..	31	5	3	3	43	17	..	1	1	
Total ..	3,055	4,324	1,135	8,514	1,130	147	308	45	60	1,980	356	473	242	4,788	3,677	2,431	107	43	
Result in 1876 ..	3,220	4,502	717	8,439	714	186	243	62	127	2,520	497	584	311	5,276	3,055	1,674	128	48	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(5.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1877.

Class of Court.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1877.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and number of Coercive Processes issued.					
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Procedure.
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	4,845	26,772	...	31,617	2,436	13,794	5,236	...	301	2,817	412	...	...	2
Unpaid local Tribunals ...	25	176	...	201	9	20	57	1	...	2	2	11	10	2
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	50,033	192,492	440	242,965	21,499	43,200	514,373	2,722	3,208	10,258	4,531	22,638	15,928	196
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals exercising Small Cause Court jurisdiction ..	557	4,408	...	4,965	549	887	904	...	26	347	120	... 5	...	...
District Courts, other than chief Courts of Districts...	37	66	2	105	28	14	40	1	3	2	1	67	9	...
Chief Courts of Districts ...	100	381	19	500	130	66	94	10	2	65	9	4	23	2
Cantonment Magistrates ...	188	1,860	...	2,048	415	1,421	212	...	72	86	38		1	...
Total ...	55,785	226,155	461	282,401	25,066	59,402	57,916	2,734	3,612	13,577	5,113	22,725	15,971	202
Result in 1876 ...	67,677	282,516	224	350,417	30,212	80,352	56,103	3,014	4,550	17,551	7,298	30,522	21,413	286
Revenue Courts—Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	1	58	...	59	49	4	3	230	41	12	1	...	...	...
Result in 1876 ...	...	40	...	40	77	5	...	434	....	...	...	...	...	...

This return does not include darkhasts disposed of without any execution having been obtained at all.

F.—REGIS

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Compulsory.						
		Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause *a*.)	Instruments of Sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause *d*.)	All Leases (other than perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of compulsory Registrations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Inspector of Registration & Stamps, 1st Division	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Ditto ditto 2nd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Ditto ditto 3rd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Ditto ditto 4th do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Bombay	4	32	932	625	595	141	312	2,637
Gujárát — Ahmedábád	8	47	1,664	1,718	726	212	223	4,590
Broach	7	16	1,439	1,570	183	189	120	3,517
Kaira	9	30	1,627	2,625	606	159	246	5,292
Panch Máháls	6	6	189	128	27	21	13	384
Súrat	9	27	1,355	891	89	613	296	3,271
Konkán — Kolábá	6	4	717	1,033	18	7	60	1,839
Ratnágiri	11	10	550	1,747	80	40	160	2,587
Tanna	15	21	1,141	1,046	48	171	139	2,566
Deccan — Ahmednagar	12	22	634	1,401	34	11	478	2,580
Khándesh	17	40	1,920	3,029	24	129	295	5,437
Násik	12	26	681	1,440	46	328	251	2,772
Poona	13	54	1,108	2,831	182	218	530	4,923
Satárá	12	57	1,155	3,409	82	268	1,170	6,141
Sholápur	8	22	937	1,389	66	1	166	2,581
Southern Maráthá Country — Belgaum	10	39	929	2,047	102	16	576	3,709
Dhárwár	12	27	1,249	1,446	86	44	306	3,158
Kaládgi	9	26	569	715	32	45	178	1,565
North Kánárá — Kánárá	11	39	715	856	231	1,246	186	3,273
Settlement of Aden — Aden	2	4	61	90	7	..	14	176
Total	198	549	19,572	30,036	3,264	3,859	5,718	62,998
Sind — Office of Branch Inspector General of Registration	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Kurrachee	14	9	637	524	29	..	34	1,233
Haidarábád	14	8	735	783	44	..	79	1,649
Shikárpur	18	11	1,239	1,480	43	..	25	2,798
Upper Sind Frontier	4	2	22	81	19	..	....	124
Thár and Párkar	8	..	19	36	3	6	....	64
Total	59	30	2,652	2,904	138	6	138	5,868
Grand Total	257	579	22,224	32,940	3,402	3,865	5,856	68,866

TRATION.

Presidency, including Sind and Settlement of Aden, for the year 1877-78.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.

Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Optional.								Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.
	Instruments of Sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year, or less (Section 18, Clause *c*, and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17, Clause *d*.)	Awards (Section 17, Clause *a*.)	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a.
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
19,013 8	32	5	29	6	147	11	4	234	974 12	1,63,03,692 10 11
10,578 0	429	244	46	29	..	1	7	756	314 4	23,39,981 1 7
8,513 4	1,190	351	28	2	..	261	..	1,832	649 8	20,96,532 9 5
10,631 0	615	314	43	13	1	2	4	992	456 8	21,93,878 15 1
786 0	29	19	2	..	..	..	..	50	18 12	1,58,756 2 8
6,349 8	590	168	28	1	..	1	26	809	395 8	17,99,657 15 5
3,546 8	336	177	7	2	..	..	..	522	206 4	7,90,485 12 8
5,101 8	405	248	30	17	..	..	1	701	281 4	11,14,803 10 0
4,805 12	589	303	9	42	1	..	4	948	404 0	11,08,111 11 9
3,849 8	341	540	6	65	..	4	..	956	387 4	8,03,805 15 4
8,250 8	474	515	4	196	..	..	..	1,189	467 4	16,51,820 14 7
4,188 4	260	362	15	51	..	..	..	688	294 4	83,99,419 12 4
9,112 4	255	374	24	31	4	4	12	704	316 0	19,99,419 12 4
8,422 8	583	565	46	25	..	4	..	1,173	464 12	17,00,861 15 9
4,247 8	408	463	10	26	..	2	..	909	366 0	8,47,942 3 4
6,254 8	444	518	13	11	..	2	1	989	383 4	12,92,125 6 0
4,934 8	762	366	4	9	..	..	..	1,141	426 4	10,90,938 0 3
2,325 4	513	254	2	4	..	1	..	774	287 0	5,27,467 7 8
4,737 8	421	235	32	24	..	1	1	714	366 0	9,90,175 10 10
678 0	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	9 0	1,83,400 7 2
1,26,325 4	8,626	6,021	373	556	153	294	60	16,083	7,467 12	3,98,33,798 5 10
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3,226 8	258	79	2	4	1	11	..	355	261 8	7,10,270 13 4
3,860 4	260	60	3	7	1	4	1	336	222 0	6,79,604 7 5
5,694 0	396	227	3	2	1	5	3	637	326 0	11,26,535 7 8
666 8	11	1	3	..	..	1	..	16	14 0	2,24,355 2 0
190 8	19	47	..	..	..	..	..	66	26 4	25,934 0 0
13,637 12	944	414	11	13	3	21	4	1,410	849 12	27,66,699 14 5
1,39,963 0	9,570	6,435	384	569	156	315	64	17,493	8,317 8	4,26,00,498 4 3

F.—REGISTRA

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Moveable Property—Book IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.
		Instruments of Sale, &c., of Moveable Property (Clause *d*, Section 18.)	Obligations for the payment of Money (Section 18, Clause *f*.)	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
						Rs. a.	
Office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	....	..
Inspector of Registration & Stamps, 1st Division	1	..	..	..	..	....	..
Ditto ditto 2nd do.	1	..	..	..	..	....	..
Ditto ditto 3rd do.	1	..	..	..	..	....	..
Ditto ditto 4th do.	1	..	..	..	..	....	..
Bombay	4	26	138	70	234	1,306 0	12
Gujárát — Ahmedábád	8	25	49	41	115	360 0	..
Gujárát — Broach	7	44	5	43	92	110 4	..
Gujárát — Kaira	9	35	35	51	121	159 8	..
Gujárát — Panch Máhál	6	2	2	2	6	5 12	..
Gujárát — Súrat	9	60	12	92	164	294 8	..
Konkán — Kolába	6	6	4	4	14	31 0	..
Konkán — Ratnágiri	11	9	5	12	26	59 8	..
Konkán — Tanna	15	33	4	70	107	179 4	..
Deccan — Ahmednagar	12	52	15	60	127	193 8	..
Deccan — Khándesh	17	127	5	106	238	282 12	..
Deccan — Násik	12	72	20	94	186	146 0	..
Deccan — Poona	13	21	9	73	103	168 4	..
Deccan — Satárá	12	10	7	26	43	71 8	..
Deccan — Sholápur	8	13	11	50	74	191 12	..
Southern Maráthá Country — Belgaum	10	6	15	76	97	394 0	..
Southern Maráthá Country — Dhárwár	12	8	20	45	73	135 0	..
Southern Maráthá Country — Kaládgi	9	8	1	22	31	47 12	..
North Kánará — Kánará	11	34	190	446	670	1,371 0	..
Settlement of Aden — Aden	2	..	7	2	9	34 0	..
Total	198	591	554	1,385	2,530	5,541 4	12
Sind — Office of Branch Inspector General of Registration	1	..	..	..	..	....	..
Sind — Kurrachee	14	38	74	60	172	421 4	..
Sind — Haidarábád	14	61	110	98	269	604 4	..
Sind — Shikárpur	18	32	114	72	218	407 12	..
Sind — Upper Sind Frontier	4	1	8	7	16	29 4	..
Sind — Thár and Párkar	8	..	65	..	65	46 0	..
Total	59	132	371	237	740	1,508 8	..
Grand Total	257	723	925	1,622	3,270	7,049 12	12

TION—*continued.*

Offices of the Bombay Presidency, &c.—continued.

Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of Written Authorities to Adopt, other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of searches and applications for copies.	Receipts.		Total Expenditure.
							Total Ordinary Fees including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for Registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
							Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	28,839 2 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,486 3 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,878 12 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,258 11 9
							....	....	1,179 11 8
26	..	8	3	10	151	325	21,398 4	12,218 6 0	28,400 12 4
102	..	2	..	9	34	153	11,660 4	7,006 8 11	9,461 4 5
29	..	19	2	11	58	112	9,389 0	6,001 2 5	8,230 2 11
61	..	18	..	6	8	82	11,491 0	6,894 5 0	10,012 6 9
4	..	..	..	1	6	20	826 8	419 0 0	1,594 10 10
88	..	14	1	7	43	139	7,391 8	5,422 9 5	7,625 1 9
3	..	..	..	5	13	90	3,795 12	2,579 14 7	5,080 3 7
12	..	24	2	4	21	92	5,490 4	4,815 13 10	7,766 9 10
21	..	2	..	12	21	125	5,473 0	4,809 3 2	8,594 15 8
19	..	6	2	8	6	98	4,506 4	3,968 13 5	8,629 9 5
9	..	9	2	9	14	94	9,036 8	6,394 15 1	12,497 3 10
15	..	4	1	4	9	126	4,688 8	3,981 0 4	7,894 0 6
91	..	16	4	10	56	183	9,961 8	6,807 9 5	12,321 6 0
26	..	8	..	18	28	136	9,062 12	7,809 10 10	11,973 12 4
60	..	3	..	4	7	80	5,045 4	3,718 1 3	6,600 2 9
19	..	4	..	15	8	75	7,107 12	3,577 12 10	8,098 15 1
30	1	3	2	15	4	88	5,619 12	3,250 1 6	7,339 0 7
15	..	1	..	8	2	23	2,720 0	1,789 12 1	4,722 15 4
17	..	12	..	9	32	171	6,542 8	5,622 0 9	8,698 0 10
..	..	..	..	..	6	3	721 0	243 2 4	1,442 13 10
647	1	153	19	165	527	2,215	1,41,927 4	97,329 15 2	2,17,626 14 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	5,072 12 4
8	2	3	..	..	45	79	3,955 4	2,105 6 9	5,182 0 4
3	2	2	..	3	39	134	4,706 8	3,639 14 0	5,210 0 1
5	..	4	5	5	40	115	6,447 12	4,760 13 1	7,221 7 0
..	..	1	1	1	1	9	709 12	394 15 0	1,230 15 4
..	..	2	..	..	14	2	262 12	123 10 6	657 11 0
16	4	12	6	9	139	339	16,082 0	11,024 11 4	24,574 14 1
663	5	165	25	174	666	2,554	1,58,009 4	1,08,354 10 6	2,42,201 12 5

G.—MILITARY.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1877-78.*

	Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the Year.						Total cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year. (a)	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
				In Action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
European.	Cavalry	483	52	..	4	4	2	65	464	1	..	27	..	55	382		
	Sappers	122	1	..	..	..	3	..	120	1	..	77	..	43	..	Rs.	a.
	Artillery	2,566	149	..	25	25	138	67	b 2,485	18	c 83	120	..	319	2,046	54,94,785	6
	Infantry	8,127	1,400	..	90	90	366	1,027	8,044	9	..	301	..	1,054	6,689		
Native.	Cavalry	3,674	250	..	44	44	109	73	3,698	9	..	95	138	493	2,972		
	Sappers	481	22	..	9	9	23	7	464	1	..	8	10	60	336	75,51,274	10
	Artillery	119	37	..	1	1	5	10	140	2	8	4	5	20	111		
	Infantry	21,148	1,561	..	281	281	797	399	d21,232	30	..	483	475	2,397	17,877		
																	Rs. a.
																	e 1,30,46,060 0
Other Grants, Effective Services																	f 1,05,33,725 15
Do. Non-Effective Services, Pensions, &c.																	g 11,58,589 9
																Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1877-78..	Rs. 2,47,28,375 8

(a). This includes all increase from whatever cause.
(b). Exclusive of 64 artificers.
(c). The heavy ordnance in the Bombay, Kurrachee, and Aden defences not included.
(d). There are, besides 1,751 lascars.

(e). Shewing the actual cost under Grant 3, Regimental Pay and Allowances.
(f). Under Grants 1 and 2, and from 4 to 15 Effective Services.
(g). Under Grants 16 to 20, Non-effective Services, on account of Pensions, Retired officers, &c., *vide* detailed heads attached.

G.—MILITARY.

(2.)—Statement showing the actual cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1877-78 under the various Budget Grants.

Detail of Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Detail of Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
European Army.	Rs. a.	*Native Army.*	Rs. a.
Cavalry	3,10,453 5	Artillery	62,240 15
Cavalry General List	18,952 2	Cavalry...	20,27,327 7
Sappers (Royal Engineers)... ...	8,510 4	Sappers and Miners	2,19,871 2
Artillery	17,16,438 3	Infantry	49,93,173 13
Infantry	31,59,133 6	Hutting Money	37,937 8
Cavalry General List	55,250 5	Marching Batta	9,127 4
Invalid and Veteran Establishment.	15,577 12	Miscellaneous	69,452 9
Staff Corps	92,407 11	Annual Grant-in-aid of Half Mounting	1,32,144 0
Unattached Officers...	6,161 8		75,51,274 10
General Officers unemployed ...	.....		
Colonel Allowance	46,462 3		1,30,46,060 0
Bounty Money	32,144 1		
Marching Batta	385 6	Other Grants, Effective services, as per detailed statement annexed ...	1,05,23,725 15
Miscellaneous	32,919 4	Other Grants, Non-effective services, Pensions, &c., as per detailed statement annexed...	11,58,589 9
	54,94,785 6	Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1877-78...Rs.	2,47,28,375 8

Grant.	Detail of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1877-78.	Grant.	Detail of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1877-78.
	Effective Services.	Rs. a.		*Non-Effective Services.*	Rs. a.
1	Army and Garrison Staff ...	12,42,434 14	16	Reward for Military services	30,202 5
2	Administrative Staff ...	4,95,817 2	17	Retired Officers	10,255 7
4	Commissariat Establishment, supplies and services ..	35,99,246 0	18	Military Pensions	10,05,518 0
5	Remount Establishment, supplies and services ...	1,15,878 12	19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances ...	31,809 2
6	Clothing Establishment, supplies and services ...	2,19,347 12	20	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	80,804 11
7	Barrack Establishment, supplies and services... ...	5,48,182 8			11,58,589 9
8	Administration of Martial law	66,678 3			
9	Medical Establishment, services and supplies... ...	9,17,671 14			
10	Ordnance Establishment, store and camp equipage...	14,21,338 14			
11	Ecclesiastical...	64,147 7			
12	Educational	48,867 0			
13	Sea transport charges ...	2,19,889 6			
14	Miscellaneous services ...	15,13,501 3			
15	Volunteer Corps	50,725 7			
		1,05,23,725 15		Total...Rs.	1,16,82,315 8

H.—MA

(1.)—*List of Vessels constituting Bombay Government Marine,*

Where stationed.	Name of Vessel.	Rating.	Crew.								
			European.				Native.				
			Commissioned and Warrant Officers.	Petty Officers.	Seamen.	Total.	Lascars.	Servants.	Marine.	Plumber.	Total.
	Steam Vessels.										
Kurrachee ...	Amberwitch ...	Steam vessel .	7	6	...	13	28	7	...	...	35
River Euphrates.	Comet	River steamer.	6	4	...	10	16	4	...	...	20
Bombay ...	Dalhousie ...	Transport ...	8	9	...	17	36	8	8	1	53
Do. ...	Dagmar	Steam-tug ...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	7
Do. ...	Hugh Rose ...	Gunboat ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Do. ...	May Frere ...	Steamer ...	5	2	...	7	17	5	...	...	22
Aden... ...	Quangtung ...	Gunboat ...	7	7	...	14	22	8	8	...	38
Bombay ...	Snake	Steamer ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
River Indus ...	Jhellum	River steamer.	2	...	...	2	20	6	...	...	26
Do. ...	Mooltan	Flat	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
	Sailing Vessels.										
	None.										
	Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary.										
Bombay ...	Auckland	Hulk Bombay Marine.	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	16
Do. ...	Semiramis... ...	Hulk, Indian Troop Department.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8

RINE.

showing the Complement and Stations on the 31st March 1878.

Engine-room Establishment.							Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
European.			Native.							
Engineers.	Engineer's Apprentices.	Total.	Stokers.	Coal-trimmers.	Servants.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.		
3	...	3	12	4	2	18	16	53	69	
2	...	2	7	...	1	8	12	28	40	Two pilots, one cavas, one superintendent, and one doorkeeper in addition.
4	...	4	26	11	2	39	21	92	113	
1	...	1	5	...	1	6	1	13	14	Tender to the turret ships.
1	...	1	5	...	2	7	1	14	15	
3	...	3	13	5	2	20	10	42	52	
3	...	3	23	7	2	32	17	70	87	
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	5	5	One native engine-driver in addition.
1	...	1	11	...	1	12	3	38	41	One native driver in addition.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	
...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	12	12	Two boys, and one saloon steward in addition.

H.—MARINE

(1.)—List of Vessels constituting the Bombay Government Marine,

Station.	Name.	Rating.	Navigating Lieutenant	Superintending Engineer.	Engineer.	Boatswain.	Carpenter and Carpenter's Mate.	Gunner.	Gunner's Mate or Seaman Gunner.	Armourer.	Plumber.	Purser's Steward.	Syrang of Lascars and Lascars.	Syrang of Stokers and Stokers.	Coal Trimmers.
Bombay Harbour.	Abyssina ..	Ironclad Turret Monitors for Bombay Defences.	One for both vessels.	One for both vessels.	1	...	2	1	...	One for both vessels.	One for both vessels.	One for both vessels.	17	15	4
...	Magdala ...				1	...	2	1	...				17	15	4

—*continued.*

showing the Complement and Stations on the 31st March 1878—continued.

Cooks.	Cook's Mate.	Butler.	Servants.	Bundary.	Topasses.	Assistant Apothecary.	Marines.	Total. Both Vessels.	Total. Each Vessel.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
2	1	2	...	1	2	Dockyard Apothecary affording medical aid.	8	...	56		
								6	...	120	
2	1	2	2	1	2		8	...	58		

H.—MARINE—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bombay in the year 1877-78—contd.

Description of Establishment.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Superintendent of Marine's Department ..	2	20	43,743 0 0	....	*a* This amount represents the collection of fees on account of admission of vessels into dock.
Dockyard Establishment.					
Marine Storekeeper's Department—					*b* Recoveries on account of the wages of artificers, labourers, &c., employed on works other than Marine.
Office Establishment	2	52	46,437 0 0	....	
Hamallage, &c.	..	114	9,548 0 0	*b* 3,630 0 0	
Dock Master's Department—					*c* Amount of fees on account of the Master Builder's attendance on private vessels repaired in the Dockyard.
Office Establishment	3	3	16,882 0 0	*a* 3,910 0 0	
Riggers, Sailmakers, and Lascars	..	52	5,794 0 0	*b* 1,764 0 0	
Agent for Transports' Department	1	1	6,905 0 0	....	
Master Builder's Department—					*d* These sums do not include departmental commission.
Office Establishment	2	21	32,551 0 0	*c* 376 0 0	
Artificers, &c.	..	480	*d* 105,439 0 0	*b* 15,451 0 0	
Chief Engineer's Department—					
Office Establishment	3	18	46,471 0 0	....	
Artificers, &c.	..	230	*d* 53,743 0 0	*b* 7,417 0 0	
Accountant to the Dockyard's Department ..	1	..	7,883 0 0	....	
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried	..	..	....	....	
Do. free	..	..	....	....	
Licensed	..	..	....	....	
Any other Establishment.					
Hydraulic Lift Dock	..	22	10,849 0 0	....	The following sums were recovered, in addition, on account of—
					Hire of Docks .. 1,413 0 0
					,, of Dockyard appliances .. 4,083 0 0
					,, of Slips .. 1 0 0
					,, of Moorings. 30 0 0
Depôts of coal	1	13	13,731 0 0	....	Percentage for wear and tear of boats .. 93 . 0 0
Total Rs. ..	..	..	3,99,076 0 0	32,548 0 0	Rs. 5,620 0 0

H.—MARINE—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bombay in the year 1877-78—contd.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each Vessel, and horse-power of engines of a steamer.		Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Nature of duties on which employed, and Remarks.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Sea-going Vessels.	Tonnage	Horse-power.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Str. 'Amberwitch' ..	597 17/94	70	4	65	83,905 0 0	2,352 0 0	Principally employed in connection with the inspection and repairs of the Indo-European Sub-Marine Telegraph cable. Conveyed Government stores and passengers from Kurrachee to Bombay. Underwent necessary repairs in the Bombay dock and returned to Kurrachee, having embarked Government passengers, stores, and treasure; and while on a tour of inspection she towed the steam lighter 'Rose' to Bushire, and conveyed Government stores and treasure.
Do. 'Dalhousie' ..	1,060	160	4	98	1,36,590 0 0	....	Employed in connection with the Transport Service during the trooping season, and in maintaining quarantine in the Persian Gulf, and underwent necessary repairs in the Bombay dock.
Do. 'Hugh Rose' ..	300	80	..	9	16,118 0 0	....	Laid up. She was sold, but the purchaser having failed to pay the purchase-money, re-purchased by Government. Underwent repairs, and awaited orders of the Government of India for being commissioned.
Do. 'Quangtung' ..	531 17/94	150	4	80	83,107 0 0	....	Employed under the orders of the Political Resident at Aden. Rendered assistance to the wrecked steamers 'Cashmere' and 'Meikong.' Having embarked crew of the barge 'Tribune,' of Liverpool, on behalf of the Salvage Association, on her trip to Perim, she assisted the disabled Italian barge 'Filippino.' Succeeded in getting her off, and towed her to Aden. Came to Bombay, hauled into dock, and underwent necessary repairs, and returned to Aden with Government stores and passengers.
Do. 'May Frere' ..	308 13/94	100	2	54	41,713 0 0	....	In Bombay harbour. Employed variously. Carried Janjira relief. Conveyed His Excellency the Governor and party round the harbour to examine harbour defences and battery sites. Towed the gunboat 'Hugh Rose' to Cross Island for safety in bad weather. Conveyed the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and party to Gull Island, Hog Island and Elephanta and His Excellency the Governor, baggage, and 27 followers on tour to Broach, Gogo, and other ports on the Káthiáwár coast and Kurrachee. She was grounded once while on a trip round the harbour and Elephanta. In dock, underwent necessary repairs, and took His Excellency the Governor and party to Elephanta, Hog Island, and Elphinstone Bunder, to inspect the Prince's dock.
Pay to the Interpreter employed for the vessels in the Persian Gulf ..	..	..	..	1	960 0 0	....	
Turret ship 'Abyssinia'	1,854 7/94	200	3	49	72,761 0 0	....	Employed for Harbour defences, Bombay
Do. 'Magdala' ..	2,107 33/94	250	2	49	47,969 0 0	....	
Steam tug 'Dagmar'	472 17/94	200	..	13	5,411 0 0	....	Attached as a tender to the turret ships. Conveyed Commander Taylor, I. N., Superintendent of Marine Surveys, outside the harbour for the purpose of examining the fishing stakes. Hauled into dock, and underwent necessary repairs.

H.—MARINE—*concluded.*

(3.)—Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bombay in the year 1877-78—concluded.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each Vessel, and horse-power of engines of a steamer.		Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Nature of duties on which employed, and Remarks.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
	Tonnage	Horse-power.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
River-going Vessels.							
Steamer 'Comet' ..	204 51/64	40	2	40	36,063 0 0	....	Employed as requisite on the rivers of Mesopotamia, under the orders of the Political Resident, Turkish Arabia.
Steamer 'Jhelum,' and Flat 'Mooltan,'	499 44/64	60	1	48	29,795 0 0	....	Employed on the river Indus under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind. Conveyed His Excellency the Governor and party to Gidder Bunder, on the Haidarábád side of the river and other ports. Conveyed 13 boxes treasure for transmission to Mooktyarkar of Sehwan and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub down the river from Sakkar.
Do. 'Snake' ..	40	10	..	5	1,691 0 0	....	General harbour duties.
All other Craft and Boats, &c.							
Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary.							
Hulk 'Auckland' ..	946 37/64	220	..	14	11,445 0 0	....	Employed as receiving hulk for officers while their vessels are undergoing repairs in the dock.
General Establishment	..	..	..	7	19,812 0 0	....	
Boats in the Dockyard	..	..	..	222	1,07,791 0 0	*a* 38,687 0 0	
Life-boat at Alibag.	..	..	..	11	1,517 0 0	....	
Tug 'Manora' ..	366 47/100	200	1	40	25,299 0 0	*b* 1,444 0 0	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	7,21,947 0 0	42,483 0 0	

a. Amount recovered on account of the value of services rendered by the Dockyard boats to other Government departments and private individuals, and also on account of the hire of the Troop Flotilla employed in embarking and disembarking troops.

b. Collection of towage fees at Kurrachee. The 'Manora' is now maintained at the joint expense of the Provincial Services and the Kurrachee Port Fund.

CHAP. IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION

A.—AGRI

(1.)—Statement showing the extent of each description of Culturable Land Bombay Presidency, including Sind, and contrasting the area under each

No.	Land measured.	Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total extent of Culturable		
				Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry Crop Lands.	Rice Irrigated from ponds and water-courses.
			1	2	3	4
		Northern Division.		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. a. g.
1	Acres ..	Ahmedábád	Khalsa 452	10,432 31 0	556,364 33 0	24,228 1 0
			Talukdari 291	376 20 0	683,539 28 0	9,530 0 0
2	„ ..	Kaira	560	28,475 1 0	390,123 37 0	20,576 10 0
3	„ ..	Panch Máhálś	637	3,242 28 0	281,527 0 0	124 8 0
4	„ ..	Broach..	408	13,647 34 0	469,486 10 0	1,071 25 0
5	„ ..	Súrat	810	26,425 8 0	635,473 6 0	17,433 27 0
6	„ ..	Tanna	2,115	9,806 6 8	716,280 24 8½	....
7	„ ..	Kolábá	935	3,287 0 8	335,166 1 4	....
		Total ..	6,258	95,693 9 0	4,067,961 19 12½	73,863 31 0
		Central Division.				
1	Acres ..	Násik	1,286	47,964 13 12	2,007,483 9 14½	....
2	„ ..	Khándesh	3,276	32,577 33 0	3,391,702 20 0	....
3	„ ..	Ahmednagar..	1,218	40,906 24 0	2,526,146 25 0	....
4	„ ..	Poona	991	39,653 5 4	1,862,581 3 4	....
5	„ ..	Sholápur	660	62,622 39 0	2,110,191 26 0	....
6	„ ..	Satárá	959	43,260 4 0	1,391,974 24 0	20 0 0
		Total ..	8,390	266,984 39 0	13,290,079 28 10½	20 0 0
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres ..	Belgaum	894	7,603 22 0	1,126,629 37 6	9,908 28 0
2	„ ..	Dhárwár	1,280	5,272 0 0	1,552,881 36 4	63,814 19 0
3	„ ..	Kaládgi	1,009	9,545 10 0	2,151,867 7 8	1,540 5 0
4	„ ..	Kánárá	....	....	....	....
5	„ ..	Ratnágiri	1,273	7,894 10 8	822,228 12 12	2,961 15 12
		Total ..	4,356	30,315 2 8	5,653,607 13 14	78,224 27 12
		Sind.				
1	Acres ..	Kurrachee	691	....	....	....
2	„ ..	Haidarábád	945	....	....	....
3	„ ..	Shikárpur	1,415	3,176 6 0	1,063,954 9 0	2,91,797 20 0
4	„ ..	Thár and Párkar	70	....	....	....
5	„ ..	Upper Sind Frontier ..	147	3 0 0	316,422 34 0	6,400 0 0
		Total ..	3,268	3,179 6 0	1,380,377 3 0	298,197 20 0
		Grand Total ..	22,272	396,172 16 8	24,392,025 25 2	450,305 38 12

AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

bearing Assessment in the Government villages of the several Districts of the each description of Cultivation during the official years 1877-78 and 1876-77.

Land bearing Assessment, Khalsa.			Cultivated during 1877-78.			
Lands.					Rice Lands.	
Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.	Total of Garden Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden, Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Irrigated from ponds and water-courses.	Unirrigated, or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.
	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
16,829 15 0	41,057 16 0	607,855 0 0	9,167 17 0	467,129 8 0	19,927 7 0	13,399 12 0
14,954 33 0	24,484 33 0	708,401 1 0	376 20 0	683,539 28 0	9,530 0 0	14,954 33 0
43,032 12 0	63,608 23 0	482,207 20 0	26,223 34 0	294,019 9 0	18,799 2 0	38,395 20 0
9,442 24 0	9,566 32 0	294,336 20 0	3,064 13 0	139,683 0 0	1 37 0	8,444 39 0
4,085 32 0	6,057 17 0	489,191 21 0	12,389 10 0	448,998 38 0	1,807 26 0	3,965 23 0
43,315 20 0	60,749 7 0	722,647 21 0	24,683 0 0	524,207 13 0	17,191 19 0	40,827 8 0
352,115 27 0$\frac{3}{4}$	352,115 27 0$\frac{3}{4}$	1,078,202 18 1$\frac{1}{4}$	9,761 15 4	663,785 19 7	....	341,714 14 8$\frac{1}{4}$
141,178 24 12	141,178 24 12	479,631 26 8	3,258 39 4	329,116 11 8	....	140,038 7 0
624,954 27 12$\frac{1}{4}$	698,818 18 12$\frac{3}{4}$	4,862,473 7 9$\frac{1}{2}$	88,924 28 8	3,550,479 6 15	67,257 11 0	601,739 36 8$\frac{1}{2}$
18,375 6 4$\frac{1}{2}$	18,375 6 4$\frac{1}{2}$	2,073,822 29 15	47,022 3 12	1,602,408 0 14$\frac{1}{2}$	....	15,106 34 12$\frac{1}{2}$
....	....	3,434,280 13 0	31,428 18 0	2,517,209 13 0	....	....
4,018 35 8	4,018 35 8	2,671,072 5 0	40,853 25 0	2,356,807 5 8	....	3,928 25 12
27,740 28 12	27,740 28 12	1,929,974 37 4	39,587 36 4	1,801,079 15 12	....	27,526 23 4
2,896 36 0	2,896 36 0	2,175,711 21 0	62,581 18 0	2,073,310 23 0	....	2,896 9 0
14,915 37 0	14,935 37 0	1,450,170 25 0	43,240 26 0	1,357,111 25 0	20 0 0	14,870 28 0
67,947 23 8$\frac{1}{2}$	67,967 23 8$\frac{1}{2}$	13,625,032 11 3	264,714 7 0	11,707,926 3 2$\frac{1}{2}$	20 0 0	64,329 0 12$\frac{1}{2}$
47,468 19 0	57,377 7 0	1,191,610 26 6	7,601 12 0	1,051,217 11 0	9,906 27 0	43,309 20 0
29,874 22 0	93,689 1 0	1,651,842 37 4	5,196 3 0	1,471,894 33 4	60,777 31 0	27,527 23 0
2,055 34 0	3,595 39 0	2,165,908 16 8	9,530 32 0	2,078,616 37 8	1,540 5 0	2,045 16 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
107,319 5 12	110,280 21 8	940,403 4 12	12,006 2 0	8,553,182 0 8	5,604 6 1$\frac{1}{2}$	133,735 31 12
186,718 0 12	264,942 28 8	5,948,865 4 14	34,334 9 0	5,454,911 2 4	77,828 29 12	206,618 10 12
....	....	* 209,223 0 0	....	....	....	....
....	....	1,717,182 15 0	....	....	....	....
....	291,797 20 0	1,358,927 35 0	2,961 28 0	318,529 25 0	226,345 22 0	....
....	....	701,822 16 0	....	....	....	....
....	6,400 0 0	322,825 34 0	3 0 0	129,796 15 0	2,941 31 0	....
....	298,197 20 0	4,309,981 20 0	2,964 28 0	448,326 0 0	229,287 13 0	....
879,620 11 1$\frac{1}{2}$	1,329,926 10 13$\frac{1}{2}$	28,746,352 3 1$\frac{1}{2}$	390,937 32 8	21,161,642 12 5$\frac{1}{2}$	374,393 13 12	872,687 8 1

* Of surveyed portion only.

A.—AGRICUL

(1.)—Statement showing the extent of each description of

No.	Land measured.	Collectorate.	Cultivated during: Rice Lands. Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.
1	2	3	12	13	14	15
		Northern Division.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
1	Acres	Ahmedábád	33,326 19 0	509,623 4 0	9,131 4 0	462,493 26 0
			24,484 33 0	708,401 1 0	376 20 0	683,540 9 0
2	,, ..	Kaira	57,194 22 0	377,437 25 0	24,827 9 0	281,868 17 0
3	,, ..	Panch Máháls	8,446 36 0	151,194 9 0	3,024 25 0	140,691 38 0
4	,, ..	Broach	5,773 9 0	467,161 17 0	12,669 23 0	448,401 35 0
5	,, ..	Súrat	58,018 27 0	606,909 0 0	24,120 39 0	506,784 9 0
6	,, ..	Tanna	341,714 14 8¾	1,015,261 9 3¾	9,689 14 0	661,541 28 2
7	,, ..	Kolába	140,038 7 0	472,413 17 12	3,226 32 4	328,125 20 8
		Total ..	668,997 7 8¾	4,308,401 2 15¾	87,066 6 4	3,513,447 22 10
		Central Division.				
1	Acres ..	Násik	15,106 34 12½	1,664,536 39 7	46,764 26 12	1,598,092 20 14½
2	,, ..	Khándesh	....	2,548,637 31 0	31,236 18 0	2,452,956 39 0
3	,, ..	Ahmednagar	3,928 25 12	2,401,589 16 4	40,918 12 0	2,362,827 17 8
4	,, ..	Poona	27,526 23 4	1,868,193 35 4	39,634 5 4	1,797,406 39 12
5	,, ..	Sholápur	2,896 9 0	2,138,788 10 0	62,583 0 0	2,086,138 26 0
6	,, ..	Sátárá	14,890 28 0	1,415,242 39 0	43,244 29 4	1,359,875 24 0
		Total ..	64,349 0 12½	12,036,989 10 15	264,381 11 0	11,657,298 7 2½
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres ..	Belgaum	53,216 7 0	1,112,034 30 0	7,600 29 0	1,053,127 30 0
2	,, ..	Dhárwár	88,305 14 0	1,565,396 10 4	5,186 24 0	1,450,747 6 0
3	,, ..	Kaládgi	3,585 21 0	2,091,733 10 8	9,530 32 0	2,086,116 8 8
4	,, ..	Kánárá	....	....	....	....
5	,, ..	Ratnágiri	139,339 38 8	1,004,528 1 0	11,975 11 8	851,944 36 12
		Total ..	284,447 0 8	5,773,692 11 12	34,293 16 8	5,441,936 1 4
		Sind.				
1	Acres ..	Kurrachee	....	307,297 0 0	....	....
2	,, ..	Haidarábád	....	473,290 12 0	....	....
3	,, ..	Shikárpur	226,345 22 0	547,836 35 0	2,744 9 0	587,754 7 0
4	,, ..	Thár and Párkar	....	278,889 7 0	....	....
5	,, ..	Upper Sind Frontier ..	2,941 31 0	132,741 6 0	....	262,901 0 0
		Total ..	229,287 13 0	1,740,054 20 0	2,744 9 0	850,655 7 0
		Grand Total ..	1,247,080 21 13¼	22,799,660 26 10¾	388,485 2 12	21,463,336 38 0½

TURE—*continued.*

Culturable Land bearing Assessment, &c.—concluded.

1876-77.

Rice Lands.			Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Remarks.
Irrigated from tanks, water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the full of rain.	Total.		
16	17	18	19	20
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	
14,018 34 0	19,012 20 0	33,031 14 0	504,656 4 0	
9,530 0 0	14,954 33 0	24,484 33 0	708,401 22 0	
17,768 15 0	37,767 31 0	55,536 6 0	362,221 32 0	
124 8 0	8,240 6 0	8,364 14 0	152,080 37 0	
1,811 2 0	4,011 5 0	5,822 7 0	466,893 25 0	
15,473 35 0	42,007 16 0	57,481 11 0	588,386 19 0	Add acres 7,659-34-8 set apart for salt pans, of which acres 7,268-15-1 are occupied.
....	340,958 38 7½	340,958 38 7½	1,012,190 0 9½	Add acres 1,544-8-8 set apart for salt pans, which now occupy acres 1,542-11-4.
....	189,652 22 4	189,652 22 4	471,004 35 0	
58,716 14 0	606,605 11 11½	665,321 25 11½	4,265,835 14 9½	
....	14,549 10 0½	14,549 10 0½	1,659,406 17 11	
....	....	....	2,484,193 17 0	
....	3,914 31 0	3,914 31 0	2,407,660 20 8	
....	27,434 19 4	27,434 19 4	1,864,475 24 4	
....	2,895 19 0	2,895 19 0	2,151,617 5 0	
19	14,865 3 0	14,884 3 0	1,418,004 16 0	
19	63,659 2 4½	63,678 2 4½	11,985,357 20 7	
9,906 14 0	43,271 27 0	53,178 1 0	1,113,906 20 0	
60,527 25 0	27,105 27 0	87,633 12 0	1,543,567 2 0	
1,540 5 0	2,044 17 0	3,584 12 0	2,099,231 22 8	
....	....	....	....	
5,793 33 8	134,067 21 8	139,861 15 0	1,003,781 23 4	
77,767 37 8	206,489 12 8	284,257 10 0	5,760,486 27 12	
....	....	....	408,448 0 0	
....	....	....	584,012 4 0	
250,082 11 0	....	350,082 11 0	840,580 27 0	
....	....	....	320,199 31 0	
1,473 3 0	....	1,473 3 0	264,374 3 0	
251,555 14 0	....	251,555 14 0	2,417,614 25 0	
388,058 25 8	876,753 26 7½	1,264,812 11 15½	24,429,294 7 12½	

A.—AGRICUL

(2.)—Statement showing the extent to which each of the Products

District.	Class I.—Cereals.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Paddy and Rice.	Great Millet (Jowar).	Spiked Millet (Bájri.)	Rági.	Nágli.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.							
medábád	234,030	17,428	16,198	218,707	158,106	673	...
ira	12,056	4,958	18,798	50,311	139,419	15,045	...
ch Máháls	513	138	15,052	2,964	20,002	9,566	...
ach	31,293	..	11,075	153,181	9,854	...	...
at	14,313	...	38,210	112,353	6,382	14,472	...
na	99	...	322,567	83	...	79,234	...
ábá	...	...	138,830	...	...	63,181	...
Total ...	292,304	22,524	560,730	537,599	333,763	182,171	...
Central Division.							
k	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
desh	142,970	7	22,866	461,079	851,891	4,892	...
ednagar	118,490	43	5,833	831,190	721,526	15,678	...
... ...	88,803	202	35,447	517,196	550,135	37,750	...
ur...	35,159	633	15,271	978,278	331,092	...	...
... ...	27,601	1,046	18,117	338,417	360,056	41,849	...
Total ...	413,023	1,931	97,588	3,126,160	2,814,700	100,169	...
Southern Division.							
m...	28,568	382	65,987	442,280	87,887	33,852	...
r...	74,748	...	81,733	526,148	6,314	39,099	...
... ...	77,369	1,259	4,903	880,673	198,360	63	...
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
i	...	...	143,797	...	...	273,673	...
Total ...	180,685	1,641	296,420	1,849,101	292,561	346,687	...
Sind.							
ee	23,154	4,104	124,268	44,268	20,474	...	1,405
bád	21,386	1,862	71,689	108,789	176,005	...	13
r	119,673	6,901	228,667	103,567	8,267	...	...
Párkar	8,499	...	32,094	5,535	193,205	...	...
nd Frontier	21,690	294	2,942	75,291	4,834	...	...
Total ...	194,402	13,161	459,660	337,450	402,785	...	1,418
Grand Total ...	1,080,414	39,257	1,414,394	58,50,310	3,843,809	629,027	1,418

TURE—*continued.*

of the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1877-78.

		Class II.—Pulse.			Class III.—Orchard.	Class IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.		Class V.	Class VI.
Kodra.	Others.	Gram.	Canjan Pea (Túr).	Others.	Garden produce, exclusive of Condiments and Spices.	Tobacco.	Others.	Condiments and Spices.	Starches.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9,823	15,144	12,945	353	36,306	2,576	329	...	758	...
36,764	11,537	8,423	8,462	16,508	837	9,107	214	1,982	...
6,771	39,472	19,967	1,440	6,345	86	34	4	263	...
3,818	2,148	497	5,880	15,622	2,164	1,404	...	69	...
43,533	2,379	797	26,287	40,747	2,451	188	47	886	...
14,154	26,956	4,698	8,399	32,769	4,256	...	...	1,015	...
31,836	47,675	1,811	1,769	9,872	2,721	...	...	...	...
146,699	145,311	49,138	52,590	158,169	15,091	11,062	265	4,973	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,364	24,874	42,701	27,284	50,235	6,260	1,730	1,758	18,001	
138	22,431	39,844	27,558	56,343	4,329	2,770	295	6,615	
202	99,194	27,084	8,985	55,554	9,765	952	...	7,640	
...	27,275	24,808	62,438	36,818	5,578	2,402	116	5,930	
61	1,09,516	21,790	31,028	61,459	4,614	5,154	382	11,728	
3,765	283,290	156,227	157,293	260,409	30,546	13,008	2,551	49,914	
7,311	57,705	13,622	39,825	41,808	3,302	8,694	120	8,670	
319	85,402	20,604	49,198	52,140	5,234	650	...	24,956	
...	20,047	30,728	18,071	13,685	3,954	1,258	...	2,553	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
352,927	178,746	1,579	5,379	18,764	12,006	...	34	1,223	
360,557	341,900	66,533	112,473	126,397	24,496	10,602	154	37,462	
...	*a* 3,904	760	...	11,862	*b* 5,459	429	...	...	
...	*a* 2,714	1,731	...	7,697	*b* 4,170	2,506	...	...	
...	*a* 52,408	...	...	73,003	...	3,029	...	...	
...	*a* 12,256	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	
...	*a* 1,065	871	...	545	*b* 158	40	...	...	
....	72,347	3,362	...	93,107	9,787	6,030	...	...	
511,021	842,848	275,260	322,356	638,082	79,920	40,702	2,970	92,289	

a. Miscellaneous products. *b*. Vegetables and fruits.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(2.)—Statement showing the extent to which each of the Products of the

District.	Class VII.—Sugars.		Class VIII.—Oil Seed.		Class IX.—Dyes.		Class X.,—
	Cane.	Others.	Seasame (Til.)	Linseed and other oil seeds.	Indigo.	Others.	Cotton.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Northern Division.							
medábád	2,500	...	10,734	7,578	208	702	142,153
ira	1,126	...	3,614	3,153	407	2,008	6,150
nch Máháls	143	...	3,725	795	...	...	32
oach	168	...	7,088	1,902	653	8	165,048
at	6,166	...	3,462	45,178	...	560	66,962
na	1,692	...	10,392	13,402	...	...	...
ábá	46	...	5,705	194	...	...	25
Total ...	11,841	...	44,720	72,202	1,268	3,278	380,370
Central Division.							
k	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
desh	2,207	...	126,489	94,476	6,353	2,970	475,307
ednagar	1,599	...	5,990	69,938	37	10	16,528
... ...	2,994	...	25,947	38,360	...	...	1,563
our...	1,575	...	1,153	112,781	232	671	19,397
... ...	7,850	...	2,125	40,998	...	...	13,139
Total ...	16,225	...	161,704	356,553	6,622	3,651	525,934
Southern Division.							
.. ..	4,101	...	6,292	19,528	...	..	75,638
... ...	1,060	...	4,469	48,282	...	...	294,942
... ...	669	...	3,939	68,388	...	515	136,940
.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	1,577	...	25,337	24	...	74	...
Total ...	7,407	...	40,037	136,222	...	589	507,520
Sind.							
e	1,592	...	9,014	...	...	...	2,447
ád	1,416	...	32,244	...	8,426	...	36,957
r	1,021	...	15,980	...	1,357	...	15,940
Párkar	2	...	20,165	...	...	...	7,106
nd Frontier	2	...	22,232	...	31	...	2,746
Total ...	4,033	...	99,635	...	9,814	...	63,196
Grand Total ...	39,506	...	346,096	564,977	17,704	7,518	1,477,020

—*continued.*

several Collectorates was cultivated during 1877-78—concluded.

Fibres. Others. Acres.	Total Acres.	Deduct land twice cropped.	Remainder.	Add land lying fallow, or hid or grass land.	Total.	Remarks.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32
101	887,352	14,048	873,304	344,720	1,218,024	
295	351,174	13,143	338,031	30,617	368,648	8,790 acres belong to villages assessed at a lump sum; the detail of cultivation therefore are not available.
897	128,209	17,167	111,042	40,152	151,194	
2	411,874	543	411,331	55,830	467,161	
1,921	427,294	13,191	414,103	192,806	606,909	
3,423	523,139	4,671	518,468	496,793	1,015,261	
1,531	305,196	2,752	302,444	169,969	472,413	
8,170	3,034,238	65,515	2,968,723	1,330,887	4,299,610	
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	No information received.
558	2,368,272	2,894	2,365,378	183,260	2,548,638	
4,624	1,951,901	19,449	1,932,452	469,137	2,401,589	
917	1,508,690	32,155	1,476,535	391,658	1,868,193	
17,077	1,678,684	17,964	1,660,720	478,068	2,138,788	
2,970	1,099,900	33,821	1,066,079	349,164	1,415,243	
26,146	8,607,447	106,283	8,501,164	1,871,287	10,372,451	
1,514	947,086	78,454	868,632	243,403	1,112,035	
1,297	1,316,595	2,634	1,313,961	251,436	1,565,397	
280	1,463,654	512	1,463,142	628,591	2,091,733	
...	.....	...	... ..	...	...	No information.
5,697	1,020,837	16,309	1,004,528	...	1,004,528	
8,788	4,748,172	97,909	4,650,263	1,123,430	5,773,693	
16	253,156	7,616	245,540	61,757	307,297	
34	477,639	4,349	473,290	...	473,290	
...	627,813	79,976	547,837	...	547,837	
1	278,889	...	278,889	...	278,889	
...	132,741	...	132,741	...	132,741	
51	1,770,238	91,941	1,678,297	61,757	1,740,054	
43,155	18,160,095	361,648	17,798,447	4,387,361	22,185,808	

A.—AGRICUL

(3.)—Statement of the extent of Land under Cotton cultivation, and the quantity

District.	1876-77.						1877-		
	Indigenous.		Exotic.		Total.		Indigenous.		Exo
	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.
Northern Division.									
[illegible]medábád	214,667	176,604	..	..	214,667	176,604	167,321	153,034	..
[illegible]aira	4,211	5,572	..	..	4,211	5,572	6,188	9,665	..
Súrat	63,114	56,991	..	..	63,114	56,991	69,839	38,340	..
Broach	192,763	17,629	..	..	192,763	117,629	182,664	74,479	..
Khándesh	371,046	50,222	204,628	38,801	575,674	89,023	341,862	84,062	156,313
Násik	9,323	989	1,654	626	10,977	1,615	4,061	499	2,290
Total ..	855,124	408,007	206,282	39,427	1,061,406	447,434	761,935	355,079	158,603
Southern Division.									
Ahmednagar	17,430	3,054	109	20	17,539	3,074	20,168	5,018	3
Poona	1,253	..	..	..	1,253	..	3,352	2,420	..
Satárá	25,649	5,806	..	..	25,649	5,806	25,299	16,284	..
Sholápur	7,158	52	..	..	7,158	52	20,549	3,878	2
Dhárwár	103,983	15,166	45,674	9,548	149,657	24,714	277,300	202,195	128,277
Belgaum	70 281	10,244	59	14	70,340	10,258	146,701	92,708	167
Kaládgi	18,745	1,820	306	46	19,051	1,866	217,577	105,770	888
Total ..	244,499	36,142	46,148	9,628	290,647	45,770	710,946	428,273	129,337
Sind.									
[illegible]idarábád	38,688	128,684	4	9	38,692	128,693	39,717	64,580	1
[illegible]rrachee..	1,739	2,472	3	7	1,742	2,479	1,645	2,292	16
[illegible]ikárpur..	14,279	7,497	..	..	14,279	7,497	12,052	8,399	..
[illegible]ir and Párkar	9,957	4,420	..	..	9,957	4,420	7,102	2,677	..
[illegible]ontier, Upper Sind	1,327	1,764	..	..	1,327	1,764	2,324	3,074	..
Total ..	65,990	144,837	7	16	65,997	144,853	62,840	81,017	17
Native States.									
[illegible]a	252,819	171,763	..	..	252,819	171,763	196,235	77,763	..
[illegible]kwár..	1,211,419	484,206	644	350	1,212,063	484,556	471,767	108,844	46
.. ..	198,211	37,770	88	..	198,299	37,770	135,394	24,026	..
[illegible]Kánta	8,722	8,200	..	..	8,722	8,200	8,880	5,041	..
[illegible]Kánta	2,802	1,702	..	..	2,802	1,702	1,956	1,096	..
[illegible]our	50,667	32,485	..	..	50,667	32,485	26,843	7,238	..
[illegible]ot	2,851	80	..	..	2,851	80	2,383	122	..
[illegible]pur, with other States [illegible]he Southern Maráthá [illegible]ntry..	55,616	7,755	21,348	2,106	76,964	9,861	101,113	28,919	[illegible]
Total ..	1,783,107	743,961	22,080	2,456	1,805,187	746,417	944,571	253,049	44,402
Grand Total ..	2,948,720	1,332,947	274,517	51,527	3,223,237	1,384,474	2,480,292	1,117,418	332,359

TURE—*continued.*

of cleaned Cotton realized in 1877-78, compared with the figures of the preceding year.

78.			Increase in 1877-78.				Decrease in 1877-78.			
tic.	Total.		Indigenous.		Exotic.		Indigenous.		Exotic.	
Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
..	157,321	153,034	..	..	..	..	57,346	23,570	..	..
..	6,188	9,665	1,977	4,093	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	69,839	33,340	6,725	..	..	..	..	23,651	..	..
..	182,664	74,479	..	..	..	..	10,099	43,150	..	..
25,604	498,175	109,066	..	33,840	..	..	29,184	..	48,315	13,797
410	6,351	909	..	..	636	..	5,262	490	..	216
25,414	920,538	380,493	8,702	37,933	636	..	101,891	90,861	48,315	14,013
1	20,171	5,019	2,738	1,964		..	..	..	106	19
..	3,352	2,420	2,099	2,420	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25,299	16,284	..	10,478	..	..	350	..	..	..
..	20,551	3,878	13,301	3,826	2	..	..	..	..	..
106,897	405,577	309,092	173,317	187,029	82,603	97,349	..	..	..	..
122	146,868	92,830	76,420	82,464	108	108	..	..	..	..
553	218,465	106,323	198,832	103,950	582	507	..	..	..	..
107,573	840,283	535,846	466,797	392,131	83,295	97,964	350	..	106	19
2	39,718	64,582	1,029	..	..	..	..	64,104	3	7
46	1,661	2,338	..	..	13	39	94	180	..	..
..	12,052	8,394	..	897	..	..	2,227	..	..	..
..	7,102	2,677	..	..	..	..	2,855	1,743	..	..
..	2,324	3,074	997	1,310	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	62,857	81,065	2,026	2,207	13	39	5,176	66,027	3	7
..	196,235	77,763	..	..	..	..	56,584	94,000	..	..
4	471,813	103,848	..	..	..	..	739,652	375,362	598	346
..	135,394	24,026	..	..	..	..	62,817	13,744	88	..
..	3,880	5,041	158	..	..	..	..	3,159	..	..
..	1,956	1,096	..	..	..	..	846	606	..	..
..	26,843	7,238	..	..	..	..	23,824	25,247	..	..
..	2,383	122	..	42	..	..	468	..	..	..
25,355	145,469	54,274	45,497	21,164	23,008	23,249	..	..	..	..
25,359	988,973	278,408	45,655	21,206	23,008	23,249	884,191	512,118	686	346
158,394	2,812,651	1,275,312	523,180	453,477	106,952	121,252	991,608	669,006	49,110	14,385

A.—AGRICULTURE

(4.)—Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the

District.	Cattle and other					
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.
			Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.						
Ahmedábád	148,399	90,414	23,331	110,089	2,104	3,577
Kaira	142,727	49,446	8,874	188,028	846	1,202
Broach	65,057	14,980	8,336	49,462	966	1,137
Súrat	138,594	97,842	10,243	61,648	464	426
Tanna	146,302	125,278	53,312	29,761	983	374
Kolábá	50,321	42,700	25,411	17,424	341	97
Panch Máháls	88,507	96,736	5,338	38,752	1,062	1,626
Total ..	779,907	517,396	134,845	495,164	6,766	8,439
Central Division.						
Násik	204,615	160,054	21,423	39,103	6,265	5,080
Khándesh	319,560	233,140	16,832	107,107	5,866	5,787
Ahmednagar	207,761	132,237	7,459	28,885	5,557	7,044
Poona	189,741	117,684	9,817	39,338	4,706	3,417
Sholápur	116,058	42,889	5,000	19,168	1,879	2,419
Satárá	211,696	107,706	69,622	22,549	5,752	4,360
Total ...	1,249,431	793,710	130,153	256,150	30,025	28,107
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	154,499	74,779	30,133	63,564	2,059	2,451
Dhárwár	176,013	89,014	22,661	66,511	2,287	1,724
Kaládgi	106,425	33,936	3,431	33,722	1,278	1,652
Kánárá	101,026	101,347	29,980	33,720	310	179
Ratnágiri	186,648	134,598	33,468	35,243	299	82
Total ...	724,611	433,674	119,673	232,760	6,233	6,088
Sind.						
Kurrachee	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Haidarábád	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Thár and Párkar	19,150	41,350	903	3,235	1,790	1,580
Upper Sind Frontier	37,194	58,788	1,436	16,173	731	1,788
Total ...	56,344	100,138	2,339	19,408	2,521	3,368
Grand Total ...	2,810,293	1,844,918	387,010	1,003,482	45,545	36,002
Total for 1876-77 ...	3,270,040	2,379,188	405,535	1,222,832	59,990	61,460

—*concluded.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1877-78.

Quadrupeds.			Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying loads.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,123	10,187	74,559	63,019	403	941	21,371	
603	6,348	51,305	57,207	.....	1,029	27,219	Two elephants, 210 camels.
598	1,771	32,617	27,365	4	2,888	17,804	
159	153	94,278	48,603	1,146	7,735	26,394	
122	215	48,525	83,873	4	4,235	22,071	
19	33	16,315	29,159	.....	457	2,205	
869	1,853	38,332	39,345	.....	190	8,641	
3,493	20,560	3,55,931	348,571	1,557	17,475	125,705	
2,792	6,186	181,428	39,189	19,021	12,907	11,373	
3,058	7,753	194,292	77,247	13,959	24,002	43,092	
2,695	7,594	346,385	21,314	30,540	8,386	13,061	
1,429	5,584	233,266	24,495	21,732	2,371	17,618	
772	2,507	195,449	2,662	5,999	946	7,075	5,216 ploughs with 8 bullocks, and 595 ploughs with 10 bullocks.
1,546	3,185	348,977	21,796	21,832	949	14,361	
12,292	32,809	1,499,797	186,703	113,083	49,561	106,580	
775	2,724	192,955	50,632	11,112	280	21,131	
797	4,887	125,871	68,539	8,217	3,487	32,442	
596	2,951	184,187	23,713	8,217	215	5,511	
64	169	7,528	48,235	13	51	4,042	
3	6	46,055	96,186	.....	71	510	
2,235	10,737	556,596	287,305	27,559	4,104	63,636	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	No village establishment by which an annual census can be taken.
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
586	16,580	145,150	15,340	.....	...	286	5,000 ploughs with 2 camels, 700 ploughs with 2 asses, and 11,950 camels
664	3,929	70,058	11,524	.....	12	1,964	Camels 6,447.
1,250	20,509	215,208	26,864	.....	12	2,250	
19,270	84,615	2,627,532	849,443	142,199	71,152	298,171	
28,620	94,031	3,295,231	891,326	186,798	73,383	306,787	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1.)—Table showing the values of the principal Meteorological elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year :—(1) for the typical year ; (2) for the year 1877 ; and also the excess of the mean values for 1877 over the normal values.

Month.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Additional capacity of the Air.			Temperature of Air.			Total fall of Rain.			Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour.					
																North or South component.			East and West component.		
	Normal.	1877.	Excess of 1877.	Normal.	1877.	Excess of 1877.	Normal.	1877.	Excess of 1877.	Normal.	1877.	Excess of 1877.	Normal.	1877.	Excess of 1877.	Normal.	1877.	Excess of 1877.	Normal.	1877.	Excess of 1877.
January	29·938	29·976	+ ·038	0·587	0·617	+ 0·030	0·243	0·224	— 0·019	73·6	74·1	+ 0·5	0·12	0·23	+ 0·11	7·9 N.	5·0 N.	2·9 S.	1·7 W.	0·7 W	1·0 E.
February	·907	·935	+ ·028	0·595	·610	+ 0·015	0·259	0·240	— 0·019	74·4	74·5	+ 0·1	0·01	0·51	+ 0·50	7·4 N.	5·6 N.	1·8 S.	3·0 W.	3·0 W.	..
March	·860	·887	+ ·027	0·707	·736	+ 0·029	0·252	0·237	— 0·015	77·9	78·5	+ 0·6	..	0·02	+ 0·02	6·3 N.	6·3 N.	..	5·3 W.	5·1 W.	0·2 E.
April	·798	·825	+ ·027	0·811	·842	+ 0 031	0·263	0·233	— 0·030	81·4	81·5	+ 0·1	0·04	..	— 0·04	4·5 N.	5·8 N.	1·3 N.	6·6 W.	6·9 W	0·3 W.
May	·753	·788	+ ·035	0·874	·889	+ 0·015	0·296	0·292	— 0·004	84·2	84·4	+ 0·2	0·53	..	— 0·53	0·5 N.	2·3 N.	1·8 N.	7·9 W.	8·4 W	0·5 W.
June	·651	·710	+ ·059	0·931	·949	+ 0·018	0·211	0·218	+ 0·007	83·3	83·8	+ 0·5	20·45	34·61	+14·16	7·2 S.	5·1 S.	2·1 N.	10·0 W.	6·6 W	3·4 E.
July	·649	·746	+ ·097	0·904	·953	+ 0·049	0·133	0·182	+ 0·049	80·4	83·2	+ 2·8	24·12	10·75	—13·37	6·4 S.	5·4 S.	1·0 N.	17·5 W.	17·4 W.	0·1 E.
August	·712	·763	+ ·051	0·882	·918	+ 0·036	0·129	0·169	+ 0·040	79·6	81·8	+ 2·2	12·83	10·78	— 2·05	3·2 S.	1·3 S.	1·9 N.	15·2 W.	13·2 W.	2·0 E.
September ..	·770	·806	+ ·036	0·869	·925	+ 0·056	0·145	0·161	+ 0·016	79·7	81·8	+ 2·1	9·65	6·60	— 3·05	0·4 S.	0·8 N.	1·2 N.	7·6 W.	5·2 W.	2·4 E.
October	·829	·864	+ ·035	0·847	·879	+ 0·032	0·194	0·179	— 0·015	80·5	81·0	+ 0·5	2·02	6·39	+ 4·37	4·5 N.	2·7 S.	7·2 S.	1·4 W.	2·2 E.	3·6 E.
November ..	·902	·920	+ ·018	0·692	·759	+ 0·067	0·284	0·286	+ 0·002	78·6	80·6	+ 2·0	0·49	..	— 0 49	5·3 N.	4·9 N.	0·4 S.	1·4 E.	0·5 E.	0·9 W
December ..	·934	·916	— ·018	0·644	·714	+ 0·070	0·266	0·226	— 0·040	76·4	77·3	+ 0·9	0·05	..	— 0·05	6·0 N.	5·9 N.	0·1 S.	0·2 E.	0·6 E.	0·4 E.
Year ..	29·808	29·845	+ ·037	0·779	0·816	+ 0·037	0·223	0·221	— 0·002	79·2	80·2	+ 1·0	70·30	69·89	— 0·41	2·1 N.	1·8 N.	8·3 S.	6·2 W.	5·3 W.	0·9 E.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(2.)—Table showing for the year 1877 the Maximum and Minimum values of the principal Meteorological elements at Bombay in each month and in the whole year.

Month.	Barometric Pressure.		Pressure of Vapour.		Additional capacity of the Air daily.		Temperature of Air.		Fall of Rain.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour.			
										Maximum.		Minimum.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum in one day.	North or South component.	East or West component.	North or South component.	East or West component.
January	30·108	29·876	0·839	0·399	0·373	0·154	84·8	65·1	0·10	21·2 N.	8·8 W.	...	...
February	0·077	0·780	0·808	0·270	0·418	0·156	84·3	64·5	0·31	24·9 N.	10·3 W.	0·9 N.	0·4 W.
March	0·022	0·768	0·925	0·447	0·462	0·195	88·5	69·7	0·01	19·1 N.	19·1 W.	...	...
April	29·960	0·668	0·963	0·533	0·418	0·223	89·0	73·3	...	19·1 N.	19·1 W.	...	...
May	0·932	0·568	1·022	0·663	0·421	0·267	91·5	77·4	...	19·8 N.	19·8 W.	0·9 N.	0·4 W.
June	0·870	0·569	1·055	0·834	0·428	0·015	93·0	76·0	14·60	15·7 S.	37·9 E.	0·9 S.	0·4 W.
July	0·851	0·614	1·026	0·862	0·281	0·065	88·9	77·9	2·69	11·9 S.	28·6 W.	...	2·0 W.
August	0·916	0·636	1·025	0·808	0·289	0·046	87·8	75·5	3·34	11·1 S.	26·8 W.	...	2·0 W.
September	0·955	0·649	1·039	0·803	0·295	0·091	87·7	75·9	1·41	12·6 S.	30·5 E.	...	1·0 E.
October	30·033	0·710	1·044	0·691	0·391	0·070	89·0	75·8	2·86	39·7 S.	16·5 E.	...	...
November	0·052	0·767	0·895	0·558	0·441	0·232	90·0	73·9	...	24·0 N.	9·9 W.	...	1·0 E.
December	0·064	0·790	0·895	0·420	0·366	0·199	88·2	64·3	...	23·1 N.	9·6 W.	0·7 N.	0·7 E.
Year ...	30·108	29·568	1·055	0·270	0·462	0·015	93·0	64·3	14·60.	39·7 S.	16·5 E.	...	...

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Climate during 1877.

Places at which observations taken and the year for which taken, 1877.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.												Cloud Proportion, 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of Max. Readings.	Mean of Min. Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Max. Readings.	Mean of Min. Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Max. Readings.	Mean of Min. Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Jacobábád	..	0·95	1·37	..	105·0	74·8	114·8	70·8	107·3	82·0	112·1	80·0	71·0	46·2	81·3	33·2	..	0·9	2·0	No returns before February.
Bickáner	..	..	0·76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·7	..	41·6	..	..	..	No returns before September.
Haidarábád (Sind).. ..	..	2·47	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	81·0	..	79·1	75·3	52·1	85·7	43·8	..	1·9	2·1	No returns before July.
Kurrachee	1·88	0·16	0·05	2·09	92·9	79·9	102·4	76·7	90·6	82·1	92·9	80·1	76·9	56·2	84·9	49·1	3·7	5·4	2·0	
Bhuj	0·14	13·49	1·30	14·93	100·9	77·1	111·3	72·1	94·1	79·7	98·2	76·3	80·1	57·5	91·5	49·0	1·4	3·3	0·9	
Deesa	1·15	8·58	1·96	11·69	103·0	78·9	109·2	69·7	95·7	79·4	100·8	75·5	82·4	56·7	90·1	41·6	2·8	5·1	1·5	
Mount Aboo..	3·82	12·98	2·95	19·75	86·4	67·8	95·7	56·7	78·3	65·5	86·7	64·1	70·1	54·1	78·1	37·3	3·8	5·9	2·5	
Neemuch	..	7·71	10·14	..	98·5	75·9	104·6	64·1	..	74·4	..	69·3	78·2	53·9	87·7	37·0	..	6·0	2·4	No returns before March.
Indore	..	20·95	3·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·2	3·0	No returns before March.
Rájkot	..	10·82	2·69	..	..	..	..	..	97·3	77·8	100·8	74·8	85·6	56·6	97·0	45·5	..	..	..	No returns before June.
Súrat	..	13·19	5·38	..	97·6	78·6	105·4	73·7	93·0	79·9	99·0	76·8	88·7	63·1	96·1	49·0	..	5·6	2·2	No returns before April.
Akola	4·66	15·53	4·13	24·32	106·7	79·0	109·9	71·1	93·3	75·4	98·3	71·3	83·0	63·4	89·8	56·0	3·7	5·6	3·1	
Amráoti	6·03	17·04	6·13	29·20	105·4	77·6	108·6	69·9	91·2	74·5	97·8	70·9	83·8	63·7	90·8	56·6	3·9	7·0	4·8	
Chikulda	2·87	30·18	9·17	42·22	91·6	71·7	96·5	62·7	76·8	66·1	81·8	63·9	72·9	59·5	78·8	52·2	2·8	6·3	4·0	
Baldána	3·53	19·17	4·57	27·27	97·8	77·2	100·4	70·6	86·9	72·3	91·5	69·6	80·0	63·3	85·8	53·6	3·9	6·6	4·6	
Málegaon	..	10·53	2·32	..	..	..	..	..	92·4	74·8	96·8	73·3	86·1	60·3	92·4	47·1	..	6·5	3·8	No returns before June.
Bombay	0·76	62·74	6·39	69·89	89·8	80·5	92·2	76·8	87·1	79·7	89·4	76·3	84·1	73·2	88·2	63·6	2·2	7·2	4·0	
Poona..	0·51	16·33	4·85	21·69	94·0	75·9	98·1	72·9	82·8	73·9	85·6	72·7	82·5	67·5	86·6	61·7	3·7	8·7	6·0	
Sholápur	1·66	23·57	6·86	32·09	104·4	75·9	108·1	69·7	95·3	71·7	99·7	69·4	88·7	64·8	92·5	57·6	4·9	7·1	5·7	
Ratnágiri	0·00	82·79	6·88	89·67	91·4	79·1	93·9	73·4	87·3	78·8	88·9	74·9	91·4	72·9	96·9	66·9	1·2	6·3	3·1	
Belgaum	14·88	33·53	8·06	46·47	96·2	67·7	102·2	62·0	80·0	67·7	83·7	65·5	83·4	63·0	87·4	57·1	2·4	7·8	5·2	

(4.)—Table showing the Barometric Pressure at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa, and Kurrachee, for each month of the year.

Month.	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurrachee.			
	1877.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1877.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1877.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1877.	Variation	Normal Variation.	Difference.
January ...	27·454	+·085	+·082	+·003	27·961	+·114	+·107	+·007	29·545	+·150	+·191	−·041	30·047	+·239	+·236	+·003
February ...	·421	+·052	+·067	−·015	·896	+·049	+·083	−·034	·504	+·109	+·146	−·037	29·988	+·180	+·191	−·011
March	·384	+·015	+·031	−·016	·880	+·033	+·048	−·015	·416	+·021	+·080	−·059	·874	+·066	+·086	−·020
April	·350	−·019	−·011	−·008	·824	−·023	−·008	−·015	·372	−·023	−·024	+·001	·802	−·006	+·007	−·013
May	·311	−·058	−·048	−·010	·791	−·056	−·057	+·001	·306	−·089	−·115	+·026	·690	−·118	−·128	+·010
June	·279	−·090	−·102	+·012	·722	−·125	−·139	+·014	·208	−·187	−·231	+·044	·594	−·244	−·279	+·035
July	·319	−·050	−·098	+·048	·765	−·082	−·148	+·066	·210	−·185	−·253	+·068	·548	−·260	−·307	+·047
August	·319	−·050	−·061	+·011	·771	−·076	−·095	+·019	·251	−·144	−·168	+·024	·612	−·196	−·195	−·001
September ...	·346	−·023	−·027	+·004	·783	−·064	−·050	−·014	·349	−·046	−·073	+·027	·723	−·085	−·113	+·028
October	·397	+·028	+·013	+·015	·874	+·027	+·030	−·003	·480	+·085	+·059	+·026	·881	+·073	+·055	+·018
November ...	·430	+·061	+·066	−·005	·947	+·100	+·097	+·003	·550	+·155	+·175	−·020	·959	+·151	+·201	−·050
December ...	·421	+·052	+·091	−·039	·951	+·104	+·132	−·028	·553	+·158	+·208	−·050	30·004	+·196	+·252	−·056

(5.)—Table showing the Temperature of Air at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa, and Kurrachee, for each month of the year.

Month.	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurrachee.			
	1877.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1877.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1877.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1877.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.
January	70·5	−4·5	−2·9	−1·6	71·2	−6·4	−5·4	−1·0	64·9	−15·2	−14·2	−1·0	64·5	−13·0	−12·7	−0·3
February ...	73·6	−1·4	+0·4	−1·8	73·5	−4·1	−1·8	−2·3	66·6	−13·5	−8·9	−4·6	66·9	−10·6	− 9·3	−1·3
March	78·8	+3·3	+3·8	−0·5	80·2	+2·6	+3·4	−0·8	77·0	− 3·1	−1·7	−1·4	75·2	− 2·3	− 2·3	0·0
April	81·3	+6·3	+6·4	−0·1	84·1	+6·5	+7·8	−1·3	85·5	+ 5·4	+8·9	−3·5	78·7	+ 1·2	+ 3·5	−2·3
May	82·3	+7·3	+4·7	+2·6	84·2	+6·6	+6·9	−0·3	90·9	+10·8	+12·7	−1·9	85·3	+ 8·3	+ 6·7	+1·6
June	76·1	+1·1	+0·4	+0·7	79·3	+1·7	+2·1	−0·4	92·0	+11·9	+11·2	+0·7	86·7	+ 9·2	+ 9·7	−0·5
July	74·5	−0·5	−2·4	+1·9	78·2	+0·6	−1·3	+1·9	88·3	+ 8·2	+5·9	+2·3	86·7	+ 9·2	+ 8·4	+0·8
August	72·6	−2·4	−3.3	+0·9	77·1	−0·5	−2·4	+1·9	89·1	+ 9·0	+1·8	+7·2	83·4	+ 5·9	+ 5·1	+0·8
September ...	72·8	−2·2	−2·2	0·0	77·5	−0·1	−1·8	+1·7	84·6	+ 4·5	+1·8	+2·7	82·6	+ 5·1	+ 4·8	+0·3
October	71·2	−3·8	−0·3	−3·5	75·3	−2·3	−0·2	−2·1	78·0	+ 2·1	−0·1	−2·0	80·1	+ 2·6	+ 1·2	+1·4
November ...	73·9	−1·1	−1·5	+0·4	76·7	−0·9	−2·2	+1·3	76·0	− 4·1	−6·1	+2·0	74·1	− 3·4	− 4·5	+1·1
December ...	72·1	−2·9	−3·2	+0·3	74·0	−3·6	−5·1	+1·5	67·8	−12·3	−11·2	−1.1	65·4	− 12·1	− 10·0	−2·1

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(6.)—Table showing the Pressure of Vapour at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa, and Kurrachee, for each month of the year.

Month.	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurrachee.			
	1877.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1877.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1877.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1877.	Variation.	Normal. Variation.	Difference.
January	·476	—·117	—·116	—·001	·467	—·125	—·134	+·009	·323	—·218	—·231	+·013	·380	—·262	—·273	+·011
February ...	·447	—·146	—·112	—·034	·472	—·120	—·136	+·016	·331	—·210	—·204	—·006	·302	—·340	—·220	—·120
March	·479	—·114	—·064	—·050	·481	—·111	—·083	—·028	·424	—·117	—·155	+·038	·590	—·052	—·091	+·039
April	·540	—·053	+·007	—·060	·522	—·070	—·018	—·052	·519	—·022	—·053	+·031	·727	+·085	+·040	+·045
May	·597	+·004	+·087	—·083	·602	+·010	+·064	—·054	·645	+·104	+·089	+·015	·790	+·148	+·176	—·028
June	·705	+·112	+·108	+·004	·730	+·138	+·129	+·009	·778	+·237	+·199	+·038	·900	+·258	+·246	+·012
July	·693	+·100	+·093	+·007	·688	+·096	+·117	—·021	·774	+·233	+·249	—·016	·818	+·176	+·227	—·051
August	·687	+·094	+·076	+·018	·673	+·081	+·107	—·026	·721	+·180	+·244	—·064	·787	+·145	+·181	—·036
September ...	·708	+·115	+·068	+·047	·696	+·104	+·096	+·008	·700	+·159	+·195	—·036	·805	+·163	+·140	+·023
October	·710	+·117	+·036	+·081	·698	+·106	+·047	+·059	·505	—·036	+·021	—·057	·613	—·029	+·017	—·046
November ...	·541	—·052	—·069	+·017	·535	—·057	—·078	+·021	·396	—·145	—·146	+·001	·515	—·127	—·180	+·053
December ...	·535	—·058	—·116	+·058	·545	—·047	—·115	+·068	·372	—·169	—·211	+·042	·474	—·168	—·262	+·094

(7.)—Table showing the Rainfall at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa, and Kurrachee, during each month of the year.

Month.	Belgaum.			Poona.			Deesa.			Kurrachee.		
	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.
January	0·00	0·10	—0·10	0·02	0·38	—0·36	0·00	0·17	—0·17	0·00	0·81	—0·81
February	0·00	0·03	—·003	0·12	0·08	+0·04	0·65	1·07	—0·42	1·58	0·19	+1·39
March	0·00	0·37	—0·37	0·12	0·27	—0·15	0·05	0·12	—0·07	0·08	0·14	—0·06
April	3·66	1·77	+1·89	0·02	0·54	—0·52	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·22	0·00	+0·22
May	1·23	3·14	—1·91	0·23	1·63	—1·40	0·45	0·09	+0·36	0·00	0·03	—0·03
June	16·43	9·82	+6·61	8·85	6·22	+2·63	2·87	2·55	+0·32	0·00	0·26	—0·26
July	2·78	14·29	—11·51	1·42	6·75	—5·33	2·82	8·27	—5·45	0·00	2·58	—2·58
August	7·69	9·34	—1·65	1·38	4·89	—3·51	0·00	9·04	—9·04	0·00	1·88	—1·88
September ...	6·63	2·99	+3·64	4·68	4·81	—0·13	2·89	2·20	+0·69	0·16	0·80	—0·64
October	7·42	4·43	+2·99	2·95	5·29	—2·34	1·87	0·93	+0·94	0·00	0·10	—0·10
November ...	0·04	0·67	—0·63	1·90	0·56	+1·34	0·00	0·11	+0·11	0·02	0·03	—0·01
December	0·60	0·44	+0·16	0·00	0·26	—0·26	0·09	0·02	+0·07	0·03	0·21	—0·18

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(8.)—*Table showing the Wind * frequency at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa, and Kurrachee, during each month of the year.*

Month.	Belgaum.						Poona.						Deesa.						Kurrachee.					
	North or South.			East or West.			North or South.			East or West.			North or South.			East or West.			North or South.			East or West.		
	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.
January ..	— ·68	— ·33	— ·35	+ ·52	+ ·94	— ·42	+ ·10	— ·22	+ ·32	+ ·24	+ ·44	— ·20	+ ·72	+ ·82	— ·10	+ ·16	+ ·18	— ·02	+ ·26	+ ·34	— ·08	+ ·50	+ ·39	+ ·11
February ..	— ·48	— ·10	— ·38	— ·72	+ ·44	— 1·16	+ ·14	+ ·30	— ·16	— ·24	— ·11	— ·13	+ ·50	+ ·68	— ·18	+ ·28	— ·33	+ ·61	— ·22	+ ·23	— ·45	— ·44	— ·41	— ·03
March ..	+ ·48	·00	+ ·48	— ·46	— ·16	— ·30	+ 1·06	+ ·64	+ ·42	— ·36	— ·56	+ ·20	+ ·02	+ ·27	— ·25	— ·42	— ·71	+ ·29	— ·94	+ ·11	— 1·05	— 1·30	— 1·10	— ·20
April ..	+ ·34	— ·01	+ ·35	— ·52	— ·48	— ·04	+ 1·08	+ ·80	+ ·28	— ·46	— ·56	+ ·10	+ ·10	+ ·03	+ ·07	— ·74	— 1·07	+ ·33	— 1·10	— ·04	— 1·06	— 1·40	— 1·36	— ·04
May ..	+ ·54	— ·06	+ ·60	— 1·20	— 1·47	+ ·27	+ 1·10	+ ·77	+ ·33	— ·94	— 1·09	+ ·15	— ·44	— ·89	+ ·45	— ·64	— 1·26	+ ·62	— ·90	— ·11	— ·79	— 1·70	— 1·59	— ·11
June ..	+ ·08	— ·51	+ ·59	— 1·58	— 1·64	+ ·06	+ ·12	+ ·05	+ ·07	— 1·40	— 1·46	+ ·06	— 1·16	— ·95	— ·21	— ·18	— ·64	+ ·46	— 1·12	— ·25	— ·87	— 1·60	— 1·57	— ·03
July ..	+ ·08	— ·62	+ ·68	— 1·98	— 1·68	— ·30	+ ·22	— ·32	+ ·54	— 1·66	— 1·70	+ ·04	— 1·62	— 1·19	— ·43	— ·58	— ·99	+ ·41	— 1·06	·00	— 1·06	— 1·62	— 1·60	— ·02
August ..	+ ·08	— ·34	+ ·42	— 1·96	— 1·75	— ·21	+ ·32	— ·18	+ ·50	— 1·54	— 1·66	+ ·12	— 1·32	— 1·02	— ·30	— ·96	— 1·08	+ ·12	— ·94	+ ·08	— 1·02	— 1·70	— 1·59	— ·11
September..	+ ·08	— ·17	+ ·25	— 1·26	— 1·65	+ ·39	+ ·20	+ ·24	— ·04	— 1·00	— 1 42	+ ·42	— ·62	— ·43	— ·19	— ·42	— ·93	+ ·51	— ·90	+ ·02	— ·92	— 1·60	— 1·57	— ·03
October ..	— ·56	·00	— ·56	+ ·10	+ ·14	— ·04	— ·52	+ ·27	— ·79	+ ·46	+ ·21	+ ·25	— ·14	+ ·06	— ·20	+ ·46	— ·27	+ ·73	— ·36	— ·03	— ·33	— ·90	— 1·20	+ ·30
November..	+ ·04	+ ·14	— ·10	+ 1·32	+ 1·66	+ ·16	— ·12	— ·06	— ·06	+ 1·54	+ 1·41	+ ·13	·00	+ ·53	— ·53	+ ·44	+ ·35	+ ·09	— ·04	+ ·27	— ·31	— ·54	— ·33	— ·21
December ..	— 1·00	— ·07	— ·93	+ 1·30	+ 1·41	— ·11	— ·76	— ·24	— ·46	+ ·80	+ 1·14	— ·34	+ ·30	+ ·71	— ·41	+ ·16	+ ·20	— ·04	+ ·54	+ ·25	+ ·29	+ ·44	+ ·36	+ ·08

* North and East winds are indicated by the sign +; South and West winds by the sign —.

(9.)—*Table showing the Humidity at Belgaum, Poona, Bombay, Deesa, and Kurrachee, during each month of the year.*

Month.	Belgaum.			Poona.			Bombay.			Deesa.			Kurrachee.		
	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.
January	64	61	+3	61	56	+5	73	71	+2	52	50	+2	63	58	+5
February ...	54	55	—1	57	49	+8	71	70	+1	51	45	+6	46	61	—15
March	49	54	—5	47	46	+1	76	74	+2	46	41	+5	68	63	+5
April	51	57	—6	45	46	—1	78	76	+2	42	37	+5	74	64	+10
May	54	68	—14	51	54	—3	75	75	0	44	42	+2	64	70	—6
June	78	80	—2	73	69	+4	82	82	0	52	52	0	71	69	+2
July	81	86	—5	71	76	—5	84	87	—3	58	65	—7	64	70	—6
August	86	87	—1	72	78	—6	85	87	—2	53	74	—21	69	74	—5
September ...	88	83	+5	74	75	—1	85	86	—1	59	69	—10	72	71	+1
October	93	74	+19	80	66	+14	83	81	+2	53	56	—3	60	67	—7
November ...	65	64	+1	58	56	+2	73	71	+2	44	48	—4	61	57	+4
December ...	68	62	+6	65	58	+7	76	71	+5	55	48	+7	76	56	+20

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(10.)—Table showing the Cloud proportion at Belgaum, Poona, Bombay, Deesa, and Kurrachee, for each month of the year.

Month.	Belgaum.			Poona.			Bombay.			Deesa.			Kurrachee.		
	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.	1877.	Normal.	Difference.
January	—3·0	—2·6	—0·4	—2·7	—2·3	—0·4	—2·7	—2·6	—0·1	+1·5	—1·3	+2·8	+1·4	—0·5	+1·9
February ...	—2·8	—3·0	+0·2	—3·1	—3·3	+0·2	—2·7	—3·1	+0·4	—2·5	—1·8	—0·7	—1·9	—1·7	—0·2
March	—2·9	—2·2	—0·7	—1·9	—2·2	+0·3	—1·7	—2·6	+0·9	—0·2	—0·9	+0·7	0·0	—0·3	+0·3
April	—2·4	—1·2	—1·2	—1·8	—1·7	—0·1	—1·4	—2·0	+0·6	—0·5	—1·6	+1·1	+0·5	—1·7	+2·2
May	—1·6	—0·1	—1·5	—1·7	—0·6	—1·1	—1·0	—0·3	—0·7	—0·7	—2·1	+1·4	—0·8	—0·8	0·0
June	+2·3	+2·9	—0·6	+2·4	+3·3	—0·9	+2·7	+3·6	—0·9	+0·2	+1·5	—1.3	+0·9	+1·6	—0·7
July	+2·8	+3·3	—0·5	+3·1	+4·2	—1·1	+3·3	+4·6	—1·3	+3·4	+4·4	—1·0	+3·7	+4·3	—0·6
August	+3·5	+3·1	+0·4	+2·9	+4·0	—1·1	+3·1	+4·5	—1·4	+2·4	+4·7	—2·3	+1·0	+4·1	—3·1
September ...	+3·2	+2·3	+0·9	+2·9	+2·6	+0·3	+2·3	+3·0	—0·7	+1·3	+2·2	—0·9	+0·6	+0·8	—0·2
October	+3·4	+0·7	+2·7	+2·7	0·0	+2·7	+1·4	0·0	+1·4	—1·3	—1·5	+0·2	—3·1	—2·3	—0·8
November ...	—1·9	—1·3	—0·6	—3·2	—1·8	—1·4	—3·2	—2·1	—1·1	—2·0	—2·2	+0·2	—1·5	—2·4	+0·9
December ...	—0·5	—2·3	+1·8	+0·7	—2·5	+3·2	+0·5	—2·8	+3·3	—2·1	—1·7	—0·4	—1·2	—1·5	+0·3

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*Continued.*

B.—WEATHER

(11.)—Statement of

District.	Per standard Maund of 40 Seers, each																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bájri.			Jowári.			Gram.			Salt.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay	7	2	0	2	7	0	8	12	0	7	4	0	*a*5	3	0	4	7	10	3	15	4	*a*3	11	6
Northern Division.																								
Ahmedábád ...	4	11	8	3	13	8	7	1	2	5	12	10	4	3	4	3	12	9	3	11	7	2	7	2
Kaira	4	15	3	3	9	11	6	14	3⅓	5	14	4	4	6	6	3	14	3	3	15	3	2	7	10
Panch Máháls ...	4	11	9	3	3	9	5	14	8	5	7	4	3	13	0	3	3	11	3	5	10	3	0	2
Broach	4	6	5	3	12	9	6	1	8	5	3	0	4	3	0	3	12	4	4	2	5	2	10	9
Súrat	4	14	8	5	9	9	7	12	6	6	8	11	4	6	2	3	15	11	4	14	8	2	13	8
Tanna	5	9	3	4	12	2	6	4	0	5	3	3	4	8	11	4	12	2	3	15	4	2	14	11
Kolábá	5	8	10	...			6	15	4	5	6	6	...			...			4	9	2	3	5	0
Central Division.																								
Násik	3	0	6	...			15	6	9	5	1	9	4	1	4	3	4	8	3	9	1	2	15	4
Khándesh	4	0	8	...			6	2	0	4	11	8	3	9	3	3	2	7	3	9	10	3	0	2
Ahmednagar ...	4	11	2	...			6	1	7	5	7	10	4	2	5	4	2	6	4	6	4	3	2	2
Poona	5	8	2	5	2	1	6	5	2	5	8	10	4	11	5	4	6	8	3	11	7	3	4	3
Sholápur	5	2	0	...			6	3	8	5	5	10	4	5	8	5	3	2	4	0	11	3	0	4
Satárá	5	8	2	...			6	1	8	5	5	6	4	6	0	4	9	8	4	8	3	3	6	10
Southern Division.																								
Belgaum	6	1	1	3	13	0	6	4	2	5	13	4	4	8	6	4	10	0	5	4	0	3	0	1
Dhárwár	7	7	3	...			8	9	11	6	13	4	5	5	2	5	6	7	6	4	3	3	14	3
Kaládgi	7	5	8	...			8	1	7	7	7	0	...			5	1	11	6	15	3	4	9	1
Kánárá	5	9	11	...			6	8	4	5	13	3	5	14	6	4	3	8	4	14	11	3	2	9
Ratnágiri	...			...			6	7	3	4	12	7	...			..			...			2	9	5
Sind.																								
Kurrachee	4	0	0	2	9	0	5	11	0	4	14	0	3	9	0	3	2	0	3	3	0	1	6	0
Haidarabád ...	3	14	11	2	10	4	5	7	10	4	11	10	3	7	0	3	2	4	2	8	11	1	15	9
Shikárpur	3	0	0	2	4	4	4	8	2	3	7	10	2	7	9	2	9	5	2	11	4	1	7	9
Thár and Párkar ...	3	15	0	...			5	14	7	4	14	5	3	5	6	1	14	7	3	6	9	1	14	9
Upper Sind Frontier	2	14	8	2	7	5	4	8	7	3	9	7	1	6	1	2	5	9	2	11	4	1	6	4

AND CROPS.

Prices of Products, 1877-78.

equal to 80 Tolas.						Per Candy of 784 lbs.	Per Cubic Foot.		REMARKS.
Flour.	Dall.	Ghee.	Firewood.	Cotton, cleaned.	Timber, Teak.	Timber, Jungle.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
*a*9 1 0	*a*5 14 2	*a*35 10 0	0 9 9	162 0 1	2 12 0	1 6 0	For March only. The prices marked *a* are averages calculated from the prices given for the 1st and 2nd qualities of the different articles.
5 11 5	4 14 9	33 9 3	0 8 0	...	2 0 0	1 4 0	
5 5 2	5 0 4½	30 7 1	0 7 1⅓	...	...	...	
5 6 5	5 3 11	30 11 7	0 4 11	...	1 5 4	0 5 8	
4 14 9	5 8 4	35 6 4	0 5 6	...	1 2 4	0 9 11	
6 9 4	6 9 6	...	0 6 8	...	1 3 3	0 9 2	
...	5 4 6	40 0 0	0 8 1	...	0 4 0	0 2 0	
...	6 5 10	39 15 0	0 6 5	...	2 4 8	1 14 6	
5 6 3	4 13 4	33 7 6	0 4 2	...	1 12 0	...	
4 12 7	4 11 0	35 14 8	0 5 7	...	1 0 0	...	For Dhulia only.
5 8 5	4 10 2	37 9 5	0 7 0	...	...	...	
5 11 2	5 1 9	35 0 0	0 9 5	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	
6 2 4	4 15 9	45 6 8	0 7 10	...	3 11 9	2 8 6	
6 1 11	5 3 2	32 11 4	0 4 4	...	3 8 0	...	
6 14 8	5 15 7	30 14 9	0 4 3	...	2 6 0	1 6 4	
8 2 8	7 9 9	35 12 0	0 6 5	...	1 12 0	1 4 0	
10 7 10	7 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	
6 13 8	5 12 2	43 1 1	0 3 4	...	...	...	
...	5 10 11	35 14 7	*b* ...	..	3 4 0	1 4 0	*b* 9 bundles per rupee.
4 11 0	6 0 0	30 15 0	0 7 0	...	3 4 0	1 15 0	
4 8 2	5 3 6	31 9 8	0 5 1⅓	...	2 8 0	1 10 8	
3 9 11	4 1 1	28 12 0	0 4 3	...	2 8 0	0 8 0	
...	*c*4 4 6	32 9 7	0 3 5	...	...	...	*c* Mung.
3 8 10	5 1 7	35 11 6	0 5 4	...	...	...	

B.—WEATHER AND

(12.)—Prices

District.	Wages per Diem.				Cart per Diem.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.			
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedábád	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 8 0
Kaira	6 as. to 10 as.	6 as. to 8 as.	3 as. to 5 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	1 4 0	1 4 0
Panch Máhals	0 7 1	0 6 10	0 2 6	0 2 5	0 15 7	1 1 2
Broach	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 3	1 0 0	1 0 0
Súrat	0 10 0	0 8 8	0 5 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Tanna	8 as. to 1 Re. 8 as.	8 as. to 1 Re. 8 as.	2 as. to 7 as.	2 as. to 5 as.	8as. to 2 Rs. 12as.	8 as. to 2 Rs.
Kolábá	8 as. to 2 Rs.	8 as. to 2 Rs.	3 as. to 4 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	1 0 0	1 0 0
Central Division.						
Násik	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 3 9	0 2 3	0 14 0	0 12 0
Khándesh	0 10 4	0 8 0	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 3 0 a kos.	0 3 0
Ahmednagar	0 9 4	0 9 0	up to 3 as.	up to 2 as. 6 p.	up to 2 Rs.	1-8-5 per kos.
Poona	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	0 14 0
Sholápur	4 as. to 12 as.	4 as. to 12 as.	1 an. to 3 as.	1 an. to 3 as.	1 Re. 4 as.	12as. to 1 Re. 6as.
Satárá	up to 1 Re.	up to 1 Re.	up to 5 as.	up to 4 as.	up to 1 Re. 10as.	up to Rs. 1-4-0
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dhárwár	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	1 6 0	1 0 0
Kaládgi	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kánará	8 as. to 1 Re.	8 as. to 1 Re.	2 as. to 6 as.	2 as. to 6 as.	1 Re. to 2 Rs.	1 Re. to 2 Rs.
Ratnágiri	0 9 0	0 8 9	0 4 0	0 3 6	1 2 0	....
Sind.						
Kurrachee	14 as. to 1 re.	8 as. to 1 re. 8 as.	5 as. to 6 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	2 8 0	2 8 0
Haidarábád	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	2 2 0	1 8 0
Shikárpur	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 2 0
Thár and Párkar	12 as. to 1-4 Rs.	12 as. to 1 Re.	3 as. to 6 as.	2 as. to 5 as.	1 Re. to 1 Re. 8as.	1 Re. to 1 Re. 8as.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1 Re. to 1 Re. 2 as.	1 re. to 1 re. 2 as.	4 as. to 5 as.	4 as. to 5 as.	0 12 0	0 14 0

CROPS—*concluded.*

of Labour.

Camels.		Pack Bullocks.		Horses, Asses, &c.		Remarks.
1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	Donkeys 6 as. to 8 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	
....	....	....	....	Donkeys 5 as. 5 ps.	6 as.	
....	....	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	
....	....	....	....	Asses 2 as.	2 as.	
....	....	8 as. to 12 as.	....	Donkeys 4 as. to 8 as. Horses 4 as. to 1 re. He-buffaloes 4 as. to 8 as.	4 as to 6 as. 12 as. to 1 re. 8 as. to 12 as.	
....	....	....	....	Boats 5 Rs. to 8 Rs.	5 Rs. to 8 Rs.	
....	....	0 7 0	0 6 0	Horses 10 as.	6 as.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	0 14 0	....	....	....	....	
0 8 0	0 8 0	....	....	....	....	
....	....	5 as. to 12 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	Horses 8 as. to 1 Re. Donkeys 1½ as. to 4 as.	5 as. to 12 as. 1½ as. to 3 as.	
up to 2 Rs.	up to 2 Rs.	up to 12 as.	up to 10 as.	Horses up to 12 as. Donkeys up to 4 as. Mules from 6 as. to 8 as. He-buffaloes 3 as.	up to 12 as. up to 6 as. from 7 as. to 8 as. 3 as.	
....	....	0 10 0	0 8 0	....	....	
....	....	0 10 0	0 8 0	....	....	
1 0 0	0 10 0	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	Boats 12 as. to 3 Rs.	12 as. to 3 Rs.	
....	....	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cattle 1 Re. 2 as.	1 Re. 4 as.	
0 15 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....	
1 1 0	0 9 0	0 13 0	0 8 0	Boats 3 Rs. 8 as.	3 Rs.	
Riding Rs. 18 to 20 Baggage Rs. 6 to 7	Rs. 18 to 20 Rs. 6 to 7	....	....	....	....	
From 4 as. to 8 as., or 8 or 10 kos per rupee.	From 6 as. to 8 as., or 8 or 10 kos per rupee.	....	....	....	....	
4 as. to 5 as.	4 as. to 5 as.	....	....	....	....	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

Statement showing the number of Mills working and in course of completion in the Bombay Presidency in 1877-78, with the number of Spindles and Looms in each.

Number.	Name of Mill, Owners, or Company.	Number of Engines used.	Horse-power of each.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average number of Hands employed.	Remarks.
	MILLS IN ACTUAL WORK.						
	In Bombay.						
1	The Albert Mills Company	Two ..	6,030	18,800	..	460	
2	The Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company.	Do. ..	120	26,000	100	800	
3	The Alexandra do. ..	One pair ..	Total 160 h.p.	25,056	388	925	
4	The Anglo-Indian do. ..	One ..	80	28,000	..	575	Opened 13th June 1877.
5	The Bombay do. ..	Two ..	75	29,000	..	325	15,000 spindles and one engine working only.
6	The Bombay United do. ..	Do. ..	40	2,100	418	700	
7	The Kolábá do. ..	Six ..	2 of 80; 2 of 20; 1 of 4; 1 of 8.	35,560	503	1,100	
8	The Fleming do. ..	One ..	250	50,000	770	1,400	
9	The Hindoostan do. ..	One pair, horizontal.	132	31,584	307	815	
10	The Jivraj Balloo do. ..	One pair ..	40	23,500	301	675	
11	The Jadhowjee Raghojee do. ..	One pair, compound.	35	28,000	..	550	
12	The Khatao Muckonji do. ..	One pair ..	120	25,148	340	700	
13	The Mazagon do. ..	Do. ..	120	27,652	360	925	
14	The Mandvi do. ..	High & low do.	75	25,000	..	650	
15	The Maneckjee Petit do. ..	Two pairs ..	One of 120; one of 60.	60,800	1,200	2,200	
16	The Morarji Gokuldas do. ..	Two ..	80·70	34,336	473	1,175	
17	The New Great Eastern do. ..	Two over headbeam.	120	30,664	669	1,000	
18	The New Kolábá Company, Limited.	One pair ..	120 combined	20,664	372	660	
19	The National Spinning and Weaving Company.	Do. ..	50	18,000	8	400	
20	The Nursey do. ..	Do. ..	60	24,000	312* / 60	825	* Power and hand looms respectively.
21	The Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company.	Do. ..	8,030	19,332	..	500	
22	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.	Two pairs ..	195; 63	51,678	928	1,680	
23	The Prince of Wales do. ..	One pair, high and low.	150 both	22,000	340†	642	† 100 looms are fitted up, but one not working.
24	The Sassoon do. ..	Two ..	72, 350, 120 and 800.	50,204	754	1,600	
25	The Soonderdass do. ..	One pair ..	35	20,632	..	600	
26	The Victoria Manufacturing Company.	Do. ..	70	13,500	..	400	
27	The Manchester and Bombay Spining and Weaving Company.	Two pairs. ..	70	37,392	..	750	Opened 5th January 1878.
28	The Shaik Essa bin Khalifa's Mills ..	One ..	100	14,000	42	350	Recently opened.
29	The Girgaum Cotton Mills Company	‡....	‡....	4,800	.. ‡	.. ‡	‡ No information. Last year the average number of hands employed was 120.
				797,902	8,645	23,382	
	At Coorla, in the neighbourhood of Bombay.						
30	The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	....	....	25,484	420	..	
31	The New Dhuramsee Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	....	....	97,316	1,300	..	Not working since 15th May 1878.
				122,800	1,720		
	In the Districts.						
	Ahmedábád.						
32	The Ahmedábád Spinning and Weaving Company.	....	....	20,300	302	..	
33	The Becherdass Spinning and Weaving Mills (private owners.)	....	....	15,000	190	..	
				35,300	492		

C.—MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of Mills working and in course of completion in the Bombay Presidency in 1877-78, with the number of Spindles and Looms in each—contd.

Number.	Name of Mill, Owners, or Company.	Number of Engines used.	Horse-power of each.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average number of hands employed.	Remarks.
	In the Districts—*continued.*						
	Kaira.						
34	The Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	....	....	9,860	None.	..	
	Súrat.						
35	The Jaffer Alli Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	....	....	15,792	112	..	
36	The Goolam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	....	....	14,688	100	..	
		....	....	30,480	212		
	Broach.						
37	The Alfred Mills Company, Limited.	....	....	16,620	100	..	
38	The Broach Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	....	....	23,008	200	..	
		....	....	39,628	300	..	
	Khándesh.						
39	The Khándesh Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	....	....	20,100	206	..	
	Sholápur.						
40	The Sholápur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	....	....	16,000	6	..	Recently opened.
	Bhaunagar.						
41	The Bhaunagar Mills and Press Company, Limited.	....	....	12,064	100	..	
	Mills in the course of erection in the Town of Bombay.						
42	The Empress Spinning and Weaving Company.	....	....	20,000	..	..	
		....	....	1,104,134	11,681	..	

D.—

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1867-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ..	Value { Bombay	..	4,159	..	1,045	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	627	..	2,402	..	..	..	..
Animals, living	No. { Bombay	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ..	Value. { Bombay	..	14,47,638	..	15,92,112	..	22,857	..	23,626
	Sind ..	..	28,235	..	31,960	..	..	..	1,212
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military accoutrements)	„ { Bombay	..	2,90,062	..	2,84,079	..	4,015	..	3,572
	Sind ..	..	20,393	..	11,003	..	..	..	..
		lbs.							
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. { Bombay	3,047—20	3,42,313	4,714	3,82,290	7	608	7	969
	Sind ..	249	29,537	128	17,854	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt { Bombay	23,160	56,326	43,678	1,10,850	4	12	99	244
	Sind ..	2,647	5,906	1,575	2,910	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. { Bombay	..	1,34,770	..	84,080	..	..	..	9
	Sind ..	..	1,601	..	555	..	..	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs. { Bombay	394,801	1,54,349	637,993	2,33,117	53,178	23,945	28	10
	Sind ..	6,153	2,852	15,997	7,123	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No. { Bombay	7,654	98,620	6,509	82,383	..	..	14	160
	Sind ..	191	4,074	260	4,698	..	..	..	..
Coal—									
Coal	Tons. { Bombay	347,532	63,61,881	394,547	65,83,045	60	1,020	28 lbs.	1
	Sind ..	7,707	1,43,656	6,186	1,16,492	..	..	..	..
Coke	„ { Bombay	11,295	2,45,486	1,640	37,394	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	97	3,090	246	8,260	..	..	..	..
Corals, Real	Lbs. { Bombay	..	..	2	18	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt. { Bombay	387	49,312	352	42,466	..	..	37 lbs.	33
	Sind ..	26	2,716	18	1,963	..	..	..	..
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt. { Bombay	3	24	..	.. ..	38	1,100	..	..
	Sind .	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay	8,073,085	63,39,780	9,898,852	72,73,548	34,820	42,121	9,900	9,799
	Sind ..	5,400	8,362	..	....	3,600	4,500	..	..
Manufactures—									
Piece Goods—									
Grey	Yds. { Bombay	235,933,187	2,84,46,715	230,653,281	2,59,30,951	1,900	1,034	..	..
	Sind ..	2,223,637	2,34,716	1,631,374	1,78,863	..	..	..	..
White	„ { Bombay	57,904,668	90,18,637	64,068,050	89,44,549	20,770	9,396	..	..
	Sind ..	2,798	875	88,814	15,677	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed, or Dyed	„ { Bombay	52,010,161	97,98,939	48,708,455	88,70,943	1,57,005	36,041	90,035	16,350
	Sind ..	335,823	71,503	848,764	1,36,787	..	..	26,998	10,328
Other sorts of Piece Goods	„ { Bombay	..	5,58,701	..	7,51,543	..	..	..	506
	Sind ..	500	423	142	100	..	..	..	..
Thread, sewing .. .	Lbs. { Bombay	209,298	2,85,369	271,491	3,52,265	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	24	55	20	21	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures	„ { Bombay	..	4,53,896	..	5,86,578	..	47	..	1,040
	Sind ..	..	3,318	..	2,901	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines .	Value. { Bombay	..	2,72,716	..	3,99,816	..	12,223	..	19,195
	Sind ..	..	12,448	..	20,822	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring materials	Cwt. { Bombay	835	3,25,022	2,179	5,27,636	..	82,239	..	35,980
	Sind ..	..	45	9	1,439	..	..	..	..
Earthenware and Porcelain..	Value. { Bombay	..	3,65,522	..	3,10,669	..	739	..	805
	Sind ..	..	5,326	..	17,503	..	..	..	..
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece Goods	Yds. { Bombay	717,720	1,73,381	570,000	1,49,159	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	297	558	..	....	..	..	..	..
Canvas	„ { Bombay	347,067	1,48,705	356,725	1,61,250	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	10,478	6,233	11,086	7,051	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs. { Bombay	118,311	64,792	291,641	1,28,411	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	31,507	18,394	3,603	2,744	..	..	..	4,851
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value. { Bombay	..	113	..	755	..	2,450	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	320	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt. { Bombay	557	79,498	259	43,720	165	8,287	393	18,001
	Sind ..	10	335	..	....	..	..	..	..
Other ware	Value. { Bombay	..	5,40,120	..	6,03,951	..	19,393	..	31,238
	Sind ..	..	22,781	..	29,191	..	..	..	..

TRADE.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	55,629	..	1,04,295	..	88,865	..	99,589	..	170	..	20
..	..	..	2,477	..	844	..	150	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—32 lbs.	449	13	964	19—10 lbs.	2,311	17—45 lbs.	1,863	..	..	..	..
..	2	1 lb.	2	1	294	31 „	29	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20—28 lbs.	51	4	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	500	..	324	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	6	165	70	8	10	32	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,370	68,897	5,891	72,071	557	6,044	333	4,570	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,096	20,289	..	..	421	9,192	565	9,755	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	560	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	99	2,635	180	7,151	7,796	19,155	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
199	30,310	159 lbs.	23,418	112—6 lbs.	14,552	17	2,322	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	5	20	1,390	64	3,539	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	3,919	..	..	30,300	40,068	7,500	8,075	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	35	7	39,676	23,974	..	..	9	4	104	23
..	..	..	..	78,060	10,125	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,600	710	34,226	11,063	2,34,416	81,168	295,005	97,218	74	20	315	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,817	4,198	29,842	16,169	10,43,797	2,98,395	221,401	55,609	2,743	617	2,461	588
..	..	..	..	87,886	21,238	17,863	3,473	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	52,695	..	29,930	..	14	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1,727	2,159	5,861	9,713	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	170	..	167	..	4,501	..	1,458	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,096	..	6,179	..	839	..	505	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..
290	2,75,785	463	2,79,103	..	57,462	4	64,474	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	38	..	52	..	267	..	655	..	11	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	600	197	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	910	..	..	..	9,954	..	1,398	..	1,488	..	1,705
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	1,12,812	52	1,14,221	2,299	86,085	3,471—48 lbs.	1,34,527	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	485	..	166	..	10,675	..	5,593	..	24	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise, of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Austria.			
			1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	70—28 lbs.	405	241—12lbs.	1,512	..	..	..	..
		Sind	2	48	6 lbs.	12	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery	Value.	Bombay	..	18,05,953	..	17,36,631	..	4,216	..	2,979
		Sind	..	34,471	..	29,037	..	..	..	..
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	Bombay	..	1,73,336	..	1,88,837	..	8,124	..	15,087
		Sind	..	10,543	..	12,505	..	..	..	..
Ivory—										
Unmanufactured, and manufactures of	,,	Bombay	..	4,23,145	..	4,75,936	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	,,	Bombay	..	82,215	..	79,241	..	3,165	..	3,473
		Sind	..	4,809	..	2,503	..	..	..	..
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	Bombay	..	3,65,176	..	3,68,710	..	94	..	709
		Sind	..	5,572	..	10,179	..	..	..	..
Liquors—										
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals.	Bombay	301,000	6,64,027	270,295	5,94,497	4,076	13,068	5,293	16,683
		Sind	28,549	82,349	30,023	90,447	..	..	..	..
Spirits	,,	Bombay	72,070	7,12,083	82,723	5,80,411	..	..	19	144
		Sind	23,261	2,61,328	32,418	3,60,303	..	..	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	Bombay	85,678	8,38,346	95,318	8,24,747	1,948	12,324	1,700	10,300
		Sind	10,462	1,09,695	17,567	2,06,256	144	450	25	80
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	3,329	11,566	1,849	5,924	..	..	..	..
		Sind	385	1,424	726	2,974	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	Bombay	..	47,96,525	..	38,95,940	..	..	..	137
		Sind	..	2,16,723	..	67,462	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	Bombay	..	3,39,058	..	4,34,891	..	617	..	983
		Sind	..	200	..	1,066	..	..	..	..
Metals—										
Copper—										
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	10,695	5,37,436	5,276	2,45,643	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	14	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	,,	Bombay	87,434	45,04,583	113,689	50,02,581	..	..	121	26,022
		Sind	392	21,947	89	5,442	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	27	1,327	4	181	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	10	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Iron—										
Wrought	,,	Bombay	888,829	62,06,624	983,102	57,81,792	..	..	..	..
		Sind	40,887	3,09,383	22,610	1,88,137	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	33,702	86,895	57,225	1,34,571	..	..	..	..
		Sind	200	539	817	2,460	..	..	..	..
Lead	,,	Bombay	5,014	73,275	9,334	1,23,970	..	..	..	..
		Sind	185	2,542	111	1,950	..	..	..	..
Steel	,,	Bombay	67,501	6,65,849	55,492	4,71,803	542	5,340	664	5,169
		Sind	5,658	57,131	1,288	12,675	..	..	..	..
Tin—										
Unwrought	,,	Bombay	210	8,874	44	1,954	..	..	..	..
		Sind	6	255	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	2	125	6	430	..	..	..	..
		Sind	4	576	6	448	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	,,	Bombay	20,183	2,93,478	31,796	4,23,009	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1,559	26,069	2,089	30,948	..	..	..	..
			lbs.		lbs.					
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	Bombay	1,963—27	1,81,524	4,211—110	2,79,918	175	28,862	4	1,659
		Sind	115	9,245	41	5,133	..	..	..	..
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	75,809	1,41,849	88 376	1,56,974	51,099	71,366	116,863	1,46,244
		Sind	203	447	18,253	20,196	..	..	..	20
Paints, Colours, and Painter's materials	Value.	Bombay	..	4,67,839	..	6,43,540	..	35	..	..
		Sind	..	25,401	..	11,399	..	..	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	Bombay	..	6,90,260	..	9,19,149	..	2,22,307	..	5,03,583
		Sind	..	17,521	..	24,573	..	..	..	..
Provisions	,,	Bombay	..	7,97,169	..	9,25,757	..	5,499	..	1,197
		Sind	..	1,06,950	..	1,45,308	..	..	..	11
Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	Bombay	..	13,22,839	..	46,55,885	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	94,297	..	1,95,097	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	26	7,940	18	4,143	43 lbs.	6	..	..
		Sind	2	298	29	394	..	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	147	937	30,787	1,58,702	2,474	9,896	4,178	21,414
		Sind	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1876-77		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,247	..	7,250	..	7,440	..	10,439	..	65	..	641
..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,306	..	1,925	..	17,147	..	24,138	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,345	..	2,960	..	6,993	..	2,798	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	326	..	..	..	..
..	934	..	8,281	..	685	..	882	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
18	108	8	23	389	1,448	385	1,282	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	42	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
98,167	10,50,587	68,746	4,92,970	10,932	1,29,425	19,471	1,79,562	..	..	..	..
796	9,280	2,350	31,177	7,956	98,203	6,324	80,010	..	..	..	..
38,596½	2,82,894	32,377	1,94,440	9,210	53,114	9,428	61,365	..	..	90	271
522	2,325	787	6,450	2,162	16,028	3,201	24,770	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	470	..	4,314	..	3,310	..	8,300	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2,249	..	2,368	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	3,750	515	25,626	..	..	493	1,09,281	60	2,400	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	162	22	717	49	1,057	..	..	22	112	100	712
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	44	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	325	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2—18 lbs.	271	382	85,810	204—33 lbs	34,290	5—14 lbs.	190	..	..
..	11	3 lbs.	29	..	20	3 lbs.	6	..	..	..	..
880	4,255	56	306	64	283	89	421	9	67	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	110	..	..	..	4,416	..	5,780	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	533	..	1,728	..	33,909	..	33,092	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11,790	..	17,712	..	11,634	..	7,930	..	463	..	408
..	..	..	..	..	360	..	67	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during*

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Austria.			
			1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	208,774	2,12,098	301,689	2,97,680	4,243	8,574	650	614
		Sind ..	118	160	50	100	..	..	...	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	809	..	1,957	..	..	..	528
		Sind ..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
Spices	,,	Bombay	28	4	13,693	7,692	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce .	Cwt.	Bombay	180-28 lbs.	3,141	55-30 lbs.	1,476	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	3	57	7	185	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	10,068	6,392	499	400	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	2,786	1,045	..	..	..	..	10	20
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,,	Bombay	372,142	2,19,743	158,690	1,08,077	542	2,471	1,051	1,829
		Sind ..	3,988	2,711	4,137	3,277	..	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for Games	Value.	Bombay	..	2,33,176	..	2,47,162	..	6,177	..	14,421
		Sind ..	..	16,954	..	15,869	..	..	..	...
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay	196,235	2,07,402	176,332	1,92,005	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	167	356	119	180	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber, and manufactures thereof (including Firewood).. ..	Value.	Bombay	..	35,300	..	1,08,130	..	2,282	..	8,068
		Sind ..	..	3,542	..	856	..	..	..	..
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	2,175,417	21,89,783	1,975,425	19,14,956	6,954	4,346	5,246	3,598
		Sind ..	8,072	7,639	3,423	10,633	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	71,770	..	50,299	..	1,545	..	1,395
		Sind ..	..	6,403	..	1,185	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	,,	Bombay	..	29,09,160	..	29,10,654	..	14,115	..	62,513
		Sind ..	..	73,537	..	71,449	..	..	..	..
Merchandise.. Free.. ..	,,	Bombay	..	1,31,60,441	..	1,58,48,576	..	3,34,399	..	5,62,460
		Sind ..	..	4,99,823	..	3,54,384	..	..	..	..
Dutiable ..	,,	Bombay	..	8,51,91,883	..	8,35,27,814	..	4,57,557	..	4,52,729
		Sind ..	..	16,39,352	..	18,10,279	..	4,950	..	11,620
Total ..	,,	Bombay	..	9,83,52,324	..	9,93,76,390	..	7,91,956	..	10,15,189
		Sind ..	..	21,39,175	..	21,64,663	..	4,950	..	11,620
Treasure .. Gold ..	,,	Bombay	..	39,36,795	..	14,57,500	..	26,400	..	58,785
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	,,	Bombay	..	5,44,42,581	..	9,41,42,134	..	2,93,050	..	10,000
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	,,	Bombay	..	5,83,79,276	..	9,55,99,634	..	3,19,450	..	68,785
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure.	,,	Bombay	..	1567,31,700	..	19,49,76,024	..	11,11,406	..	10,83,974
		Sind ..	..	21,39,175	..	21,64,663	..	4,950	..	11,620
Government. Stores	,,	Bombay	..	56,34,390	..	95,83,174	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	36,58,491	..	27,41,745	..	..	..	..
Treasure—										
Gold	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure ..	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	,,	Bombay	..	56,34,390	..	95,83,174	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	36,58,491	..	27,41,745	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876 77.		1876 78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
61,565	1,59,032	98,180	1,89,515	158,803	3,18,188	174,740	3,49,292	2,981	1,386	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	15	116	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 lbs.	7	581	14,596	..	..	..	..	167,805	24,76,192	389,096	63,91,609
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	126	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
228	193	376	583	621	2,237	1,087	2,678	120	200	7	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,762	..	4,296	..	1,706	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	256	184	245	7	20	48	160	..	..	9	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	649	..	3,001	..	42,768	..	5,516	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,477	2,389	8,406	10,118	6,350	10,856	6,643	8,508	188	342	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	267	..	1,283	..	166	..	15	..	205
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7,275	..	4,848	..	47,862	..	68,880	..	787	..	737
..	..	..	..	..	1,542	..	937	..	..	..	..
..	26,824	..	13,490	..	1,38,624	..	1,21,743	..	703	..	149
..	2	..	2	..	739	..	589	..	..	..	..
..	20,27,233	..	16,01,728	..	14,45,471	..	13,44,218	..	24,84,054	..	63,97,269
..	11,676	..	40,138	..	1,50,305	..	1,13,377	..	..	..	..
..	20,54,057	..	16,15,218	..	15,84,095	..	14,65,961	..	24,84,757	..	63,97,418
..	11,678	..	40,140	..	1,51,044	..	1,13,966	..	..	..	..
..	1,01,500	..	14,650	..	3,000	..	..	..	1,100	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,92,000	..	3,200	..	1,01,38,600	..	5,06,200	..	500	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,93,500	..	17,850	..	1,01,41,600	..	5,06,200	..	1,600	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24,47,557	..	16,33,068	..	1,17,25,695	..	19,72,161	..	24,86,357	..	63,97,418
..	11,678	..	40,140	..	1,51,044	..	1,13,966	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.		United States.				Arabia.			
			1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	248	49,850	281	1,13,010
		Sind	..	..	..	..	56	1,250	23	700
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value.	Bombay	..	292	..	17	..	1,103	..	197
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	Bombay	..	85	..	..	..	125	..	23
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay	4	893	4-14 lbs.	314	4	1,080	..	405
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering materials—										
Cement	Cwt.	Bombay	271	850	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	15	..	..	..	11,084	..	16,175
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles (of all sorts)	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	1	4	140	1,000	2	60	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal—										
Coal	Tons.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, Real	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	8	75	3	23
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—										
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	5,009	1,17,011	2,474	58,256
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	3,887	2,348	1,639	1,453
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods—										
Grey	Yards.	Bombay	364,750	96,425	131,451	22,910	144,525	30,872	29,190	5,601
		Sind	..	..	..	..	262	54	284	99
White	"	Bombay	19,080	5,032	29,100	7,827	7,061	969	1,877	297
		Sind	..	..	..	..	279	93	770	163
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"	Bombay	123,631	19,405	..	..	14,941	4,679	5,236	2,219
		Sind	..	..	..	..	109	31	258	90
Other sorts of Piece Goods	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Drugs and Medicines	Value.	Bombay	..	7,493	..	24,950	..	24,855	..	30,670
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,192	..	921
Dyeing and Colouring materials	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	686-9 lbs.	8,644	22-8 lbs.	2,525
		Sind	..	..	..	..	273	1,232	95	369
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	238	..	163
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	34
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	31	27	30	45
Canvas	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	264	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables	Value.	Bombay	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	320
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,141	..	841
Glass and Glassware—								525		
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.	4	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 lbs.	5
Other ware	Value.	Bombay	..	3,803	..	..	..	470	..	1,077
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	295	..	316

—continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	10,200	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	400	1	15
..	570	..	56	..	1,03,205	..	87,259	..	3,992	..	2,636
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	48
..	165	..	100	..	20	..	82	..	168	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..
2	243	1	115	8-54 lbs.	1,028	9	351	8	708	14	1,193
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lbs. 20	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	39	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	3
..	..	..	..	17	134	20	296	1	100	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	617	4 tolas.	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	160
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	290	6,831	..	..	28,687	6,38,527	44,014	10,87,716
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	7,886	915	23,630
21,630	11,737	..	..	12,040	4,818	30	12	..	..	300	162
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66,000	9,039	172,800	8,001	94,357	8,486	..	..	255	47	3,932	491
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	60	6,526	541
144	35	600	150	616	177	311	73	8,930	1,172	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,210	213	1,840	351
..	..	48	24	55,375	12,933	44,948	10,684	399	134	4,099	884
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840	189	1,016	232
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	136	..	150	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	15	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	40	..	19	..	25	..	268	..	565
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	165
..	1,058	..	..	..	3,14,526	..	4,01,340	..	2,42,022	..	1,26,066
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,183	..	1,561
1,186	6,074	261	1,305	15	2,980	..	..	6,365	86,180	2750-51lbs.	35,208
525	2,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	646	5,066	705	3,380
..	5	..	..	..	35,257	..	38,447	..	32	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	133
..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	98	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	30	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	873	..	1,313
..	499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	665
..	..	..	..	538-28 lbs.	27,537	1030-50lbs.	53,180	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	124	..	294	..	2,98,003	..	3,00,713	..	374	..	449
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	167

D.—TRADE

(1.)—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise, of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during*

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	1,167	4,155	580	2,200	18,674-15	2,16,813	18,145	2,24,429
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	19	221	24	281
Hardware and Cutlery	Value. Bombay	..	169	..	241	..	852	..	144
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1,318	..	9,626
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	6,21,902	..	3,21,379
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	563	..	1,633
Leather, and manufactures of.	" Bombay	..	4	..	..	..	71	..	94
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	9
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gals. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	728	2,534
Spirits	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	½	2	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Wines and Liqueurs	" Bombay	20	272	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
Other sorts	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value. Bombay	..	385	..	100	..	20	..	100
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other.	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	21
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	29 lbs.	36	6-43 lbs.	235
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	38
Other sorts	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	25	1,230	48	2,030
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	50
Iron—									
Wrought	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	7	30	58-26 lbs.	749
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	36	215	29	194
Other sorts	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	94	222	9	36
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	52	120	10	32
Lead	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin—									
Unwrought	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	" Bombay	6 lbs.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc and Spelter	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts unenumerated	" Bombay	..	..	1	33	4-12 lbs.	182	16	4
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Oils	Gals. Bombay	109,132	1,34,105	781,092	8,41,650	9-1 lb.	1,041	428	3,910
	Gals. Sind	..	..	..	..	362	756	5 gals.	65
Paints, Colours, and Painters' materials	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	950	..	1,957	..	1,977
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	473	..	3
Paper and Pasteboard	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Provisions	" Bombay	..	409	..	591	..	10,23,137	..	11,12,093
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	74,300	..	76,405
Railway Plant and Rolling stock	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons. Bombay	..	..	..	..	162	45,866	..	..
	Tons. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 lbs.	1
Shells and Cowries	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1,20,700	..	38,548
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,540	..	604
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	251	1,232	451	1,887
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	293	940	..	..

—continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	14	823	..	..	1,164	10,260	1,271	10,975
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	50	9	115
..	105	..	..	..	2,852	..	5,686	..	450	..	199
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	12
..	15	..	..	..	1,614	..	828	..	12	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
..	..	..	..	..	4,135	..	1,355	..	..	..	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	..	40	..	1,15,787	..	66,488	..	7,84,340	..	9,31,060
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,337	..	1,331
..	42	..	9	..	3,745	..	3,733	..	674	..	301
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	21	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	189	..	..	1,453	7,465	742	3,664	..	..	6	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	2,399	10	110	2	13	64½	583	72	516	47	279
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	400	..	330	..	65	..	..	..	165
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
10	475	..	..	..	..	1,185	51,598	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135-25 lbs.	4,614	..	..	1,958	90,052	658-55 lbs.	47,802	4-56 lbs.	317	1	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3-50 lbs.	193	46	2,278	7	248
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	54	5	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	50	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	481	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	22	2,263	35	3,712	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	484-20 lbs.	71,252	190-19 lbs.	23,205	6	690	1	288
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	160	55,661	86,406	336	7,891	225	5,517	6-1 tola.	9	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4½ oz.	43
..	..	..	..	..	70,073	..	62,577	..	9,809	..	8,883
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	756	..	..
..	..	..	22	..	36,866	..	36,156	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	568	..	3,419	..	35,983	..	48,138	..	8,70,453	..	9,18,578
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,42,488	..	2,48,316
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	2,631
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4,112	..	56	..	95	..	26,601	..	26,914
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,675	..	2
..	4	..	..	1,069,832	33,40,668	1,460,674	49,01,513	36,943	1,50,851	34,200	1,41,504
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824	3,268	128	511

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise, of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Manufactures—									
Piece Goods	Yards. Bombay	..	..	..	..	5,533	6,522	266	238
	Sind	..	..	..	..	223	333	284	346
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1,272	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..
Spices	Lbs.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	6,658	3,510	7,046	2,060
	Sind	..	..	..	..	8	2	58	7
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt. Bombay	4	80	..	..	178	2,133	297	2,201
	Sind	..	..	..	..	107	521	93	383
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	85	32	1,502	607
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	64	18	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3
Manufactured	,, Bombay	48,240	23,971	67,651	34,105	2	3	32	14
	Sind	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Toys and requisites for Games	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber, and manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value. Bombay	..	38,357	..	2,786	..	1,702	..	671
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,787	..	805
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	34,160	4,978	36,358	5,635
	Sind	..	..	..	..	7,224	1,270	..	..
Manufactures of—									
Piece Goods	Yards. Bombay	..	..	..	..	720	1,031	153	299
	Sind	..	..	..	..	4	20	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	10
All other articles unenumerated	,, Bombay	..	2,71,260	..	2,52,572	..	1,06,629	..	2,41,088
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	21,757	..	15,454
Merchandise.. Free	,, Bombay	..	3,06,957	..	2,42,346	..	11,07,599	..	14,52,603
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	19,282	..	13,685
Dutiable	,, Bombay	..	3,02,517	..	9,49,940	..	13,20,628	..	12,49,890
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	90,615	..	88,956
Total	,, Bombay	..	6,09,474	..	11,92,286	..	24,28,227	..	27,02,493
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,09,897	..	1,02,641
Treasure.. Gold	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	12,89,501	..	8,18,437
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..
Silver	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	25,65,523	..	28,59,324
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	8,738	..	2,600
Total	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	38,55,024	..	36,77,761
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	8,810	..	2,600
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure.	,, Bombay	..	6,09,474	..	11,92,286	..	62,83,251	..	63,80,254
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,18,707	..	1,05,241
Government. Stores	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..
Treasure—									
Gold	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..

—continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
149	200	51	106	1,650,139	13,78,826	2,939,894	17,63,084	38,419	57,374	19,743	23,937
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,818	3,515	402	582
..	..	..	..	..	6,054	..	4,884	...	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..
3,297	1,169	56,814	3,863	24,542	6,182	25,509	7,019	175	234	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	64,682-52	11,99,389	66,938-40	13,12,979	31	610	2	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	29	18	139
17,510	25,444	..	..	823,468	7,44,914	1,698,812	15,17,317	1,055	845	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,417	753	3,754	1,128
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	5	..	..
1,078	2,350	156	332	7,154	16,302	11,859	20,951	..	..	259	78
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	69	..	..
..	..	..	254	..	5,763	..	5,509	..	..	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	337,076	1,97,682	252,989	1,53,282	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	15	..	28	..	813	..	38	..	211
..	1,470	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	329	..	202
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,488	1,225	988,008	2,74,305	845,684	2,24,571
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,752	75,115	348,264	1,73,690
..	..	12	9	4,884	3,153	3,086	5,313	1,538	6,852	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	132	3,729	2,082
..	..	..	..	..	290	..	235	..	4,818	..	14,612
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,703	..	2,601
..	1,68,810	..	3,69,307	..	4,09,143	..	3,64,907	..	2,22,619	..	5,76,386
..	150	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	18,108	..	74,270
..	1,68,450	..	3,68,918	..	1,92,698	..	82,487	..	17,63,368	..	27,37,937
..	1,470	..	2,150	..	..	..	..	..	99,576	..	2,62,613
..	67,250	..	1,09,571	..	83,82,817	..	1,12,33,140	..	16,27,368	..	13,47,211
..	2,776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,68,621	..	2,71,791
..	2,35,700	..	4,78,489	..	85,75,515	..	1,13,15,627	..	33,90,736	..	41,35,148
..	4,246	..	2,150	..	..	..	..	..	2,68,197	..	5,34,404
..	4,00,000	..	2,50,000	..	29,77,398	..	50,66,998	..	1,11,004	..	39,030
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,49,000	..	3,000	..	18,36,859	..	92,63,671	..	2,83,411	..	4,08,248
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,000	..	1,000
..	9,49,000	..	2,53,000	..	48,14,257	..	1,43,30,669	..	3,94,505	..	4,47,278
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,000	..	1,000
..	11,84,700	..	7,31,489	..	1,33,89,772	..	2,56,46,296	..	37,85,241	..	45,82,426
..	4,246	..	2,150	..	..	..	..	..	2,86,197	..	5,35,404
..	1,035	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,673	..	5,270
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,035	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,673	..	5,270

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise, of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.		Straits Settlements.				Other	
			1876-77.		1877-88.		1876-77.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ..	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Animals, living	No. ..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	252	58,100
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	154	2,798
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ..	Value.	Bombay	..	496	..	1,881	....	17,251
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	28
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	Bombay	..	105	..	170	....	488
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	227
Books and Printed matter (including Maps and Charts) .	Cwt.	Bombay	38 lbs.	20	23 lbs.	103	55-49 lbs.	9,003
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Building and Engineering materials—								
Cement	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	75	..	210	....	835
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	371
Candles, (of all sorts) ..	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	325	96	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	..	..	3	69	614	5,550
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	1	50
Coal—								
Coal	Tons	Bombay	..	..	..	..	800	15,600
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	148	2,600
Coke	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Corals, Real	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	2	20	½	57
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	10 lbs.	18
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Cotton—								
Raw	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	4,846-28 lbs.	66,958
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	40	1,000
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	750	948	4,396	4,804
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	143	41
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods—								
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	163	21	19,500	2,500	362,243	71,782
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	834	164
White	,,	Bombay	736	507	609	223	773	153
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	460	62
Coloured, Printed, or Dyed	,,	Bombay	2,258	644	22,914	3,145	25,332	4,228
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	102	24
Other sorts of Piece Goods..	,,	Bombay	..	10	..	17	....	25
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Thread, Sewing		Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Other sorts of manufactures	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	22	....	101
	,,	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	157
Drugs and Medicines.. ..	Value.	Bombay	..	27,764	..	60,869	....	76,164
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	361
Dyeing and Colouring materials	Cwt.	Bombay	1,679	11,378	3,578	19,578	1,879	24,659
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	83	1,244
Earthenware and Porcelain .	Value.	Bombay	..	235	..	653	....	614
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	65
Flax—								
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Canvas	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value.	Bombay	..	84	..	70	....	6,686
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	631
Glass and Glassware—								
Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	75	2,118
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Other ware	Value.	Bombay	..	6	..	150	....	6,810
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	1,709

—continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.			
1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	....	....	4,159	.....	1,045
....	....	....	627	.....	2,402
244	1,19,700	534	1,18,150	525	2,32,710
66	1,252	218	4,448	90	1,967
....	10,489	....	17,42,068	.....	19,22,177
....	40	....	29,129	.....	35,893
....	250	....	2,95,233	.....	2,88,338
....	280	....	20,680	.....	11,283
419-55 lbs.	89,781	8,158-91 lbs.	3,58,656	4,605-25 lbs.	4,78,348
10	10	250	29,773	128-62 lbs.	17,903
....	....	23,455-28 lbs.	57,239	437,81	1,11,102
....	....	2,647	5,906	15,75	2,910
....	808	....	1,47,282	.....	1,01,608
....	115	....	1,972	.....	700
1,127	406	448,123	1,78,349	639,670	2,33,719
....	....	6,155	2,853	16,003	7,126
18	323	14,216	1,79,409	12,928	1,60,872
1	10	193	4,134	261	4,708
1,900	32,300	349,909	64,07,982	397,012-28 lbs.	66,25,101
111	2,220	7,855	1,46,256	6,325	1,19,272
....	....	11,295	2,45,486	1,640	37,394
....	....	97	3,090	246	8,260
$1\frac{1}{16}$	12	188¾-4 tolas.	7,286	$7,022\frac{1}{16}$	22,480
....	....	....	....	.....	....
12 lbs.	19	698-16 lbs.	94,192	530-49 lbs.	68,418
....	....	46	4,106	82-5 lbs.	5,507
6,598	1,08,579	38,873-28 lbs.	8,30,451	53,036	12,54,551
3	82	435	8,886	918	23,712
3,970	5,464	8,183,158	64,49,595	9,922,941	72,99,461
....	....	9,143	12,903	.....	....
303,998	52,347	237,007,065	2,86,88,399	231,314,291	2,60,22,831
131	16	2,302,983	2,45,119	1,688,315	1,79,519
23,845	4,202	58,198,868	91,17,986	64,473,938	90,65,673
156	21	4,747	1,243	91,580	16,212
6,763	1,129	53,445,459	1,01,80,210	49,136,202	89,77,744
1,019	347	424,760	92,985	895,918	1,51,257
....	855	....	6,11,599	.....	7,83,038
....	....	500	423	142	100
....	....	211,025	2,87,528	277,374	3,61,993
....	....	24	55	20	21
....	1,906	....	4,59,002	.....	5,91,807
....	97	....	3,557	.....	3,213
....	47,418	....	9,83,756	.....	11,17,035
....	125	....	16,329	.....	23,429
2,216	26,077	12,935-9 lbs.	8,80,423	11,673-59 lbs.	9,91,886
59	240	1,527	9,712	868	5,428
....	2,151	....	4,02,958	.....	3,53,672
....	18	....	5,471	.....	17,688
72	17	717,792	1,73,437	570,170	1,49,223
3	2	348	694	63	78
....	....	347,667	1,48,902	356,725	1,61,250
....	....	10,478	6,233	11,086	7,051
112	3	118,324	64,834	292,017	1,28,454
....	....	31,507	18,394	3,603	2,744
....	10,936	....	25,712	.....	21,348
....	1,003	....	1,749	.....	2,739
....	....	....	....	....	....
140-9 lbs.	1,857	3,710-30 lbs.	3,16,941	5,345-107 lbs.	3,65,006
5 lbs.	1	10	335	26 lbs.	6
....	4,505	....	8,80,287	.....	9,48,136
....	211	....	24,807	.....	29,885
....	....	....	....	....	....

D.—TRADE

(1.)—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise, of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during*

Articles.	Denomination.		Straits Settlements.				Other	
			1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	6,448	2,08,726	6,627	2,05,180	7,874	1,39,618
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	52	500
Hardware and Cutlery ..	Value	Bombay	..	40	..	623	.. ..	4,744
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	„	Bombay	..	25	..	150	....	755
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	Bombay	..	46,675	..	54,611	....	19,78,157
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Jewellery	„	Bombay	..	2,617	..	3,027	....	67,441
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Leather, and manufactures of	„	Bombay	..	62	..	83	....	1,313
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	35
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer, and Porter ..	Gals.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	451	1,432
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Spirits	„	Bombay	3	24	37	233	1,122	9,313
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Wines and Liqueurs ..	„	Bombay	1	5	..	..	9,058	71,212
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	352	2,410
Other sorts	„	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Machinery and Millwork ..	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	100	....	2,871
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	504
Matches, Lucifer and other..	„	Bombay	..	5	..	..	....	52
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Metals—								
Copper—								
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,306	64,202
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Wrought	„	Bombay	79 lbs.	77	1	119	150-55 lbs.	5,144
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	9
Other sorts	„	Bombay	2	125	1	19	137	6,626
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	9
Iron—								
Wrought	„	Bombay	..	..	53	319	42	266
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	6	31
Other sorts	„	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	15	49
Lead	„	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Steel	„	Bombay	..	..	..	..	510	4,972
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Tin—								
Unwrought	„	Bombay	7,210	3,46,111	12,329	5,50,839	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Other sorts	„	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Zinc and Spelter	„	Bombay	..	..	..	..	68	867
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
All other sorts, unenumerated	„	Bombay	1	70	2-41 lbs.	120	270	10,427
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	14
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	216	1,875	234	2,170	8,315¼—3 ozs.	12,710
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	295	221
Paints, Colours, and Painter's materials	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	1,752	....	300
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Paper and Pasteboard ..	„	Bombay	..	..	..	5	....	14,947
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	2,121
Provisions	„	Bombay	..	38,121	..	35,594	....	9,33,562
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	2,63,954
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	„	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Salt	Tons	Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Shells and Cowries	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	82	....	64,171
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	....	1,000
Silk—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	51,413	1,13,138	102,344	2,33,341	18,724	1,03,758
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	1	5

—continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
	35,411—43 lbs.	5,80,800	32,563—12 lbs.	5,56,783
	78	819	63—6 lbs.	733
	..	18,33,223	..	17,69,340
	..	34,584	..	29,049
	..	2,03,234	..	2,32,578
	..	10,643	..	19,281
	..	24,53,430	..	19,82,192
	.. ..	.. ..	..	35
	..	16,66,825	..	19,62,180
	..	6,709	..	5,792
	..	3,72,805	..	3,87,335
	..	5,768	..	10,330
	305,934	6,80,083	276,105	6,12,854
	23,591	82,474	30,751	92,981
	183,749½	19,18,088	172,074½	12,08,562
	32,013	3,68,811	41,095	4,71,529
	139,731½	11,91,095	148,882½	11,61,453
	13,644	1,30,953	22,911	2,48,242
	3,334	11,584	1,849	5,924
	385	1,424	726	2,974
	..	48,03,911	..	39,10,366
	..	2,17,362	..	67,462
	..	3,42,061	..	4,38,500
	..	204	..	1,066
	12,011	6,02,113	7,461	3,42,756
	..	14	.. ..	..
	89,756—20 lbs.	46,10,973	115,703—98 lbs.	52,20,020
	392	21,956	90—42 lbs.	5,498
	237	11,586	3,492—50 lbs.	1,46,760
	..	77	.. ..	100
	888,961	62,08,251	983,376—26 lbs.	57,84,510
	40,942	3,09,683	22,681	1,88,561
	33,838	87,211	58,404	1,36,625
	267	708	887	2,630
	5,014	73,275	9,543	1,26,575
	185	2,542	111	1,950
	68,553	6,76,161	56,156	4,76,972
	5,658	57,131	1,288	12,675
	7,429	3,55,466	12,373	5,52,793
	6	255	..	..
	24—6 lbs.	2,398	45	4,467
	4	576	6	448
	20,251	2,99,345	31,859	4,23,769
	1,559	26,069	2,069	30,948
	3,290—73 lbs.	3,79,007	4,732—32 lbs.	3,44,180
	115	9,293	41—23 lbs.	5,177
	Cwt. lbs. oz. tola.			
	2,45,875 4 3 1	3,75,611	Gallons 1,093,357	12,90,223
	860	1,431	18,809—4½ oz.	29,693
	..	5,54,539	..	7,20,509
	..	26,640	..	11,402
	..	10,98,922	..	14,95,212
	..	19,762	..	24,673
	..	37,28,783	..	46,28,900
	..	5,88,053	..	8,73,695
	..	13,22,839	..	46,55,896
	..	94,297	..	1,95,097
	188—43 lbs.	53,812	60	6,774
	2	298	29—31 lbs.	395
	..	2,20,528	..	1,37,619
	..	6,215	..	5,236
	11,79,785	37,20,484	1,659,561	55,53,803
	1,118	4,213	123	511

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise Bombay and in the Province of Sind

Articles.	Demomination.		Straits Settlements.				Other	
			1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods	Yds ..	Bombay	2,469	2,027	1,337	1,267	8,656	19,729
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	64	69
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	2	..	..	..	13
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	643,229	1,81,266	620,262	2,31,671	2,230,995	10,28,880
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	2,835	1,727
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce.. ..	Cwt.	Bombay	4,544	73,422	1,282-28 lbs.	17,533	384	4,468
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	97	795
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	35,288	13,923	29,798	13,901	207	260
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	1	3	708	188
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	161	22
Manufactured	„	Bombay	12,397	28,033	17,639	37,471	5,555	9,858
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Toys and requisites for Games	Value.	Bombay	..	35	..	40	..	659
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,243
Umbrellas	No. ..	Bombay	13	17	5	3	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber, and manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value.	Bombay	..	53,514	..	76,616	..	76,100
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,564
Wool—		Bombay	..	..	..	..	62,384	14,632
Raw..	Lbs.	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	917,056	1,61,816
Manufactures of—		Bombay	156	257	117	123	11,113	12,472
Piece Goods	Yds.	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	41	83
		Bombay	..	..	..	142	..	8,601
Other sorts	Value.	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	„	Bombay	..	1,78,669	..	3,41,114	..	5,79,464
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	64,720
Merchandise.. Free		Bombay	..	1,08,457	..	3,38,791	..	3,05,503
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,40,207
Dutiable		Bombay	..	12,26,749	..	15,60,211	..	47,30,494
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,75,227
Total		Bombay	..	13,35,206	..	18,99,002	..	56,25,997
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,15,434
Treasure .. Gold		Bombay	..	750	..	22,613	..	15,93,252
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver		Bombay	..	4,02,450	..	21,31,499	..	17,16,818
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Total		Bombay	..	4,03,200	..	21,54,112	..	33,10,070
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		Bombay	..	17,38,406	..	40,53,114	..	89,36,067
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,17,234
Government Stores	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	500
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,620
Government Treasure— Gold	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	17
Silver	..	sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure ..	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	17
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure.	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	517
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,620

—*continued.*

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—concluded.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL.			
1877-78.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
9,886	10,173	2,141,731	21,63,906	3,546,436	26,35,906
120	30	2,223	4,077	856	1,058
..	60	..	8,149	..	7,370
..	..	..	149	..	11
2,093,385	11,05,260	2,909,029	12,21,260	2,816,675	13,57,625
692	65	2.893	1.729	750	72
55—60 lbs.	1,836	237,808—101 lbs.	37,59,442	458,307—46 lbs.	77,42,478
10	116	209	1.402	128	823
3,153	1,507	888,017	7,96,436	1,733,764	15,33,732
..	..	..	..	..	..
833	245	5,975	2,004	4,588	1,396
84	7	189	27	105	10
8,220	12,738	448,079	3,05,361	267,037	2,20,871
4,000	2,200	4,010	2,782	8,137	5,477
..	745	..	2,50,106	..	2,71,650
..	..	..	18,267	..	15,872
10	45	533,471	4,05,377	429,577	3,45,810
..	..	167	356	119	180
..	33,198	..	2,50,738	..	2,39,015
..	868	..	9,692	..	4,731
108,696	20,530	1,084,552	2,93,915	996,226	2,51,944
995,533	1,61,703	1,061,032	2,88,201	1,343,797	3,34,393
39,018	40,890	2,210,777	22,31,281	2,038,110	19,83,815
29	62	8,154	7,874	7,181	12,777
..	2,559	..	88,322	..	69,885
..	230	..	9,218	..	4,026
..	37,53,386	..	49,15,793	..	89,46,892
..	3,40,341	..	1,80,214	..	5,03,001
..	42,66,561	..	1,82,04,023	..	2,60,86,061
..	5,11,710	..	8,61,099	..	11,45,133
..	49,01,466	..	10,92,64,021	..	11,46,75,187
..	4,20,313	..	23,43,522	..	27,56,474
..	91,68,027	..	12,74,68,044	..	14,07,61,248
..	9,32,023	..	32,04,621	..	39,01,607
..	11,07,487	..	1,04,40,790	..	88,35,500
..	..	..	72	..	..
..	14,34,388	..	7,25,20,792	..	11,07,61,664
..	6,150	..	28,538	..	9,750
..	25,41,875	..	8,29,61,582	..	11,95,97,164
..	6,150	..	28,610	..	9,750
..	1,17,09,902	..	21,04,29,626	..	26,03,58,412
..	9,38,173	..	32,33,231	..	39,11,357
..	40	..	56,35,925	..	95,86,024
..	479	..	36,64,994	..	27,47,494
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	17	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	17	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	40	..	56,35,942	..	95,86,024
..	479	..	36,64,994	..	27,47,494

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Aus	
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—							
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	410	540	6,110	4,582	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—							
Piece Goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	3,343	487	7,896	1,052	..	..
	Yds. Sind	64	14	..	..	..	..
White	,, Bombay	742	271	4,006	1,146	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	175	166	35,867	12,241	816	272
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece Goods	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures	Lbs. Bombay	..	1,200	..	175	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	1	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	16,736	312,284	12,712	2,25,036	119	1,923
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value. Bombay	..	1,111,760	..	8,31,783	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—							
Iron	Cwt. Bombay	11,450	19,556	4,773	7,566	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	300	450	..	..
All others unenumerated	,, Bombay	50	605	6	329	3	154
	,, Sind	2	110	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce	,, Bombay	1	26	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	14,17,126	..	12,44,459	..	4,274
	Value. Sind	..	33,181	..	38,766	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,, Bombay	..	28,64,221	..	2,328,369	..	6,623
	,, Sind	..	33,305	..	39,217	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Harberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	..	34,668	..	15,320	..	30
	Value. Sind	..	9,093	..	566	..	..
Caoutchouc, Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,, Bombay	3,068	1,42,936	5,552	223,707	1,930	1,01,262
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	40,751	3,59,172	23,464	226,633	71	547
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—							
Raw	,, Bombay	2,057,846	5,36,31,219	1,254,465	34,191,106	377,091	99,82,752
	,, Sind	22,346	5,93,900	26,375	678,630	2,275	65,000
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	4,000	2,000	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—							
Piece Goods	Yds. Bombay	252	156	7,113	2,297	..	..
	Yds. Sind	16	40	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	85,992	..	142,350	..	20
	Value. Sind	..	205	..	166	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	27,504	..	40,516	..	20
	,, Sind	..	..	..	560	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring materials—							
Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	114-57 lbs.	27,427	15	4,060	20 lbs.	20
	Cwt. Sind	99	21,268	585	72,797	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	1,49,950	6,07,224	1,69,029	9,05,798	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	,, Bombay	2	5	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign the Province of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
82	1,040	104	1,349			16	80		
			59,327						
	25,599		27,938		7,238		7 121		6,973
									630
	26,639		88,614		7,238		7,501		6,973
									630
	55		372		220		45		
1,644	74,112	7,049	3,14,801	11,046	4,57,416	1,131-10 lbs.	49,576	250	10,000
25	555	2,117	23,722	1,231	13,207	1	20	37	217
4,04,973	1,12,68,704	6,66,438	1,78,68,879	5,82,960	1,64,89,441	2,86,084	75, 62699	4,21,953	1,16,96,250
						1,050	28 000	1,225	35,000
720	110								
	6,222								230
							27		20
		12 lbs.	12			1-53 lbs.	152	25	6,114
				13	355				
		15	75						

D.—TRADE

(E.)—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the*

ARTICLES.	DENOMINATION.		MAURITIUS.				UNITED STATES.				ARA	
			1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—*contd.*												
Cotton—												
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	7	10	..	..	..	..	124,795	1,02,583
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	180
Manufactures—												
Piece Goods—												
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	5,500	713	13,734	2,462	..	..	..	..	4,601,009	5,58,486
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,928	1,060
White	,,	Bombay	12,498	4,023	45,854	8,297	..	..	..	..	613,668	95,850
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay	45,789	12,123	63,057	15,269	..	..	..	..	4,042,225	7,40,427
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,962	1,123
Other sorts of Piece Goods	,,	Bombay	..	380	..	3,255	..	..	..	..	..	8,150
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1,918
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	320	296	8,329
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—												
Iron	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,841	72,994
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
All others unenumerated	,,	Bombay	..	..	28	1,405	..	..	..	..	3,293-56lbs	53,253
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,568-56lbs	96,449
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value.	Bombay	..	27,346	..	63,922	..	880	..	2,179	..	2,96,663
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,523
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,,	Bombay	..	44,615	..	94,635	..	880	..	2,499	..	20,34,999
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,916
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*contd.*												
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value.	Bombay	..	1,781	..	4,589	..	..	..	..	..	7,042
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caoutchouc, Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,,	Bombay	148	6,020	760	14,369	..	..	..	..	4,186	1,17,704
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay	43	260	291	2,051	..	..	90	890	171	1,306
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—												
Raw	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329	5,300
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	1,820	575	..	..	..	..	259,395	1,18,637
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	140
Manufactures—												
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	75,581	21,299	35,832	9,660	..	..	..	..	2,114,101	3,99,378
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,808	2,186
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	804	..	5,918
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Dyeing and Colouring materials—												
Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	13lbs.	26	281	34,760
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	4,025
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	1,025
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2,945
Grain and Pulse—												
Gram	,,	Bombay	20,029	67,141	9,103	42,368	..	..	..	..	2	7
		Sind	7,500	30,000	18,468	89,608	..	..	..	..	13	50

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Province of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
101,058	1,49,601	1,275	909	600	375	19,500	11,625	..	..
890	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,091,827	3,79,305	39,249	5,577	61,291	11,045	..	..	52,240	9,217
49	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
785,155	1,15,229	15,128	2,946	11,740	2,388	13,454	4,384	19,488	5,570
160	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,937,696	8,58,715	6,445	1,582	27,304	5,197	34,223	8,680	17,320	4,919
7,380	1,358	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15,433	..	79	..	225	..	76	..	90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,871	..	7	..	..	..	408	..	105
..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
388	10,562	174	1,794	81	1,979	2,723	26,095	2,816	26,770
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,62,767	..	1,22,288
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									..
7,501	57,271	44	332	84	780	..	..	..	..
1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,118	53,958	174-50 lbs.	5,260	91	5,397	43	9,500	67	9,347
34 lbs.	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,726	1,50,193	2,378	34,508	3,164	48,668	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,74,698	..	96,799	..	1,15,696	..	8,26,289	..	8,18,187
..	9,614	..	2,074	..	..	..	..	..	12,496
..	22,70,836	..	1,49 793	..	1,91,750	..	10,49,824	..	9,96,493
..	11,600	..	2,974	..	..	..	..	..	12,496
				10	1,500	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	29	321	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13,674	...	28,173	..	24,074	..	28,603	..	7,606
..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,641	1,80,032	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	37
6	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
312	2,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
628	12,151	..	..	..	..	29,628	7,17,443	18,324	4,72,175
..	..	..	..	..	..	93,164	26,34,915	105,899	30,04,725
389,780	1,77,401	500	325	600	225	6,295,219	30,21,402	13,754,133	60,62,780
3,591	2,251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,828,526	5,41,357	3,592	1,110	12,741	2,330	14,502	2,004	99,430	13,382
15,385	2,034	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,093	..	58	..	1,340	..	8,545	..	4,508
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7,679	..	5,203	..	5,772	..	39,665	..	44,789
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..								
319	44,692	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	1,331	..	..	13	200	..	..	..	..
37	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		9,087	36,174	2,569	14,687	34	98	..	..
20	104	1,060	3,110	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..								

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia.				Straits	
			1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—*contd.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—								
Twist and Yarn	Lbs	Bombay	584,581	388,453	586,750	3,76,860	..	..
		Sind	624	282	10	5	..	..
Manufactures—								
Piece Good—								
Grey	Yds	Bombay	8,187,766	12,72,644	6,541,304	9,98,349	500	125
		Sind	20,000	2,315	588	62	..	..
White	,,	Bombay	1,922,831	3,44,989	1,686,564	2,92,756	222,438	29,206
		Sind	3,436	735	120	49	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay	6,670,315	15,62,277	8,436,106	20,48,069	4,611,173	15,29,020
		Sind	11,723	2,303	3,883	1,535	..	..
Other sorts of Piece Goods	,,	Bombay	..	21,834	..	16,994	..	821
		Sind	..	5	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures	Lbs	Bombay	..	4,471	..	8,845	..	2,699
		Sind	..	20	..	428	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt	Bombay	94-56 lbs.	2,329	122	3,050	140	2,694
		Sind	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	Bombay	..	26	..	..	..	5,201
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—								
Iron	Cwt	Bombay	7,063-30 lbs.	61,221	5,640	44,801	28	400
		Sind	..	11	3	30	..	..
All others unenumerated	,,	Bombay	6,405-7 lbs.	1,77,458	4,155	1,69,610	..	..
		Sind	..	135	lb. 1	3	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	,,	Bombay	28,183	4,05,724	33,770	5,53,003	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value	Bombay	..	5,73,236	..	4,79,365	..	1,73,378
		Sind	..	5,689	..	6,656	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	Value	Bombay	..	48,14,662	..	49,91,702	..	17,43,544
		Sind	..	11,496	..	8,668	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*								
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	100	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay	..	4,459	..	4,121	..	51,774
		Sind	..	174	..	370	..	..
Coutchouc, raw	Cwt	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,,	Bombay	2,875	87,703	3,595	81,389	..	..
		Sind	..	3	..	..	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay	223	1,602	160	1,319	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—								
Raw	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	14	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs	Bombay	22,870	11,425	26,987	12,906	23,060	14,758
		Sind	1,200	525	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods	Yds	Bombay	244,083	1,17,874	199,524	99,051	10,486	2,804
		Sind	13,372	2,162	9,042	6,056	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	53	..	88	..	790
		Sind	..	7	..	304	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,,	Bombay	..	20,557	..	8,706	..	2,508
		Sind	..	275	..	10	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	Cwt	Bombay	1,320	1,91,138	1,545	2,21,228	..	..
		Sind	813	1,03,628	1,428	1,82,744	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	56	303	20	50	57	272
		Sind	76	268	284	1,253	..	..
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	198	951
		Sind	3	6	..	..	..	..

— *continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

SETTLEMENT.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	49,245	41,934	49,373	44,597	779,806	5,46,044	833,898	5,76,025
..	..	593	479	760	546	1,537	941	1,660	881
825	266	7,616,338	9,49,366	7,183,956	8,37,469	20,453,705	27,87,428	16,953,073	22,39,165
..	..	167,634	22,376	206,439	27,884	195,524	25,765	207,067	27,956
137,799	20,564	1,186,399	2,00,916	1,273,665	2,04,422	3,993,158	6,82,685	3,964,271	6,50,372
..	..	62,890	9,072	83,091	12,989	66,326	9,807	83,371	13,063
4,738,841	155,2,065	13,195,033	25,99,279	14,754,095	29,23.046	28,606,194	64,53,826	33,010,286	74,19,521
..	..	117,234	19,110	110,938	17,303	133,919	22,536	122,201	20,196
..	1,738	.. ..	32,658	..	91,158	..	63,998	..	1,28,893
..	..	....	..	..	11	..	5	..	11
..	8,623	.. ..	19,879	..	28,989	..	30,579	..	47,623
..	..	....	37	..	76	..	57	..	611
206	2,315	580	9,267	355	7,413	20,982-56 lbs.	3,66,444	16,776	2,78,485
..	..	....	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	3,538	....	..	..	800	..	13,39,081	..	9,58,409
..	..	....	54	..	..	..	54	..	..
9	151	16,826 lbs. 86	1,33,710	11,161	86,261	44,253-4 lbs.	2,88,113	29,168	1,96,830
..	..	32	317	112	956	33	333	416	1,469
4	520	6,823—49 lbs.	1,02,132	2,569-15 lbs.	2,80,799	21,474-99 lbs.	3,48,562	9,038	5,21,365
..	..	1	55	1	19	4	325	1-35 lbs.	46
..	..	13,605	2,04,402	17,267	2,91,492	50,735-56 lbs.	7,41,109	63,927	10,43,356
..	..	44	652	35	725	44	652	35	725
..	2,36,151	....	8,17,063	..	6,10,905	..	42,68,113	..	40,85,372
..	..	....	21,457	..	32,056	..	70,824	..	1,00,118
..	18,20,931	....	51,10,606	..	54,07,351	..	1,79,15,882	..	1,81,45,416
..	..	....	73,610	..	94,565	..	1,31,301	..	1,65,076
..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,500
..	..	.. ..	..	15	138	30	421	15	138
..	46,003	....	89,426	..	66,989	..	2,46,373	...	1,82,431
..	..	....	375	..	300	..	9,647	..	1,516
..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lbs. 14	6	1,915—14 lbs	84,649	946	39,921	22,302-24 lbs.	9,04,651	28,435-14 lbs.	10,31,039
..	..	.. ..	10	2	110	..	13	8	310
..	..	146	1,086	399-28 lbs.	3,056	43,523	3,87,715	26,009-28 lbs.	2,50,548
..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
6	50	153,504	41,83,006	296,374-56lbs	80,89,041	3,570,920	9,39,51,298	2,979,683-56lbs.	8,22,18,918
..	..	17,341	4,95,507	2,827	82,143	136,176	38,17,322	136,387	38,00,512
74,800	33,754	1,217,685	4,65,788	1,296,770	5,14,016	7,828,729	36,32,335	15,548,890	68,03,657
..	..	185	96	302	156	1,685	761	3,893	2,407
25,969	6,372	7,330,456	11,87,729	9,021,407	13,58,204	9,798,053	17,32,354	12,231,262	20,32,763
..	..	549,164	67,531	742,275	95,725	580,860	71,919	766,652	1,03,815
..	556	....	2,766	..	3,024	..	99,122	..	1,61,311
..	..	....	594	..	1,546	..	806	..	2,028
..	1,351	....	13,318	..	15,094	..	1,14,720	..	1,24,771
..	..	....	643	..	100	..	928	..	670
..	..	386	69,119	339	66,463	2,103-30 lbs.	3,22,628	2,243-13 lbs.	3,42,583
..	..	84	9,889	40	3,945	1,034	1,38,810	2,061	2,60,260
..	82	247	1,116	97	435	150,453	7,00,840	169,271	9,08,251
8	..	217	411	79	578	309	974	400	1,881
..	..	784	3,245	1,011	5,167	30,142	1,07,696	12,703	62,324
..	..	59	197	24	106	8,635	33,363	18,492	89,714
..	..								

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Aus	
			1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*								
Rice in the husk	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice not in the husk	,,	Bombay	9	54	2,050	8,101	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	,,	Bombay	743,899	31,91,486	1,052,853	54 24,268	2,068	11,810
		Sind	289,389	12,13,669	537,245	29,57,785	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	5	18	369	1,127	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins—								
Cutch and Gambier	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—								
Raw	,,	Bombay	63,289	5,95,851	33,636	3,67,028	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage.	Val.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	15,062 / 154,219	3,24,317	74,812 / 770,380	13,02,814	..	..
	Sind.	Cwt. or No.	2,351 / 25,259	56,217	8,078 / 76,857	1,75,547	..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	19,696 / 255,205	9,60,366	31,464 / 414,822	15,21,518	..	..
	Sind.	Cwt. or No.	14 / 191	510	6 / 73	292	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	210 / 7,416	12,043	279 / 13,748	14,774	lbs. 20 / 4	20
	Sind.	Cwt. or No.	66 / 2,167	1,095	.. / ..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	13,237 / 1,465,553	14,49,940	13,173 / 1,498,177	15,94,399	..	..
	Sind.	Cwt. or No.	226 / 24,960	14,863	243 / 22,718	13,715	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Val.	Bombay	..	46,409	..	72,567	..	..
		Sind	..	400	..	1,844	..	..
Jute—								
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	1,025	4,660	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—								
Gunny Bags	No.	Bombay	..	..	13,430	1,952	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	Val.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac—								
Dye	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	,,	Bombay	8	495	91	5,28	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Othe sortsr	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	56	2,786	..
		Sind	..	13,125	..	..	..	..
Oils—								
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay	11,191	..	3,326	4,707	..	..
		Sind	..	34,903	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	1,293	..	1,156	32,219	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay	Chest	100	1,28,990	20	25,500	..	..
		Cwt.	125		25		..	..
	Sind.	Chest or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,998	7,992								
		370,086	14,88,215	36,143	1,90,204	54,955	2,63,070	2,714	13,762
		86,838	4,02,360	6,955	37,440	6,015	28,070		
		19	97						
		1,763	14,608	2,549	26,988			14	190
155	8,600			414	14,350	328	8,960	1,275	30,205
2,500				16,588		3 335		13,830	
		2,959	83,520	2,254	62,743	1,670	54,181	5,335	1,60,239
		24,810		22,408		17,021		53,017	
63	4,680					81	1,970	74	1,917
656						557		806	
								1	80
								20	
1	97	559-21 lbs.	26,275	2,099	82,436	14-40 lbs.	1,114	39	1,380
22		41,870		1,31,665		1,347		2,027	
		14	710	53	1,618			46	1,895
		1,110		3,229				4,125	
23	2,389	116	14,514	120	10,215	52-55 lbs.	3,386	102	10,928
2,965		12,974		12,800		3,340		10,730	
		6	360			18	1,050	15	832
		720				2,103		1,385	
	500		200		2,350		210		
					2,380				
10,000	4,000								
	168								
1,250	1,800	79,491	1,07,330			3,549	3,550	6,264	8,687
		109	1,474						

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.	Mauritius.				United States.				Aba	
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*											
Rice, in the husk	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, not in the husk	,, Bombay	..	..	294	1,800	..	..	..	..	93,660	4,53,409
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	623	2,166
Wheat	,, Bombay	9,929	38,187	5,223	23,687	..	..	..	..	2,789	11,296
	,, Sind	..	..	22,885	1,24,067	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	16,174	70,186	27,740	1,21,685	..	..	..	..	1,592	5,285
	,, Sind	..	..	846	3,948	..	..	..	..	68	189
Gums and Resins—											
Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	216
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—											
Raw	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,088	19,663
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Val. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,920
	Val. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—											
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind. Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	4,788
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,226	
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind. Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	201 / 25,510	8903	lb.36 / 4	30	..	..
	Sind. Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	3,300	3020	44 / 4384	5,634	..	..
	Sind. Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Val. Bombay	..	..	..	473	..	..	..	..	..	29,433
	Val. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—											
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	600
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—											
Gunny Bags	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,400	3,503
	No. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	27
Other kinds	Val. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
	Val. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac—											
Dye	Cwt Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1,355
Shells	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils—											
Vegetables, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	..	..	6,125	9,536	..	..	..	..	29,505	39,737
	Gals. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,725	11,175
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,152	71,172
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay Chests or Cwt.	5½ / 6·98	.. / 7,150	2 / 2-56lbs	.. / 2,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	272	554	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179,856	10,18,074	888	3,760	3,472	21,920	16	66	47	301
195	1,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,134	34,644	17,022	84,645	22,984	1,47,368	8	35	3	16
6	32	110	675	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,438	6,168	12,491-lbs. 40	51,273	13,470	71,114	20	97	28	197
27	147	856	3,061	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	144	8	160	25	540	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,968	43,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
251	3,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,007		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	32	71	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22,321	..	22,663	..	24,142	..	62,118	..	46,850
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,890	3,180	1,200	500	3,200	1,100	..	..	..	..
1,120	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1,308	..	..	2	110	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39,772	66,210	..	..	2,426	4,114	..	..	..	..
14,831	23,753	147	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,503	59,833	16	620	7	506	44	600	50	2,816
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	49,430½	..	430,083½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..				6,09,33,415
..	..	..	..	..	..	61,788-22½	6,41,30,660	53,854-42 lbs.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia.				Straits	
			1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*								
Rice, in the husk	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	10	17
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, not in the husk		Bombay	70,226	3,32,129	84,871	4,48,610	44	249
	,,	Sind	11,197	42,740	1,162	5,088	..	..
Wheat		Bombay	..	..	9	42	140	507
	,,	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts		Bombay	184	690	163	793	1,008	4,316
	,,	Sind	81	124	2	19	..	..
Gums and Resins—								
Catch and Gambier	,,	Bombay	1	30	7	98	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—								
Raw	,,	Bombay	648	6,881	1,256	15,568	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Val.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw	Bombay	Cwt.	1,744	33,758	3,403	64,561	..	..
		or No.	16,632		34,383		..	..
	Sind.	Cwt.	468	8,363	382	6,843	..	..
		or No.	5,637		4,501		..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt.	99	2,310	12	400	..	..
		or No.	940		200		..	..
	Sind.	Cwt.	89	2,003	146	3,105	..	..
		or No.	1,270		2,231		..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind.	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind.	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Val.	Bombay	..	827	..	25	..	1,757
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—								
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—								
Gunny Bags	No.	Bombay	11,675	2,928	186,864	54,685	600	150
		Sind	6,300	1,636	5,698	1,705	..	..
Other kinds	Val.	Bombay	..	45	..	29	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac—								
Dye	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	47	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils—								
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay	10,006	13,777	4,005	6,670	..	..
		Sind	11,642	15,593	14,097	20,545	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	593	405	52	275	200	10,841
		Sind	1,973	1,322	932	680	..	..
Opium	Bombay	Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	282	571	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	118	43,444	2,19,308	37,506	2,31,377	2,08,237	10,08,975	310,113	17,38,293
..	..	2,282	7,472	3,287	15,448	14,102	52,378	4,644	21,643
24	192	32,298-33 lbs.	1,41,272	32,356	1,85,893	234094-33lbs.	52,32,523	1,159,443	60,20,276
..	..	72,888	3,09,385	40,379	2,01,769	455,240	19,54,159	607,470	33,21,093
170	1,057	2,723-28 lbs.	11,844	2,505	15,048	34,216-68lbs.	1,43,806	45,883	2,17,189
..	..	558	1,187	183	659	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	308	3	156	1,513 28	4,555 714	1,058 41	4,773 938
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	30	303	18	240	67,818	6,37,306	41,341	4,53,782
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	115	..	355	..	2,035	..	725
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13 52	150	80 800	1,600	17,147 1,74,238	3,67,185	80,139 838,481	14,22,130
..	..	1,498	49,220	60	1,490	9,220 88,621	2,56,289	16,360 158,243	4,10,377
..	..	14,658		458					
..	..	11 170	665	51 701	2,160	19,337 2,56,872	9,65,311	31,664 417,185	15,30,675
..	..	..	..	..	..	97 1,461	2,513	153 2,324	3,477
..	..	1-15 lbs. 13	215	10 lbs. 1	10	985-96 lbs. 76,160	48,570	2,419-46 lbs. 147,499	98,798
..	..	..	..	..	..	80 3,277	1,805	99 7,354	3,513
..	..	..	..	7 90	250	lbs. 13,432-55 14,85,167	14,70,860	13,469 1,528,646	16,23,824
..	..	58 6,130	3,298	..	..	348 33,913	19,571	258 24,103	14,547
..	5,200	..	15,292	..	12,700	..	1,78,909	..	1,87,148
..	..	..	70	..	..	..	470	..	4,224
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,070	5,260	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,300	1,116	196,720	48,522	997,525	2,65,396	2,24,595	55,603	1,229,209	3,31,429
..	..	762	207	33,974	10,072	7,189	1,870	40,792	12,001
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	..	1,107
..	..	..	..	4	80	..	..	4	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	1	13
..	..	19-56 lbs.	1,270	428 lbs.	312	48-56 lbs.	3,120	121-28 lbs.	7,005
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	21	769	1	45	77	3,555
..	..	..	15	1	16	..	15	1	16
..	..	14,654½	22,425	15,680	26,441	14,83,96½	1,99,944	78,848	1,28,145
..	..	4,323	5,178	5,631	7,967	23,837	32,096	34,559	52,265
..	..	3,154⅜	42,374	3,284	35-710	9,998	1,62,389	8,156	1,37,630
104	6,271	..	....	..	..	1,973	1,322	932	680
..	..	15½	20,100	8½	11,683	49,551½	6,42,86,900	43,114	6,09,73,198
..	..	19-42 lbs.		10-70 lbs.		61,939-50½		53,892-56lbs.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..								

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Aus	
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions	Value. Bombay	..	1,01,640	..	1,62,122	..	45
	Sind	..	3,646	..	6,393	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—							
Linseed	Cwt. Bombay	989,617	54,27,974	607,323	36,89,578	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	234,870	13,40,692	397,361	25,49,605	375	2,250
	Sind	242,419	14,15,018	265,976	17,29,769	75	450
Poppy	,, Bombay	3,565	21,332	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	,, Bombay	..	..	681	3,423	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	1,830	11,313	657	4,344	lbs. 25	20
	Sind	..	5	..	..	..	..
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs.. Bombay	2,878	3,160	7,296	2,230	10	30
	Sind	707	3,414	2,643	9,564	..	..
Manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	126	..	81	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	22	..	..
Spices	Lbs.. Bombay	787,000	2,21,519	1,037,530	2,63,628	548	265
	Sind	1,600	3,200	10	4	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce	,, Bombay	..	..	370	2,220	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.. Bombay	89,970	74,282	37,580	39,149	50	50
	Sind	19,066	26,488	2,589	3,006	..	..
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	Lbs.. Bombay	252	60	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,, Bombay	4,590	3,710	6,147	4,461	1,699	910
	Sind	..	..	6	14	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	123	10,675	198	21,870	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—							
Teak	Cubic Tons. Bombay	..	..	..	..	6	1,224
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	22,516	..	28,897	..	..
	Sind	..	15	..	110	..	..
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs .. Bombay	16,995,653	73,12,257	15,251,932	60,58,996	..	..
	Sind	7,041,006	34,56,060	7,325,503	33,47,846	..	..
Manufactures of—							
Shawls	No. .. Bombay	18,464	9,52,166	24,632	8,97,569	6	95
	Sind	57	1,545	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.. Bombay	..	79,748	..	1,07,979	..	..
	Sind	..	6,344	..	5,456	..	..
All other articles, unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	6,71,693	..	7,47,497	..	2,438
	Sind	..	5,448	..	5,348	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Free	.. Bombay	..	7,79,95,847	..	6,06,06,269	..	1,01,04,288
	Sind	..	68,11,180	..	89,36,637	..	65,450
Dutiable	.. Bombay	..	27,976	..	20,175	..	20
	Sind	..	21,268	..	72,797	..	..
Total	.. Bombay	..	7,80,23,823	..	6,07,16,444	..	1,01,04,308
	Sind	..	68,32,448	..	90,09,434	..	65,450
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	.. Bombay	..	8,08,88,044	..	6,20,44,813	..	1,01,10,931
	Sind	..	68,65,753	..	90,48,651	..	65,450

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	10	..	35	..	83	..	125	..	1,288
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	546	4,000	..	..
..	..	679,746	38,31,262	1,035,424	63,70,072	2,070	12,116	25,578	1,67,751
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	73,467	4,48,047	257,855	17,51,537	32	230	2,306	17,120
..	..	130,730	8,00,160	223,922	14,95,060	..	..	..	..
..	..	12,552	67,342	1,998	12,728	16	113	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	157,181	10,75,282	336,493	26,85,021	17,341	1,32,770	60,219	4,19,723
..	..	375,432	25,81,102	101,737	8,24,362	56,059	3,88,650	31,143	2,49,144
354	1,416	65,191	3,03,461	12,855	81,079	..	..	700-35 lbs.	4,996
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
900	200	2,790	8,500	6,748	2,100	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,800	282	2,002,297	3,79088	1,363,536	2,61,148	365	345	1,782	351
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
274	314	..	..	6,015	12,017	10	10	232	307
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	354	..	..	..	..	385	290	10	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	2,500	..	..	..	..	5	668	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,347	..	764	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4,526	526	8,400	2,250	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	754	5,713	4,26,069	3,070	2,60,760	19	1,493	3	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
..	..	..	17,704	..	74,408	..	1,000	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	620	..	600	..	2,467
..	4,867	..	2,46,707	..	6,34,537	..	3,545	..	..
..	..	..	10	..	..	..	70	..	1,23,88,063
..	1,13,82,689	..	2,66,68,832	..	2,94,38,466	..	80,47,332	..	4,47,190
..	..	..	38,68,222	..	24,24,443	..	5,04,621	..	6,114
..	7,992	..	12	..	..	..	152	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,13,90 681	..	2,66,68,844	..	2,94,38,466	..	80,47,484	..	1,23,94,177
..	..	..	38,68,222	..	24,24,443	..	5,04,621	..	4,47,190
..	11,417,320	..	2,67,57,458	..	2,94,49,704	..	80,54,985	..	1,24,01,150
..	..	..	38,68,222	..	24,24,443	..	5,04,621	..	4,47,320

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.			
			1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions	Value.	Bombay	..	10,164	..	13,357	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	385	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—										
Linseed	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	18,787	98,334	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	,,	Bombay	..	..	25	140	..	..	108	864
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy	,,	Bombay	..	..	3	19	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	,,	Bombay	..	..	81	270	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	47	415	128	770	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Value.	Bombay	..	428	..	2,048	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	35,543	5,389	11,658	1,154	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	1,395
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,,	Bombay	140	90	641	634	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—										
Teak	Cubic Tons.	Bombay	52	2,650	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of...										
Shawls	No.	Bombay	1	50	..	..	..	..	27	377
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	155
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value.	Bombay	..	6,583	..	9,736	..	65	..	752
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Free	..	Bombay	..	2,37,793	..	2,60,029	..	1,10,322	..	10,910
		Sind	..	30,000	..	2,18,008	..	..	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Dutiable	..	Bombay	..	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	26
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	Bombay	..	2,37,793	..	2,61,829	..	1,10,322	..	10,936
		Sind	..	30,000	..	2,18,008	..	..	..	..
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	..	Bombay	..	2,82,408	..	3,56,464	..	1,11,202	..	13,435
		Sind	..	30,000	..	2,18,008	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	8,305	..	4,246	..	83,390	..	155,059	..	1,41,424	..	72,961
..	6,764	..	119	..	1,202	..	..	..	2,575	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	105	630	..	..	1	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	45	2	28	9	65	6	62	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	850	9	54	901	6,839	869	6,735	..	..	..	..
18	130	37	250	180	1,125	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,513-14 lbs.	18,599	2,528	21,835	7,497	37,548	7,037	53,455	277	1,589	10	90
27	155	12	67	1,150	4,532	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,16,278	..	1,28,708	..	3,102	..	3,338	..	30	..	2,513
..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
983,264	1,59,206	975,320	1,77,564	37,722	4,495	75,945	7,755	10,101	1,817	7,363	1,396
5,936	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,374	1,90,964	12,848	1,85,146	67	1,220	201	4,260	..	..	..	..
17	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147,145	20,800	202,834	33,800	..	..	..	..	28	9	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	108	15	24	52	87	333	121	75	59	140	121
54	29	124	95	..	..	..	..	5	400	25	2,200
..	..	1	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6½	387	7	965	24	1,790	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24,216	..	15,063	..	123	..	1,443	..	1,94,056	..	3,10,403
..	3	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	4,169	165	1,860	6	135	11	325	76	4,900	195	7,345
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	350	..	863	..	9,110	..	6,588	..	895	..	605
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	74,064	..	88,038	..	61,416	..	79,918	..	1,84,782	..	93,045
..	4,821	..	5,906	..	452	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14,53,333	..	17,85,085	..	4,40,280	..	6,18,772	..	6,85,41,231	..	6,80,79,240
..	31,562	..	89,275	..	14,628	..	..	..	26,37,490	..	30,04,725
..	4,89,569	..	10,64,074	..	4,314	..	22,030	..	66	..	301
..	6,191	..	1,881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..											
	19,42,902	..	28,49,159	..	4,44,594	..	6,40,802	..	6,85,41,297	..	6,80,79,541
..	37,753	..	41,156	..	14,628	..	..	..	26,37,490	..	30,04,725
	39,77,901	..	51,19,995	..	5,94,387	..	8,32,552	..	6,95,91,121	..	6,90,76,034
..	47,669	..	52,656	..	17,602	..	..	..	26,37,490	..	30,17,221
..											

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia.				Straits	
			1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions	Value	Bombay	..	11,641	..	9,059	..	3,192
		Sind	..	616	..	144	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—								
Linseed	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	238	857
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	10	130
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	,,	Bombay	12	80	..	..	..	..
		Sind	6	40	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	96	557	92	483	3,829	28,480
		Sind	121	634	14	30	..	..
Silk—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Value.	Bombay	..	6,551	..	10,226	..	53,033
		Sind	..	..	..	7	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	929,821	1,26,037	1,025,443	1,48,333	23,630	3,729
		Sind	13,042	1,178	125	43	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	,,	Bombay	1,416	22,037	2,697	47,330	..	..
		Sind	101	1,465	..	6	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	35	70	181	201	..	..
		Sind	119	227	261	333	..	..
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,,	Bombay	524	399	239	229	153	116
		Sind	62	82	183	112	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,128	1,92,221
		Sind	..	3	..	..	..	..
Wood—								
Teak	Cubic Tons.	Bombay	7	875	10	925	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	3,609	..	1,271	..	..
		Sind	..	954	..	..	..	..
Wool—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	7,672	685	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—								
Shawls	No.	Bombay	1,469	1,91,185	1,432	1,81,670	478	8,497
		Sind	12	800	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	515	..	775	..	35
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value	Bombay	..	40,538	..	45,177	..	1,64,172
		Sind	..	9,171	..	3,910	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Free	..	Bombay	..	7,09,721	..	7,97,140	..	5,45,390
		Sind	..	47,931	..	45,489	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Dutiable	..	Bombay	..	5,23 267	..	6,69,885	..	266
		Sind	..	1,46 368	..	1,87,832	..	..
Total	..	Bombay	..	12,32,988	..	14,67 025	..	5,46,156
		Sind	..	1,94,299	..	2,33,321	..	..
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	..	Bombay	..	60,47,650	..	64,58,727	..	22,89,700
		Sind	..	2,05,795	..	2,41,989	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	2,770	..	30,190	..	58,474	..	3,90,151	..	4,79,429
..	..	..	7,371	..	3,336	..	22,374	..	10,377
..	..	2	25	..	..	2	25	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	546	4,000	..	..
2	12	397,895	22,21,004	360,952	22,41,530	2,088,115	1,15,90,690	1,999,385	1,24,69·583
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	162	83,001	4,98,263	90,736	6,16,576	391,983	22,90,339	748,428	49,36,014
..	..	182,398	11,43,419	78,097	4,69,181	555,622	33,59,046	567,995	36,94,010
17	180	28	228	14	124	16,186	89,255	2,040	13,091
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
187	1,775	9	52	60	550	175,569	12,15,873	398,539	31,20,551
..	..	2,384	16,612	2	15	434,079	29,87,659	135,919	10,73,771
4,550	37,747	1,788-80 lbs.	17,500	2,172	21,529	33,069-7 lbs.	4,19,482	31,083-35 lbs.	2,27,744
..	..	63	370	31	250	1,361	5,696	57	847
..	..	950	4,450	78	315	6,628	16,140	15,022	4,845
..	..	60	248	201	706	767	3,662	2,844	10,270
..	56,182	..	1,83,273	..	1,82,505	..	3,56,821	..	3,85,401
..	..	..	2,482	..	1,173	..	2,482	..	1,244
20,989	2,492	1,658,502	2,52,805	1,674,397	2,55,561	6,468,793	11,55,595	6,196,573	11,19,664
..	..	5.829	747	9,898	1,477	26,407	5,650	10,033	1,524
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5,676-63 lbs.	76,145	5,644-28 lbs.	88,792	23,533-63 lbs.	2,90,366	21,760-28 lbs.	3,27,748
..	..	138	1,831	247	2,772	256	3,506	247	2,778
..	..	724	868	2,354	2,192	90,845	75,336	48,031	55,575
..	..	65	136	241	416	19,333	26,922	3,091	3,754
..	..	276,772	36,296	533,043	78,669	424,197	57,165	736,777	1,12,469
..	..	7,924	564	5,657	555	7,924	564	5,657	555
16	8	1,207	683	77,125	13,917	8,943	6,452	84,862	19,879
..	..	289	166	289	275	405	277	602	496
1,739	1,67,035	..	..	1	75	2,256	2,03,296	1,963	1,91,180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	32
..	..	189 7/16	22,708	182 7/16	18,816	290 1/8	30,302	209 7/16	23,206
..	..	..	..	3	325	..	..	5	550
..	160	..	32,070	..	29,396	..	2,79,937	..	3,87,397
..	..	..	886	..	4,680	..	1,858	..	5,946
..	..	..	..	..	..	17,000,179	73,12,783	15,268,004	60,61,931
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,041,006	34,56,060	7,325,503	33,47,846
354	3,515	973	45,599	1,113	39,565	27,480	16,34,858	21,010	13,93,820
..	..	..	..	..	..	69	2,345	..	..
..	475	..	5,954	..	14,456	..	1,16,211	..	2,06,504
..	..	..	765	..	..	..	7,709	..	6,076
..	1,90,443	..	2,92,030	..	3,79,963	..	17,48,033	..	22,76,435
..	..	..	17,694	..	13,700	..	37,666	..	28,864
..	5,64,916	..	1,00,57,867	..	1,46,95,394	..	20,49,12,726	..	20,07,16,973
..	..	..	21,27,199	..	9,01,827	..	1,61,38,283	..	1,60,17,594
..	118	..	2,89,697	..	2,98,921	..	13,35,339	..	20,91,436
..	..	..	17,378	..	19,393	..	1,91,203	..	2,81,903
..	5,65,034	..	1,03,47,554	..	1,49,94,315	..	20,62,48,065	..	20,28,08,409
..	..	..	21,44,575	..	9,21,220	..	1,63,29,486	..	1,62,99,497
..	23,85,965	..	1,54,58,160	..	2,04,01,666	..	22,41,63,947	..	22,09,53,825
..	..	..	22,18,185	..	10,13,765	..	1,64,60,787	..	1,64,64,573

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

ARTICLES	DENOMINATION.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUS	
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure.. Gold	Bombay ..	..	1,17,42,439	..	1,04,36,950	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay ..	..	8,32,150	..	10,56,660	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	Bombay ..	..	1,25,74,589	..	1,14,93,610	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay ..	..	9,34,62,633	..	7,45,38,423	..	1,01,10,931
	Sind ..	..	68,05,753	..	90,48,651	..	65,450
Government .. Stores..	Bombay ..	..	541	..	101	..	..
	Sind ..	..	750	..	..	..	..
Treasure—							
Gold	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay ..	..	541	..	101	..	..
	Sind ..	..	750	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1876-77.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	2,86,300	..	..	..	3,400	..	400
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5,07,500	..	5,87,300	..	..	..	500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	7,93,800	..	5,87,300	..	3,400	..	900
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,14,17,320	..	2,75,51,258	..	3,00,33,004	..	80,58,385	..	1,24,02,050
..	..	..	38,68,222	..	24,24,443	..	5,04,621	..	4,47,820
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.	Mauritius.				United States.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure .. Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	33,50,000	..	10,53,768	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	.. Bombay ..	..	33,50,000	..	10,53,768	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	36,32,408	..	14,10,232	..	1,11,202	..	13,435
	.. Sind ..	..	30,000	..	2,18,008	..	..	..	..
Government .. Stores	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure—									
Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure ..	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	2,150	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
..	5,11,687	..	11 69,800	..	55,24,000	..	3,50,100	..	68,82,351	..	1,40,713
..	13,350	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
..	5,11,687	..	11,71,950	..	55,24,000	..	3,50,100	..	68,82,351	..	1,40,713
..	13,350	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
..	41,91.588	..	62,91,945	..	61,18,387	..	11,82,652	..	7,64,73.472	..	6,92.16.747
..	61,919	..	52,656	..	71,602	..	..	..	26,37,490	..	50,17,221
..	33,590	..	10,231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,000	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,000	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	33,590	..	10,231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,020	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure .. Gold	Bombay ..	..	..	..	6,100	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay ..	..	4,57,705	..	9,53,540	..	7,72,020
	Sind ...	..	1,17,900	..	1,12,525	..	..
Total ..	Bombay ..	..	4,57,705	..	9,59,640	..	7,72,020
	Sind ..	..	1,17,900	..	1,12,525	..	..
Grand Total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay ..	..	65,05,355	..	74,18,367	..	30,61,720
	Sind ..	..	3,23,695	..	3,54,514	..	..
Government .. Stores	Bombay ..	..	15,734	..	15,434	..	..
	Sind ..	..	8,370	..	4,929	..	..
Treasure—							
Gold	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	4,500	..	42,500	..	..
Total Treasure ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	4,500	..	42,500	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay ..	..	15,734	..	15,434	..	..
	Sind ..	..	12,870	..	47,429	..	..

—concluded.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1876-77 and 1877-78—concluded.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	3,000	..	2,63,040	..	1,20,35,139	..	1,07,08,640
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,98,575	..	16,32,206	..	15,90,443	..	2,04,71,619	..	71,01,399
..	..	..	56,700	..	62,100	..	1,87,950	..	1,74,625
..	1,98,575	..	16,35,206	..	18,53,483	..	3,25,06,758	..	1,78,10,039
..	..	..	56,700	..	62,100	..	1,87,950	..	1,74,625
..	25,84,540	..	1,70,93,366	..	2,22,55,149	..	25,66,70,705	..	23,87,63,864
..	..	..	22,74,885	..	10,75,885	..	1,66,48,737	..	1,66,39 198
..	..	..	41,709	..	87,364	..	91,574	..	1,13,130
..	..	..	23,178	..	16,409	..	32,318	..	21,338
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8,24,000	..	4,60,000	..	8,24,000	..	4,60,000
..	..	..	39,680	..	52,100	..	49,180	..	98,600
..	..	..	8,24,000	..	4,60,000	..	8,24,000	..	4,60,000
..	..	..	39,680	..	52,100	..	49,180	..	98,600
..	..	..	8,65,709	..	5,47,364	..	9,15,574	..	5,73,130
..	..	..	62,858	..	68,509	..	81,498	..	1,19,938

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during the official years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

Articles.	Amount of Duty collected.							
	1876-77.				1877-78.			
	Gross.		Nett.		Gross.		Nett.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	84,252	1,375	83,717	1,375	94,420	1,727	93,800	1,727
Cotton—Raw	149	..	149	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	2,25,361	453	2,11,786	453	2,72,979	20	2,56,068	19
Manufactures	23,15,367	17,462	21,60,339	17,187	23,01,827	18,175	21,28,892	17,821
Hardware and Cutlery	87,440	1,742	87,147	1,742	87,544	1,455	87,169	1,455
Liquors—Ale, Beer, and Porter	18,145	1,787	18,145	1,787	16,471	1,922	16,471	1,918
Spirits	6,52,199	1,25,777	6,41,188	1,25,609	6,35,768	1,52,140	6,31,515	1,52,105
Wines and Liqueurs	1,99,231	21,233	1,98,463	21,205	2,10,948	33,489	2,10,788	33,320
Other sorts	208	24	208	24	117	45	117	45
Metals—Copper	2,48,884	1,112	2,43,756	1,112	3,10,317	272	3,03,073	272
Iron	71,495	3,196	67,431	3,196	70,359	2,316	68,062	2,316
Tin	18,694	44	16,112	44	31,157	23	26,226	23
Other sorts	71,227	4,457	66,330	4,457	74,961	2,486	67,824	2,486
Provisions	2,05,954	29,536	1,97,342	29,131	2,50,164	45,189	2,35,942	44,660
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	15,262	853	14,934	599	29,995	1,511	29,964	1,511
Salt	70,254	71	70,254	71	37,570	82	37,570	82
Silk	2,72,093	617	2,60,107	617	4,22,593	174	4,13,249	174
Spices	62,568	108	49,758	108	64,910	49	62,029	49
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	1,72,630	103	1,26,431	103	3,20,972	63	2,90,374	63
Wool—Manufactures of	1,10,613	855	1,08,781	855	1,02,971	839	1,01,774	839
All other articles	7,44,254	15,118	6,65,546	14,817	8,41,675	14,803	7,66,708	14,772
Total Duty on Imports.. Including Salt	56,46,280	2,25,923	52,87,924	2,24,442	61,78,223	2,76,750	58,26,015	2,75,657
Total Duty on Imports.. Excluding do.	55,76,026	2,25,852	52,17,670	2,24,371	61,40,653	2,76,668	57,88,445	2,75,575
Exports.								
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	8,695	4,780	8,695	4,780	9,230	9,353	9,230	9,353
Grain and Pulse—Rice (in the husk)	3,314	13,029	3,118	13,029	3,385	11,594	3,207	11,590
Rice (not in the husk)	97,636	19,603	96,890	19,603	1,25,479	27,224	1,25,006	27,217
Lac—Shell	243	..	243	..	406	..	364	..
Stick	9	..	9	..	46	..	46	..
Other kinds	4	4	4	4	145	3	70	3
All other articles	2,133	..	1,961	..	813	..	813	..
Total Duty on Exports	1,12,034	37,416	1,10,920	37,416	1,39,504	48,174	1,38,736	48,163
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports	57,58,314	2,63,339	53,98,844	2,61,858	63,17,727	3,24,924	59,64,751	3,23,820

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

D.—TRADE

(4.)—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure Province of Sind, in the official

Ports.	MERCHAN					
	Country.				Foreign.	
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Imports into Bombay and Sind.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	96,74,534	1,28,126	1,94,16,271	53,049	2,78,311	70
„ Sind	59,74,803	..	61,84,075	..	2,45,609	..
„ Madras	1,10,57,333	1,69,097	1,24,04,840	1,60,584	83,172	2,472
„ British Burmah	13,71,099	65,680	42,92,819	6,96,329	1,175	..
„ Bombay	..	34,82,070	..	42,90,144	..	1,07,82,072
From British Ports in other Provinces..Total.	2,80,77,769	38,44,973	4,23,98,005	52,06,106	6,08,267	1,07,84,614
From British Ports within the Presidency ..	*	5,40,041	*	5,21,561	*	1,41,241
From Daman	87,407	16,510	46,371	15,575*	280	..
„ Diu	1,56,006	..	1,81,991	635	3,482	..
„ Goa	9,81,739	23,827	8,19,832	13,352	22,273	940
„ Foreign Konkan	9,90,624	90	6,65,688	..	72	..
„ Mahi	..	..	..	..	1,348	..
„ Pondicherry	5,295	..	416	..	2,769	..
„ Cutch	25,92,451	35,348	23,13,880	51,398	81,658	4,724
„ Káthiáwár	83,63,310	21,225	53,38,257	50,350	13,037	592
From Indian Ports not British..Total..	1,31,00,832	97,000	93,66,435	1,31,310	1,24,869	6,256
From all Ports..Total..	4,12,68,601	44,82,014	5,16,64,440	58,58,977	7,33,136	1,09,32,111
Government Stores and Treasure..	*	47,901	*	81,269	*	5,38,834
Exports from Bombay and Sind.						
To Bengal	46,94,379	..	89,04,613	100	5,97,798	..
„ Sind	33,95,419	..	38,42,005	..	1,07,49,782	..
„ Madras	1,03,13,146	6,80,505	82,05,405	3,88,045	55,67,389	3,365
„ British Burmah	1,01,433	..	3,26,673	..	54,150	..
„ Bombay	..	80,70,165	..	87,40,629	..	1,13,575
To British Ports in other Provinces..Total..	1,85,04,377	87,50,670	2,13,68,696	91,28,774	1,69,69,119	1,16,940
To British Ports within the Presidency..	*	4,75,888	*	4,85,778	*	1,51,075
To Daman	7,088	15	32,317	..	11,898	..
„ Diu	68,136	170	98,247	26,467	30,835	..
„ Goa	4,40,943	7	4,13,206	..	4,55,004	..
„ Foreign Konkán	2,37,459	..	3,46,711	..	55,368	..
„ Cochin	..	..	38,208	..	..	..
„ Mahi	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Travancore	..	..	5,65,879	..	..	..
„ Pondicherry	54,575	..	92,366	..	8,351	..
„ Cutch	17,44,273	4,19,714	23,07,498	9,78,263	18,48,644	13,328
„ Káthiáwár	17,38,120	4,17,541	41,27,293	18,46,999	9,97,270	18,954
To Indian Ports not British ..Total..	42,90,594	8,37,447	80,21,725	28,51,729	34,08,270	32,282
To all Ports, Total..	2,27,94,971	1,00,64,005	2,93,90,421	1,24,66,276	2,03,77,389	3,00,297
Government Stores and Treasure..	*	8,997	*	4,378	*	55,850

* Not

continued.

imported and exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

DISE.						TREASURE.			
		TOTAL.							
1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1877-76.		1877-78.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay..	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,92,165	565	99,52,845	1,28,196	1,97,08,436	53,614	2,450	..	..	....
1,65,260	..	62,20,412	....	63,49,335	..	6,700	..	19,600	.. ..
76,550	305	1,11,40,505	1,71,569	1,34,81,390	1,60,889	22,285	..	83,666	.. ..
5,101	..	13,72,274	65,680	42,97,920	6,06,329	..	..	..	....
..	1,15,57,267	..	1,42,64,142	..	1,58,53,481	..	6,48,373	..	37,15,239
5,39,076	1,15,58,157	2,86,86,036	1,46,29,593	4,28,37,081	1,67,64,263	31,435	6,48,373	1,03,266	37,15,239
*	1,12,973	6,72,24,611	6,81,282	6,34,33,467	6,34,534	31,36,338	1,06,050	54,69,831	12,300
668	..	87,687	16,510	47,039	15,575	..	..	..	.. ..
1,585	..	1,59,438	..	1,83,576	635	..	..	1,500	1,200
15,12	650	10,04,012	24,767	8,34,959	14,002	65,445	..	68,168	....
25	..	9,99,696	90	6,65,713	..	16,975	..	28,350	....
..	..	1,348	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
1,767	..	8,064	..	2,183	..	..	..	..	....
57,031	4,485	26,74,109	40,072	23,71,811	55,883	94,871	33,134	3,45,112	59,380
42,973	2,305	83,81,347	21,817	53,81,230	52,655	46,282	..	13,55,822	51,245
1,20,076	7,440	1,33,15,701	1,03,256	94,86,511	1,38,750	2,23,573	33,134	17,99,452	1,11,825
6,59,152	1,16,78,570	10,92,26,348	1,54,14,125	11,57,57,059	1,75,37,547	33,91,346	7,88,457	73,72,549	38,39,364
*	8,84,453	2,07,341	5,86,735	4,55,868	9,05,722	35,47,432	27,67,500	26,66,475	*15,83,000
7,38,176	40	52,92,177	..	96,42,789	140	1,732	..	10,000	....
1,09,79,721	..	1,41,45,201	..	1,48,21,726	..	6,51,029	..	10,07,747	.. ..
55,00,407	7,380	1,58,80,535	6,83,870	1,37,95,812	3,95,425	20,38,441	8,500	8,50,612	6,000
2,83,977	..	1,55,583	..	6,10,650	..	17,00,000	..	....	.. ..
..	2,61,665	..	81,83,740	..	90,02,294	..	18,000	.. ..	4,000
1,75,02,281	2,69,085	3,54,73,496	88,67,610	3,88,70,977	93,97,859	43,91,202	26,500	18,68,359	10,000
*	1,38,852	6,36,45,820	6,26,963	6,18,95,269	6,24,625	64,66,974	1,02,300	54,34,016	12,300
2,656	..	18,986	15	34,073	..	..	..	.. ..	....
34,809	103	98,971	170	1,33,056	26,570	8,400	..	14,175	.. ..
3,73,520	..	8,96,847	7	7,86,726	..	71,500	..	31,126	.. ..
42,274	..	2,92,827	..	3,88,935	..	4,000	..	....	....
..	..	..	..	38,208	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
170	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	....	.. ..
..	..	..	..	5,65,879	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
5,323	..	62,926	..	97,689	..	..	1,700	2,69,552	....
18,43,833	38,752	35,92,917	4,33,042	41,51,331	10,17,015	7,33,190	..	2,95,690	.. ..
9,20,650	42,850	27,35,390	4,36,495	50,56,943	18,80,849	6,15,351			
32,32,235	81,705	76,98,864	8,69,729	1,12,53,960	29,33,434	14,32,441	1,700	6,10,543	....
2,07,34,516	4,89,642	10,68,17,640	1,03,64,302	11,20,20,206	1,29,55,918	1,22,90,617	1,30,500	79,12,918	22,300
*	1,73,939	7,53,083	64,847	9,26,743	1,78,317	34,04,995	..	30,30,037	....

available.

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				British other than British-Indian.				British-Indian.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay		212	2,68,001	112	1,60,387	..	..	..	..
		Sind		24	25,771	27	30,367	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		167	1,96,645	27	34,136	1	346	..	..
		Sind		9	9,081	8	7,137	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay		..	..	2	1,839	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay		..	..	29	30,802	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	10	10,019	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		..	..	26	27,469	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		..	..	8	4,557	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	1	726	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay		..	..	2	2,718	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		..	..	8	8,855	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay		27	40,711	27	37,979	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	2	2,251	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay		..	..	1	731	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay		..	..	2	1,517	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay		2	1,230	3	2,065	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		2	510	1	255	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay		..	..	3	4,152	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	1	890	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay		2	1,873	2	1,873	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	1	1,061	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		20	10,619	4	1,231	4	2,818	..	..
		Sind		..	..	2	1,017	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		..	..	1	1,339	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		2	943	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay		7	7,976	6	9,231	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	1	1,175	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay		..	..	..	..	3	1,427	1	810
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1877-78, compared with the totals of the year 1876-77.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
				3	3,665			20	27,714						
				1	567										
1	1,005					1	1,136								
1	192									5	5,938				
				11	12,717	15	17,088								
2	705							1	302	1	302	5	721	13	1,537
11	3,960	1	272											1	179
								5	5,216						
				2	2,147										
								1	302	1	302	84	8,784	72	8,574
												13	702	9	689

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	4	4,552	..	..	4	4,552	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	2,247	..	..	2	2,247
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,145	1	978	24	31,524	1	978
		Sind	..	..	1	470	1	567	1	470
		Bombay	15	18,575	16	19,911	15	18,575	16	19,911
Austria	Steam	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	2	1,668	1	1,005	3	2,804
		Sind	..	..	1	982	..	..	1	982
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	1,145	1	192	6	7,083
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	422	..	..	1	422
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	11	12,717	15	17,088
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	8	766	8	1,487	16	2,494	22	3,326
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	104	1	104	12	4,064	3	555
	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America.	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	422	..	..	6	5,638	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	1,023	2	2,147	1	1,023
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	85	9,086	78	8,376
	Sailing	Bombay	1	65	1	57	13	767	10	746
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries official year 1877-78, compared with the Totals of the year 1876-77—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1877-78.				Grand Total, 1876-77.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	216	272,553	112	160,387	171	223,421	99	1,45,697
..	..	..	..	24	25,771	29	32,614	20	21,806	24	24,029
..	..	..	..	192	228,605	28	35,414	181	202,933	62	74,350
..	..	..	..	10	9,648	9	7,607	31	30,381	6	6,517
..	..	..	..	15	18,575	18	21,750	11	13,929	15	17,976
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,005	32	33,606	1	1,004	26	28,977
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11,001	..	..	15	16,980
..	..	..	..	1	192	32	34,552	3	1,116	31	34,601
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,193
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4,557	..	..	3	1,920
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	726	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,718	..	..	2	1,810
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9,277	..	..	3	2,502
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	38	53,428	42	55,067	39	55,867	41	57,897
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,251	..	..	3	3,116
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	731	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,517	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1,230	3	2,065	4	2,041	1	407
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	2,529	30	3,694	41	5,533	53	7,275	31	4,094	46	5,496
2	158	..	..	2	158	..	..	3	257	1	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4,152	2	3,173	3	3,092
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	890	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1,873	2	1,873	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,061	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	36	17,591	7	1,786	17	7,625	7	3,536
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,017	..	..	1	410
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,339	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	6,581	..	..	5	5,692	1	752
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	10,123	7	10,254	10	10,923	2	2,124
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,175	1	707	1	707
100	10,284	64	7,898	188	20,797	138	17,084	168	18,670	137	16,232
13	559	10	430	26	1,326	20	1,176	28	1,629	18	1,331

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British-Indian.)				British-Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	1	973	1	876	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	1,359	..	..	4	462
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	2	1,562	13	18,260	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	4	2,205	..	..	..	..
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	18	28,170	20	32,828	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	1	1,846	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meckran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam	Bombay	2	1,537	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	55	41,350	53	40,392	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	496	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	344	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlement	Steam	Bombay	1	1,359	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	2,670	3	2,657	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	13	19,120	13	19,396	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	2 891	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	Steam	Bombay	70	54,809	79	56,263	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	2,315	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1877-78	Steam	Bombay	358	429,167	15	380,917	..	..	..	..
		Sind	79	67,121	97	88,470	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	198	215,108	79	82,158	8	4,591	5	772
		Sind	9	9,081	15	11,085	..	..	..	..
Total, 1876-77	Steam	Bombay	290	351,631	263	323,556	..	..	..	..
		Sind	73	56,009	100	83,694	1	707	1	707
	Sailing	Bombay	164	171,130	103	110,127	5	2,843	6	2,153
		Sind	30	29,833	9	7,866	..	..	..	..

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which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1877-78, compared with the totals of the year 1876-77—continued.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	74	..	..	1	74
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meckran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	16	1,145	11	749
		Sind	5	247	5	240	12	631	19	962
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	16	2,429	51	7,886
		Sind	..	..	..	..	34	1,952	22	1,689
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	1,808	..	..	3	3,103	2	1,428
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	819	..	..	91	14,958	35	5,286
		Sind	..	..	..	..	57	6,192	9	596
Total, 1877-78	Steam	Bombay	19	23,127	19	22,602	33	38,096	35	40,826
		Sind	..	..	3	3,229	..	..	3	3,229
	Sailing	Bombay	14	5,064	13	4,210	270	74,633	206	36,663
		Sind	6	312	7	767	117	10,109	61	4,463
Total, 1876-77	Steam	Bombay	18	21,173	21	24,545	33	39,980	40	47,069
		Sind	..	..	2	1,830	..	..	2	1,830
	Sailing	Bombay	18	9,332	12	2,881	229	74,201	160	34,300
		Sind	6	300	8	929	60	5,949	30	2,411

—*continued.*

which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1877-78, compared with the totals of the year 1876-77—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1877-78.				Grand Total, 1876-77.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	1	973	1	876	..	....	3	2,857
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
2	162	5	546	2	162	10	2,367	2	165	23	3,039
1	86	..	..	1	86	..	..	2	139	4	332
..	..	..	..	2	1,562	13	18,260	5	6,999	14	23,491
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1,258
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	631
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,205	..	....	3	1,563
..	..	..	..	18	28,170	20	32,828	16	25,137	13	19,492
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	850
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,846	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
2	150	4	357	2	150	5	431	1	89	5	504
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
17	1,246	26	1,697	33	2,391	37	2,446	26	1,600	35	1,951
92	3,046	91	3,278	104	3,677	110	4,240	57	2,429	77	3,544
..	..	..	..	2	1,537	..	..	1	707	..	..
..	..	..	..	55	41,350	53	40,392	52	33,996	52	32,378
24	3,771	23	5,041	41	6,696	74	12,927	50	8,281	47	9,700
15	939	7	550	49	2,891	29	2,239	32	2,127	23	1,109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	344	..	..	3	1,039	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,359	..	..	1	1,308	1	2,099
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	5,773	5	4,085	4	2,511	2	1,570
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	19,120	13	19,396	13	17,330	13	18,168
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2,891	..	..	1	403	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	70	54,809	79	56,263	49	29,772	70	46,538
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,315	1	907	6	6,570
42	7,295	8	943	133	22,253	43	6,249	84	16,303	31	8,878
22	2,358	9	682	79	8,550	18	1,278	48	5,390	7	869
..	..	..	..	391	468,163	350	421,743	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	79	67,121	100	91,699	..	....	..	..
210	25,437	160	20,176	686	319,769	450	139,769	..	....	..	..
145	7,146	117	4,940	271	26,336	193	20,488	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	391,611	303	370,625
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	56,716	103	86,231
178	22,347	166	19,927	..	..	..	..	576	270,521	435	166,513
111	6,570	101	5,480	..	..	..	..	201	42,352	140	15,767

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British other than British-Indian.				British-Indian.					
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	1	1,225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	1,064	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	4	4,385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	904	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	7,923	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Nationality, which entered and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries in the official year 1877-78, compared with the totals of the year 1876-77.

French.		Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	396	2	2,018					3	4,118			2	166

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British-Indian.)				British-Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	3	2,251	9	8,131	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	916	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	440	4	4,021	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	2,249	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	2	1,817	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	827	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,402	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	Steam	Bombay	4	4,010	10	9,728	..	..	1	346
		Sind	4	4,439	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	491	2	1,653	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1877-78	Steam	Bombay	9	7,516	21	19,676	..	..	1	346
		Sind	10	10 804	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	2,333	18	17,582	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1876-77	Steam	Bombay	11	7,077	8	6,900	..	..	..	..
		Sind	16	16,717	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	2,833	8	9,053	1	563	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	1,985	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

which entered and cleared in ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1877-78, compared with the totals of the year 1876-77—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	1	1,355	..	..	1	1,355	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	2	2,018	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	396
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4,118
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	166
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

distinguishing their Nationality, &c.—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1877-78.				Grand Total, 1876-76.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
				1	1,225			7	4,456		
				1	1,355						
								1	1,116		
										1	1,076
								2	2,064		
				2	2,018			4	3,907		
				1	1,064			2	1,597		
1	44			1	44					1	62
				1	30						
				4	4,385			1	918		
						3	1,300	1	563	1	1,329
						9	12,041	1	1,300		
										2	2,706
										1	1,225
								1	1,253		
						4	340	2	792	2	429
		2	174			5	294			1	59
		5	294								

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	130	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China, Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,331
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meckran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	165
		Sind	..	..	2	91	..	..	4	139
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	170
		Sind	1	470	..	..	1	470	12	673
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	982	..	..	1	982	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	170	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1,335
Total, 1877-78	Steam	Bombay	1	1,355	..	..	4	3,503	..	..
		Sind	1	982	..	..	1	982	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	170	11	6,396
		Sind	1	470	2	91	1	470	35	2,147
Total, 1876-77	Steam	Bombay	1	979	1	1,353	5	4,886	1	1,353
		Sind	3	2,807	..	..	3	2,807	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	3	267	5	1,725
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	273

—*continued.*

distinguishing their Nationality, &c.—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1877-78.				Grand Total, 1876-77.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	4	2,381	9	8,131	1	130	6	5 229
..	..	..	..	1	916	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	440	4	4,021	2	216	3	4,182
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3,630	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	760
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	119	..	..	1	119	1	96	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	500	..	..
..	..	1	92	..	..	4	257	..	..	2	128
2	41	17	641	2	41	21	780	13	459	9	303
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	170	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	192	1	470	16	865	1	119	2	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,817	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	827	..	..	3	2,279
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,402	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	4,010	11	10,074	3	2,970	2	1 948
..	..	..	..	5	5,421	..	..	12	12,576	..	..
1	82	..	..	3	743	2	1,658	3	1,008	..	..
..	..	12	803	..	..	31	2,137	..	..	11	944
..	..	..	..	13	11,019	22	20,022	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	11	11 786	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	126	4	385	6	2,629	33	24,863	..	..	..	..
2	41	38	1,929	3	511	73	4,076	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11,963	9	8,253
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19,524	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3,975	14	11,115
3	312	1	337	..	..	..	..	14	578	25	3,379
14	578	18	1,121	..	..	..	..				

D.—TRADE

(7.)—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind, in the official year

Ports.		British.				British-Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
From or to—											
Bengal	Bombay..	146	168,721	102	103,354	..	..	..	..	7	9,159
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	Bombay..	74	31,507	56	20,328	..	..	..	..	3	86
Bombay	Sind ..	114	61,276	115	58,615	2	1,255	3	1,803	14	1,283
Madras	Bombay..	50	59,448	20	16,557	7	926	1	111	30	2,798
	Sind ..	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	467
British Burmah	Bombay..	45	45,438	14	14,624	..	..	..	..	2	2,177
	Sind ..	4	4,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,271
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay..	315	305,114	192	154,863	7	926	1	111	42	14,220
	Sind ..	119	66,056	115	58,615	2	1,255	3	1,803	23	3,021
British Ports within the Presidency or Province.	Bombay..	161	148,943	78	89,172	128	15,278	246	27,543	196	6,979
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports not British ..	Bombay..	6	5,663	2	1,255	50	9,273	41	9,528	722	13,935
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	705
Total, 1877-78 ..	Bombay..	482	459,720	272	245,290	185	25,477	288	37,182	960	35,134
	Sind ..	119	66,056	115	58,615	2	1,255	3	1,803	43	3,726
Total, 1876-77 ..	Bombay..	384	359,067	288	237,337	242	31,420	267	42,400	1,158	35,076
	Sind ..	109	49,212	108	50,246	..	..	..	..	40	3,075
In Ballast.											
From or to—											
Bengal	Bombay..	3	2,458	97	114,694	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	9	11,344	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	Bombay..	..	..	13	11,493	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	Sind ..	13	11,808	..	..	1	548	..	..	1	137
Madras	Bombay..	17	19,271	68	65,116	..	..	2	102	15	527
	Sind ..	2	1,159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Burmah	Bombay..	..	..	96	102,959	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	3	3,590	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay..	20	21,729	274	294,282	..	..	2	102	15	527
	Sind ..	15	12,967	12	14,934	1	548	..	..	1	137
British Ports within the Presidency or Province..	Bombay..	76	78,600	153	153,320	488	43,998	433	39,527	538	4,951
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports not British..	Bombay..	5	1,537	6	1,247	78	10,509	23	3,179	220	3,398
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	214
Total, 1877-78 ..	Bombay..	101	101,866	433	448,829	566	54,507	458	42,808	778	8,876
	Sind ..	15	12,967	12	14,934	1	548	..	..	6	351
Total, 1876-77 ..	Bombay..	205	139,632	387	351,319	985	131,704	1,012	129,556	802	16,241
	Sind ..	13	14,581	22	23,809	..	..	..	..	10	663

—*continued.*

employed in the Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, 1877-78, compared with the totals of the year 1876-77.

ign.		Native Craft.				Total, 1877-78.				Total, 1876-77.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
11	12,361	1	145	1	182	154	178,025	114	115,897	104	123,735	82	83,292
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,132	1	1,229
..	..	297	30,306	302	30,588	374	61,899	358	50,916	419	53,256	424	52,912
23	3,636	434	36,770	644	49,806	564	100,584	785	113,360	528	84,128	773	96,536
30	1,576	2,967	103 720	2,166	78,964	3,054	166,892	2,217	97,208	3,241	173,757	2,693	132,554
1	124	70	4,752	45	3,885	79	5,719	46	4,009	78	5,147	167	10,246
1	1,271	..	..	..	..	47	47,615	15	15,895	17	16,349	6	5,868
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5,551	..	..	1	472	..	..
42	15,208	3,265	134,171	2,469	109,734	3,629	454,431	2,704	279,916	3,781	367,097	3,205	274,626
24	3,760	504	41,522	689	53,191	648	111,854	831	117,369	608	90,879	941	108,011
268	3,224	77,412	1,062,154	66,410	887,190	77,897	1,233,354	67,002	1,007,129	78,594	1,237,609	73,354	1,102,765
..	..	594	10,825	554	10,594	594	10,825	554	10,594	630	13,813	566	13,215
486	9,999	6,906	147,886	3,177	125,383	7,684	176,757	3,706	146,165	8,246	188,019	2,875	105,188
34	1,889	482	17,737	1,049	34,989	502	18,442	1,083	36,878	295	9,350	598	16,085
796	28,431	87,583	1,344,211	72,056	1,122,307	89,210	1,864,542	73,412	1,433.210	..	..	..	..
58	5,649	1,580	70,084	2,292	98,774	1,744	141,121	2,468	164,841	..	..	..	..
869	31,467	88,837	1,266,562	78,010	1,171,385	..	..	..	..	90,621	1,792,725	79,494	1,482,589
59	5,718	1,384	61,655	1,938	81,347	..	..	..	..	1,533	113,942	2,105	137,311
9	5,246	..	..	..	..	3	2,458	106	119,940	1	494	96	115,773
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11,844	..	..	8	8,774
2	183	4	288	17	1,080	4	288	32	12,756	10	10,333	23	14,881
1	186	191	9,516	19	1,079	206	22,009	20	1,265	172	20,219	14	10,066
28	1,454	304	8,475	1,052	28,101	336	28,273	1,150	94,773	477	32,074	1,206	82,612
1	45	..	..	1	45	2	1,159	2	90	..	..	2	2,359
15	17,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	120,519	..	..	50	47,754
1	567	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4,157	..	..	4	3,454
54	24,443	308	8,763	1,069	29,181	343	31,019	1,399	347,988	488	42,901	1,375	261,020
3	798	191	9,516	20	1,124	208	23,168	35	16,856	172	20,219	28	24,653
456	8,033	47,143	573,088	44,521	538,431	48,245	700,637	45,563	739,311	53,187	797,481	51,242	874,620
1	32	175	4,209	256	5,470	175	4,209	257	5,502	246	6,811	320	7,468
407	6,916	1,412	41,285	4,257	63,059	1,715	56,729	4,693	74,401	1,395	50,847	5,176	91,985
11	516	655	22,366	38	1,574	660	22,580	49	2,090	475	14,985	43	1,322
917	30,392	48,863	623,136	49,847	630,671	50,303	788,385	51,655	1,161,700	..	..	..	..
15	1,346	1,021	36,091	314	8,168	1,043	49,957	341	24,448	..	..	..	..
902	50,839	53,078	603,651	55,492	695,911	..	..	..	..	55,070	891,229	57,793	1,227,625
12	1,134	870	26,771	357	8,500	..	..	..	..	893	42,015	391	33,443

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8.)—Return showing the Quantity of Cotton Exported from India during the year 1877-78.

Month.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Austria.	France.	Italy.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	China.	Other Ports.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From Bombay.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From subordinate Ports.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. Total.	Total. From all other Ports.	Grand Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
April	3,26,467	68,319	1,46,556	60,328	29,434	23,205	..	24,192	28,102	6,43,741	..	6,43,741	62,862	7,06,603
May	2,50,208	1,10,428	2,18,907	52,091	33,687	..	..	43,294	20,687	6,63,870	..	6,63,870	65,432	7,29,302
June	2,26,489	23,257	63,255	26,863	37,740	..	..	27,790	40,964	3,78,043	..	3,78,043	68,315	4,46,358
July	68,272	2,457	3,493	13,607	..	..	..	18,380	5,066	77,296	..	77,296	33,979	1,11,275
August	22,409	10,182	12,799	13,749	..	..	..	20,901	2,198	43,801	..	43,801	38,437	82,238
September	34,342	2,368	1,768	7,185	..	..	..	16,300	1,676	20,761½	..	20,761½	42,877	63,639
October	11,139	10,112	..	9,949	..	..	..	3,550	5,774	29,000	..	29,000	11,524	40,524
November	9,363	23,275	1,584	24,597	..	..	..	6,172	2,888	56,483	..	56,483	11,396	67,879
December	46,992	20,157	6,065	35,527	..	..	..	8,320	6,015	1,03,160	..	1,03,160	19,916	1,23,076
January	66,736	32,182	64,359	36,879	..	..	..	8,785	5,542	1,83,093	..	1,83,093	31,390	2,14,483
February	1,36,582	49,116	42,717	79,099	..	..	..	14,347	39,321	3,16,001	..	3,16,001	45,181	3,61,182
March	2,40,194	55,023	49,397	74,138	8,358	..	..	17,688	67,720	4,64,434	..	4,64,434	48,084	5,12,518
Total ..	14,39,193	4,06,876	6,10,900	4,34,012	1,09,219	23,205	..	2,09,719	2,25,953	29,79,683½	..	29,79,683½	4,79,393	34,59,077

(9.)—*Return showing the Quantity Vand alue of Cotton Exported from Bombay during the year 1877-78.*

Month.	United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.				Germany.		Holland.		Italy.					
			Trieste.		Havre.		Marseilles.		Bremerhaven.				Genoa.		Venice.		Naples.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
April	300,444	83,61,675	68,026	19,47,675	121,097	34,05,080	24,923	7,03,841	26,547	7,11,000	..	..	22,837	5,96,750	27,557	7,70,265	8,575	2,41,875
May	236,901	63,17,178	110,428	29,65,637	210,133	58,94,301	4,060	1,10,250	33,687	8,70,587	..	..	13,121	3,39,650	31,391	8,54,275	4,900	1,33,750
June	195,870	51,55,587	22,183	5,93,715	55,380	15,73,175	7,875	2,22,000	37,740	10,25,695	30,418	7,91,400	12,882	3,16,418	4,956	1,21,810	6,615	1,60,000
July	57,099	14,95,664	2,487	65,410	3,143	89,800	350	10,000	..	..	..	..	6,741	1,84,475	1,050	24,900	4,760	1,20,600
August	14,609	3,81,287	9,914	2,62,319	4,343	1,24,430	525	14,700	..	..	..	..	6,034	1,60,850	2,825	76,090	3,283	90,310
September	5,922	1,57,140	2,100	55,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,072	56,272	1,641	47,245	3,472	97,400
October	8,417	2,08,735	10,112	2,69,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	945	23,000	2,450	64,396	6,286	1,70,600
November	7,981	2,07,065	23,275	6,64,735	245	7,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,299	2,44,715	9,684	2,67,145	5,614	1,59,400
December	40,642	11,27,934	20,157	5,68,433	2,030	59,730	4,035	1,15,787	..	..	..	..	12,820	3,68,910	17,272	4,91,500	5,435	1,51,557
January	58,750	16,65,200	32,182	9,26,550	47,061	13,48,025	8,057	23,30,610	..	..	..	..	7,032	2,19,500	17,925	5,19,450	8,592	2,46,250
February	114,872	32,03,853	49,116	14,08,025	24,990	7,13,725	15,316	4,55,337	..	..	10,570	3,02,000	31,447	9,01,450	36,078	10,39,550	11,574	3,30,460
March	212,958	59,09,788	55,023	15,41,755	42,492	12,14,800	6,905	1,96,550	8,358	2,38,610	..	..	15,307	4,36,500	45,374	12,83,432	13,457	3,85,500
Total ..	1,254,465	3,41,91,106	404,973	1,12,68,704	510,914	1,44,30,366	72,046	20,59,075	106,332	28,45,892	40,988	10,93,400	141,187	38,48,490	198,203	55,60,058	82,563	2,387,702

D.—TRADE—*concluded.*

(9.)—Return showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton Exported from Bombay during the year 1877-78—concluded.

Month.	Russia.				Spain.		Maldives.		China.		Belgium.		Eastern Coast of Africa.		Egypt—Port Said.		Arabia. Territories of the Imám of Muskat.		Straits Settlements.		Monthly Totals.	
	Revel.		Odessa.		Barcelona.				Hongkong.		Antwerp.											
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
April	22,155	5,53,875	1,050	30,500	19,757	5,48,080	..	..	465	10,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	6,756	..	..	643,741	1,78,87,763
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,943	70,150	16,264	4,13,700	..	..	..	..	42	120	..	..	663,870	1,79,69,648
June	..	..	..	..	2,100	60,000	..	..	2,024	55,225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378,043	1,00,75,025
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,606	41,680	..	..	90	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,396	20,32,889
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,196	57,410	..	..	66	231	..	..	..	..	6	50	43,801	11,67,677
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	lbs. 56	10	5,554	1,43,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,761-56 lbs.	5,57,197
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	717	15,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	300	..	..	29,000	7,51,631
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	11,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,483	15,61,360
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	12,175	..	..	359	1,472	..	..	..	..	..	..	103,160	28,97,498
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	421	10,780	2,275	65,000	148	1,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	183,093	52,32,566
February	..	..	..	..	21,549	6,16,700	..	..	388	11,100	..	..	7	90	..	..	94	1,915	..	..	316,001	89,84,205
March	..	..	..	..	24,587	7,03,500	..	..	1,215	32,935	..	..	..	..	38,647	11,55,030	111	3,060	..	..	464,434	1,31,01,460
Total ..	22,155	5,53,875	1,050	30,500	67,993	19,28,280	lbs. 56	10	18,324	4,72,175	18,539	4,78,700	670	3,354	38,647	11,55,030	628	12,151	6	50	2,979,033-56 lbs.	8,22,18,918

E.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1.)—*Abstract of Expenditure from all descriptions of Funds during the year 1877-78.*

Service Heads.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Grant-in-aid from Local Funds.	Contributions.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.						
Military	7,39,240	...	...	2,191	...	7,41,431
Irrigational	15,89,456	...	...	27,971	...	16,17,427
Civil Buildings	1,09,965	8,32,575	...	1,28,675	1,11,456	11,82,671
Communications	...	28,91,149	...	2,30,759	6,48,091	37,69,999
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	51,261	2,91,000	...	46,394	4,05,765	7,94,420
Total ...	24,89,922	40,14,724	...	4,35,990	11,65,312	81,05,948
Repairs.						
Military	4,71,945	...	...	762	...	4,72,707
Irrigational	8,15,501	...	...	8,881	...	8,24,382
Civil Buildings	37,377	2,87,989	...	7,709	59,892	3,92,967
Communications	...	11,65,720	...	39,079	5,32,808	17,37,607
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	23,642	20,563	...	1,494	1,18,224	1,63,932
Total ...	13,48,465	14,74,272	...	57,925	7,10,924	35,91,586
Establishment	11,74,985	10,19,501	1,64,523	22,344	48,739	24,30,092
Tools and Plant	1,16,887	1,28,456	...	485	25,800	2,71,628
Profit and Loss	95	378	...	...	...	473
Grand Total ...	51,30,354	66,37,331	1,64,523	5,16,744	19,50,775	1,43,99,727

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Irrigational.

	Class of Work.	Total of each Station.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops.	Aden	41,630	28,330	69,960
	Ahmedábád	1,63,643	7,394	1,71,037
	Ahmednagar	2,230	11,078	13,308
	Baroda	3,616	5,820	9,436
	Belgaum	1,141	18,765	19,906
	Bhuj	...	367	367
	Bombay	526	24,595	25,121
	Kolábá	62,504	25,760	88,264
	Deolali	169	14,014	14,183
	Ganesh Khind	...	595	595
	Gizri	247	...	247
	Haidarábád	354	15,677	16,031
	Kashmor	...	23	23
	Khandála	...	2,170	2,170
	Kirkee	1,945	11,484	13,429
	Kolhápur	...	86	86
	Kurrachee	1,396	24,251	25,647
	Málegaon	...	873	873
	Poona, Ghorepuri, and Wánáuri	1,12,146	26,607	1,38,753
	Purandhar	190	4,162	4,352
	Sanri	...	47	47
	Satárá	831	2,475	3,306
	Sholápur	...	348	348
	Sirúr	...	1,797	1,797
	Sui	...	73	73
	Sakkar	...	573	573
	Súrat	...	92	92
	Tanna	...	25	25
	Tithal	...	591	591
	Vingorla	...	118	118
	Total	3,92,568	2,28,190	6,20,758
Buildings for accommodation of Native Troops.	Aden	8,944	10,589	19,533
	Ahmedábád	7,423	2,033	9,456
	Ahmednagar	...	399	399
	Bandora	...	674	674
	Baroda	2,058	1,844	3,902
	Belgaum	117	1,864	1,981
	Bhuj	231	369	600
	Bombay	28,136	7,048	35,184
	Dhárwár	1,683	819	2,502
	Gorárári	...	323	323
	Haidarábád	238	5,009	5,247
	Jacobábád	13,539	4,373	17,912

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Irrigational—continued.

Class of Work.		Total of each Station.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military—continued.				
Buildings for accommodation of Native Troops.	Kaládgi ...	...	290	290
	Kashmor ...	...	8	8
	Kirkee ...	76	485	561
	Kolhapur ...	77	1,032	1,109
	Kurrachee ...	12,657	7,249	19,906
	Málegaon ...	...	357	357
	Poona ...	9,852	1,444	11,296
	Rájkot ...	1,743	4,238	5,981
	Satárá ...	3,945	3,175	7,120
	Sholápur ...	58	426	484
	Sirur ...	822	120	942
	Sanri ...	...	43	43
	Sui ...	...	772	772
	Súrat ...	147	590	737
	Tanna ...	2,497	600	3,097
	Toj ...	...	251	251
	Total ...	94,243	56,424	1,50,667
Fortifications ...		29,439	8,360	37,799
Cantonment works ...		13,348	1,07,180	1,20,528
Ordnance ...		1,18,955	35,764	1,54,719
Commissariat ...		48,980	22,216	71,196
Staff ...		12,825	3,297	16,122
Naval ...		47,176	10,514	57,690
		7,57,534	4,71,945	12,29,479
Less—Expenditure in England and decrease under Suspense Balances ...		18,294	...	18,294
	Total ...	7,39,240	4,71,945	12,11,185
Civil Buildings.				
Post ...		33,954	7,332	41,286
Telegraph ...		49,856	8,050	57,906
Mint ...		1,895	5,108	7,003
Currency ...		655	287	942
Opium ...		779	...	779
Salt ...		25,033	16,544	41,577
Miscellaneous ...		...	56	56
		1,12,172	37,377	1,49,549
Less—Expenditure in England ...		2,207	...	2,207
	Total ...	1,09,965	37,377	1,47,342

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2.)—*Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Irrigational*—continued.

Class of Work.	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Harbours	37,113	21,709	58,822
Light-houses	15,696	1,933	17,629
	52,809	23,642	76,451
Less—Expenditure in England *plus* increase under Suspense Balances	1,548	...	1,548
Total ...	51,261	23,642	74,903
Total Works	9,00,466	5,32,964	14,33,430
„ Establishment	...	...	3,76,060
„ Tools and Plant	...	...	24,526
„ Profit and Loss	...	...	11
Grand Total ...	...	...	18,34,027
Irrigation, Productive.			
Begári Canal and Branches	52,229	...	52,229
Hathmati Canal	15,355	...	15,355
Lower Panjhra River works, including Mukti Reservoir ...	387	...	387
Pálkher Canal	547	...	547
Lakh do.	222	...	222
Mutha do.	1,75,250	2,041	1,77,291
Ekruk Tank	9,983	...	9,983
Krishna Canal	—458	...	—458
	2,53,515	2,041	2,55,556
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	238	...	238
	2,53,277	2,041	2,55,318
Establishments	...	...	43,465
Tools and Plant	...	...	—9,136
Total ...	...	...	2,89,647
Ordinary.			
Káshmor and Begári Bund	8,036	...	8,036
Desert Canal	61,565	...	61,565
Kássimpur Bund	9,643	...	9,643
Sakkar Canal	15,358	...	15,358
Local Funds	5,738	...	5,738
Eastern Nara Works—			
Heranwah	750	...	750
Dimwah	...	...	...
Mithrau Canal	1,108	...	1,108
Thar do.	13,429	...	13,429
Cuts in the bed of the Nara...	88,758	...	88,758

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Irrigational—continued.

Class of Work.	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ghar Canal	19,483	...	19,483
Western Nara and Branches, improvements to	—2,04,412	...	—2,04,412
Fuleli Canal	11,300	...	11,300
(Contribution)	1,549	...	1,549
Eastern Delta Survey	27	...	27
Pinyari, No. 52	1,170	...	1,170
Khári Irrigation Sluices	7,685	...	7,685
Tápti Canal	—3	111	108
Mhaswa Tank, Khándesh	26,052	...	26,052
Jamda Canal do.	2,352	...	2,352
Waghad Tank do.	215	...	215
Ojhar Canal	2,562	...	2,562
Do. Extension (Regular)	8,089	...	8,089
(Famine)	18,811	...	18,811
Bhatodi Tank	2,258	...	2,258
Mutha Canal (Regular)	704	...	704
Do. (Famine)	34,192	...	34,192
Do. (Contribution)	1,011	...	1,011
Matoba Tank (Regular)	7,257	...	7,257
Do. (Famine)	81,550	...	81,550
Patus Tank (do.)	—5,238	...	—5,238
Shirsuphal Tank (Regular)	17,066	...	17,066
Do. (Famine)	84,495	...	84,495
Badalwadi Tank (Regular)	34	...	34
Do. (Famine)	2,252	...	2,252
Nira Canal (Regular)	21,530	62	21,592
Do. (Famine)	1,33,724	...	1,33,724
Pangaon Tank (Regular)	1,206	...	1,206
Do. (Famine)	34,907	...	34,907
Ashti Tank (Regular)	15,775	...	15,775
Do. (Famine)	1,22,685	...	1,22,685
Yerla Canal (Regular)	12,556	...	12,556
Do. (Famine)	71,797	...	71,797
Pingli Tank (Regular)	27,179	...	27,179
Do. (Famine)	52,553	...	52,553
Mhaswad Tank (Regular)	13,445	...	13,445
Do. (Famine)	1,14,441	...	1,14,441
Maini Tank	917	...	917
Krishna Canal	5,192	...	5,192
Do. Extension (Regular)	1,763	...	1,763
Do. do. (Famine)	633	...	633
Gewri Tank (Regular)	...	...	...
Do. (Famine)	598	...	598
Gokak Canal (Regular)	...	...	...
Do. (Famine)	62,951	...	62,951
Ghatprabha Storage Reservoir	662	...	662
Mavinkop Tank	2,208	...	2,208
Dambal Tank (Regular)	6,338	...	6,338
Do. (Famine)	21,311	...	21,311

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Irrigational—continued.

Class of Work.	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary—*concluded.*			
Doni Reservoir	151	...	151
Medleri Tank (Regular)	4,539	...	4,539
Do. (Famine)	12,778	...	12,778
Madag Tank	1,309	...	1,309
	10,67,994	173	10,68,167
Deduct—Expenditure against Contribution and Local Funds ...	8,298	...	8,298
Receipts on Capital Account, &c.	739	...	739
	10,58,957	173	10,59,130
Establishment	...	...	1,83,452
Tools and Plant	...	...	69,836
Total ...	...	...	12,12,418
Revenue.			
Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	4,150	5,11,357	5,15,507
Total Class I. ...	4,150	5,11,357	5,15,507
Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept—			
Begári	929	20,440	21,369
Sakkar	28,202	18,859	47,061
Ghar	95,151	40,165	1,35,316
Rohri	4,953	94,072	99,025
Fuléli	1,487	9,928	11,415
Kurrachee Collectorate Canals	1,40,259	55,681	1,95,940
Gujárát	...	9,528	9,528
Khándesh	1,083	20,391	21,474
Poona	—2,201	...	—2,201
Ratnágiri	...	80	80
Southern Maráthá Districts	2,117	3,4164	36,281
Total Class II. ...	2,71,980	3,03,308	5,75,288
Total Class I. & II. ...	2,76,130	8,14,665	10,90,795
Profit and Loss	...	...	84
Establishment	...	...	3,55,471
Tools and Plant...	...	...	26,712
Grand Total ...	...	...	14,73,062

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Irrigational—concluded.

Class of Work.	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Revenue—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary Irrigational Works for which no Capital or Revenue Account is kept ... ... (Regular)	21,608	740	22,348
Do. do. ... ... (Famine)	— 520	...	— 520
	21,088	740	21,828
Deduct—Expenditure against contributions	13,285	77	13,362
	7,803	663	8,466
Establishment	...	...	2,16,537
Tools and Plant	...	...	4,949
Suspense Balances, &c.	...	...	8,752
Total ...	...	...	2,38,704
Grand Total Irrigational ...	...	...	32,13,831

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*concluded.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Details of Provincial and Famine Expenditure.

Class of Work.	Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ...	50,589	83,588	1,34,177
Customs ...	9,912	6,684	16,596
Ecclesiastical	10,407	23,432	33,839
Educational	1,56,582	11,785	1,68,367
Government-houses and residences	92,580	42,951	1,35,531
Secretariat and Legislative	280	2,116	2,396
Public works	1,434	10,495	11,929
Charitable institutions	2,01,892	28,195	2,30,087
Miscellaneous	6,874	8,069	14,943
Police	10,850	29,654	40,504
Courts	2,44,273	20,685	2,64,958
Jails	78,936	20,335	99,271
	8,64,609	2,87,989	11,52,598
Less—Decrease and Suspense Balances	32,034	...	32,034
Total	8,32,575	2,87,989	11,20,564
Communications.			
Roads, &c.	26,48,645	11,46,720	37,95,365
Bridges ...	2,42,504	19,000	2,61,504
Total	28,91,149	11,65,720	40,56,869
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Improvements to towns	18,100	7,614	25,714
Water-supply	2,72,900	5,465	2,78,365
Harbours and Light-houses	...	7,484	7,484
Total	2,91,000	20,563	3,11,563
Total Works	40,14,724	14,74,272	54,88,996
„ Establishment ...	...	...	10,19,501
„ Tools and Plant	...	...	1,28,456
„ Profit and Loss	...	...	378
Grand Total	...	...	66,37,331

F.—POSTAL.

Abstract Statement of Covers received for delivery and returned undeliverd by the District Post Rural Messengers during the year 1877-78.

	Station.	Covers sent for delivery.	Covers undelivered.	Proportion, 1876-77.		Proportion, 1877-78.	
				Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
	Ahmedábád	61,369	4,021	93·45	6·55	92·66	7·34
	Ahmednagar	60,679	5,203	91·43	8·57	93·35	6·65
	Belgaum...	36,736	2,472	93·28	6·72	95·2	4·98
	Broach	20,722	1,073	94·83	5·17	94·1	5·9
	Kanara	33,610	1,680	95·1	4·99	95·29	4·71
	Kaira and Rewa Kánta	44,854	2,907	93·52	6·48	94·5	5·95
	Dhárwár...	32,232	2,784	91·37	8·63	92·69	7·31
	Khandesh	76,049	3,675	95·17	4·83	94·46	5·54
	Kaládgi	25,027	1,976	92·11	7·89	95·59	4·41
	Násik	75,999	5,185	93·18	6·82	93·69	6·31
	Poona	127,069	8,555	93·27	6·73	93·81	6·19
	Ratnágiri	147,633	4,670	96·84	3·16	97·63	2·37
	Satárá	48,635	3,076	93·68	6·32	95·13	4·87
	Sholápur...	39,707	3,580	90·99	9·01	93·3	6·7
	Surat	37,899	2,148	94·34	5·66	93·61	6·39
	Thána	45,030	3,575	92·7	7·93	92·59	7·41
	Alibág	19,884	786	96·5	3·95	96·49	3·51
	Kolhápur State...	10,025	963	90·4	9·6	91·91	8·9
	Total ...	943,159	58,329	93·82	6·18	94·47	5·53
Paid.	Registered Letters and Newspapers	15,264	2,171	85·78	14·22	85·92	14·8
Paid.	Letters	363,553	7,729	97·88	2·12	98·8	1·92
Paid.	Newspapers	34,776	567	98·37	1·63	98·89	1·11
Paid.	Parcels	1,699	15	99·12	0·88	98·14	1·86
Paid.	Packèts	1,967	22	98·89	1·11	99·3	0·97
Unpaid.	Registered Letters and Newspapers	84	23	72·62	27·38	60·55	39·45
Unpaid.	Letters	525,383	47,773	90·91	9·09	92·33	7·63
Unpaid.	Newspapers	45	16	64·45	35·55	79·48	20·52
Unpaid.	Parcels and Packets	388	13	96·65	3·35	97·15	2·85
	Total ...	943,159	58,329	93·82	6·18	94·47	5·53

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realised

District.	Gross Land Revenue.		Deduct remission on net			
			Introduction of Revision of Survey.		Other causes.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedábád	19,73,503	19,75,140	...	52	4,002	2,000
Kaira	27,08,809	27,33,709	...	...	639	88
Panch Máháls	3,33,753	3,25,265	...	...	341	270
Broach	28,62,139	28,55,658	...	...	3,425	3,187
Súrat	26,71,736	27,19,278	...	...	1,373	1,015
Tanna	15,60,758	15,69,118	160	160	1,724	113
Kolábá	7,94,762	7,96,009	...	81	20,372	558
Total ...	1,29,05,460	1,29,74,177	160	293	31,876	7,231
Central Division.						
Násik	16,16,358	16,10,278	49,614	2,161	88,416	1,590
Khándesh	33,50,312	33,65,685	...	...	21,289	11,099
Ahmednagar	16,58,611	16,44,209	28,216	...	1,03,525	...
Poona	14,86,547	14,90,064	...	...	1,736	1,349
Sholápur	12,33,846	12,19,866	7,484	...	44	1,041
Satárá	23,11,497	23,20,600	135	...	2,745	1,388
Total ...	1,16,57,171	1,16,50,702	85,449	2,161	2,17,755	16,467
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	17,79,230	17,82,360	...	...	4,720	218
Dhárwár	25,86,631	25,85,909	...	...	8,515	54
Kaládgi	16,80,045	16,71,174	..	...	10	...
Kánárá	9,68,479	9,80,861	15,907	24,452	1,18,169	*456
Ratnágiri	9,89,138	10,16,830	...	...	1,129	733
Total ...	80,03,523	80,37,134	15,907	24,452	1,32,543	1,461
Sind.						
Kurrachee	8,57,217	7,37,907	...	...	...	...
Haidarábád	13,36,910	13,59,005	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur...	19,14,512	16,30,204	...	...	...	...
Thár and Párkar	2,70,493	2,40,345	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	2,79,439	2,22,822	..	...	...	...
Total ...	46,58,571	41,90,283	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	3,72,24,725	3,68,52,296	1,01,516	26,906	3,82,174	25,159

* Rs. 1,12,899 are entered in the District accounts as fixed annual reduction till the

AND FINANCE.

FINANCE. (1.)—LAND REVENUE.

and the actual realisations in the years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

Government Revenue.				Deductions on account of Alienations.					
Total Remission.		Remainder.		Shares of Revenue (Amáls) collected by the sharers direct.		Political Ináms.		Personal Ináms.	
1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,002	2,052	19,69,501	19,73,088	7,688	7,688	31,480	31,480	4,28,702	4,28,663
639	88	27,08,170	27,33,621	...	...	151	2,131	6,63,890	6,63,393
341	270	3,33,412	3,24,985	...	...	...	...	35,564	35,289
3,425	3,187	28,58,714	28,52,471	...	...	...	..	4,36,803	4,37,902
1,373	1,015	26,70,363	27,18,263	...	...	2,791	2,791	2,90,517	2,92,957
1,884	273	15,58,874	15,68,845	...	...	12,219	12,219	90,258	97,713
20,372	639	7,74,390	7,95,370	...	...	90	90	35,165	36,046
32,036	7,524	1,28,73,424	1,29,66,653	7,688	7,688	46,731	48,711	19,80,899	19,91,963
1,38,030	3,751	14,78,328	16,06,527	...	...	66,122	66,152	92,796	94,273
21,289	11,099	33,29,023	33,54,586	...	...	27,394	30,940	79,333	79,727
1,31,741	...	15,26,870	16,44,209	...	...	61,199	60,109	1,50,574	1,48,864
1,736	1,349	14,84,811	14,88,715	...	...	49,351	50,212	1,37,283	1,30,907
7,528	1,041	12,26,318	12,18,825	...	...	15,005	14,999	61,781	61,530
2,880	1,388	23,08,617	23,19,212	4,328	4,323	57,477	57,336	3,94,869	3,95,055
3,03,204	18,628	1,13,53,967	1,16,32,074	4,328	4,323	2,76,548	2,79,748	9,16,636	9,10,356
4,720	218	17,74,510	17,82,142	...	...	27,426	27,426	1,72,602	1,74,144
8,515	54	25,78,116	25,85,855	...	...	18,343	18,843	1,56,665	1,56,530
10	...	16,80,035	16,71,174	...	...	30,117	30,117	89,703	89,635
1,34,076	*24,908	8,34,403	9,55,953	...	...	...	...	904	904
1,129	733	9,88,009	10,16,097	33,417	33,124	1,203	1,203	28,869	28,338
1,48,450	25,913	78,55,073	80,11,221	33,417	33,124	77,089	77,089	4,48,743	4,49,551
1,06,911	59,945	7,50,306	6,77,962	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,734	28,603	13,21,176	13,39,402	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,19,013	1,991	16,95,499	16,28,213	...	...	...	...	. .	...
62,772	33,798	2,07,721	2,06,547	...	..	...	...	...	...
12,823	5,993	2,66,616	2,16,829	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,17,253	1,30,330	42,41,318	40,59,953	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,00,943	1,82,395	3,63,23,782	3,66,69,901	45,433	45,135	4,00,368	4,05,548	33,46,278	33,51,870

survey is complete. This sum is omitted from the above statement.

REVENUE

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realised

District.	Deductions on account					
	Dewasthan and Dharmadeo Ináms.		Watan Ináms which have been brought under the Watan Settlement.		Ináms of Taluka Service Watandars whose services have been retained.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	30,389	30,380	4,432	4,431	...	...
Kaira	33,733	33,728	16,204	16,195	...	...
Pánch Máháls	4,897	4,926	9,896	9,873	3,235	3,420
Broach	23,911	23,869	22,675	22,628	...	...
Súrat	20,607	20,694	18,535	18,535	...	...
Tanna	11,848	11,802	5,455	5,600	5,345	5,354
Kolábá	11,255	10,384	2,491	2,494	946	946
Total ...	1,36,640	1,35,783	79,688	79,756	9,526	9,720
Central Division.						
Násik	12,525	12,928	19,400	19,968	158	197
Khándesh...	12,280	12,263	24,143	23,821	2,134	2,942
Ahmednagar	30,793	31,009	17,854	18,203	...	...
Poona	54,053	54,264	19,624	19,485	...	...
Sholápur	8,436	8,595	32,819	32,818	751	750
Satárá	74,478	74,936	97,043	97,303	67	68
Total ...	1,92,565	1,93,995	2,10,883	2,11,598	3,110	3,957
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	36,643	35,636	1,32,672	1,32,665	...	...
Dhárwár	57,526	57,470	60,788	60,857	...	...
Kaládgi	27,430	27,430	99,577	99,598	...	...
Kánárá	4,879	4,879	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	6,707	6,726	380	380	7,619	7,617
Total ...	1,33,185	1,32,141	2,93,417	2,93,500	7,619	7,617
Sind.						
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haidarábád	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thár and Párkar...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,62,390	4,61,919	5,83,988	5,84,854	20,255	21,294

AND FINANCE.

FINANCE. (1.)—LAND REVENUE.

and the actual realisations in the year 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

OF ALIENATIONS.						REMAINDER, BEING GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			
Allowances of Village servants useful to Government.		Allowances of Village servants useful to village community.		Total Inâms.		Revenue proper, being Assessment on Khalsa lands.		Judi or Quit-rent on Alienated Lands.	
1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,328	32,581	7,646	7,663	5,42,665	5,42,686	11,69,769	11,68,195	1,64,147	1,64,156
55,684	55,628	9,435	7,441	7,79,097	7,78,516	13,23,400	13,39,639	5,59,539	5,59,068
10,018	10,024	1,209	1,211	64,819	64,743	2,28,859	2,27,610	19,671	19,551
88,396	88,304	39,758	39,691	6,11,543	6,12,394	19,64,937	19,64,555	2,33,468	2,33,322
65,726	65,461	24,540	24,531	4,22,716	4,24,969	20,32,618	20,70,428	1,45,104	1,46,198
15,255	14,148	1,601	2,686	1,41,981	1,49,522	13,36,371	12,89,888	40,829	40,986
207	207	...	...	50,154	50,167	6,98,635	6,99,326	27,419	27,638
2,67,614	2,66,153	84,189	83,223	26,12,975	26,22,997	87,54,589	87,59,641	11,90,177	11,90,919
76,229	76,707	8,383	8,695	2,75,613	2,78,920	12,32,241	12,40,314	70,143	70,720
1,52,756	1,55,246	14,935	15,389	3,12,975	3,20,328	28,18,448	28,72,199	1,47,470	1,46,709
38,246	39,587	4,466	4,750	3,03,132	3,02,522	12,19,653	12,18,390	1,11,712	1,11,607
60,876	60,673	3,582	3,041	3,24,769	3,18,582	10,30,772	10,33,988	80,857	80,370
36,042	35,845	3,029	3,029	1,57,863	1,57,566	10,11,754	9,99,105	49,478	49,505
1,08,472	1,08,547	15,336	15,335	7,52,070	7,52,903	11,97,889	11,97,383	3,30,866	3,30,359
4,72,621	4,76,605	49,731	50,239	21,26,422	21,30,821	85,10,757	85,61,379	7,90,526	7,89,270
1,33,483	1,33,022	12,671	12,671	5,15,497	5,15,564	8,50,529	8,50,264	3,65,828	3,65,956
1,79,753	1,53,070	19,147	19,152	4,92,222	4,65,422	15,66,983	15,92,664	4,59,034	4,79,250
1,25,736	1,25,676	12,672	12,672	3,85,235	3,85,128	10,29,111	10,27,194	2,34,704	2,34,734
...	...	...	...	5,783	5,783	9,43,919	9,57,733	19	19
807	807	183	183	79,185	78,378	8,83,842	9,11,448	17,216	17,232
4,39,779	4,12,575	44,673	44,678	14,77,922	14,50,275	52,74,384	53,39,303	10,76,801	10,97,191
...	...	...	...	80,593	75,504	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,01,824	1,94,984	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,31,869	1,30,116	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,928	4,415	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12,328	9,480	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,33,542	4,14,499	...	...	...	...
11,80,014	11,55,333	1,78,593	1,78,140	66,50,861	66,18,592	2,25,39,730	2,26,60,323	30,57,504	30,77,380

REVENUE

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realised,

District.	Remainder, being							
	Sale proceeds of permanent occupancy.		Sale proceeds of Grass preserves.		Lands liable to floods, and sold annually by auction.		Fees for Revenue Processes and Notice fees.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	12,178	9,509	37,221	35,674	8,389	7,485	683	1,118
Kaira	12,557	14,298	11,854	10,291	1,434	2,629	2,221	3,722
Panch Máháls	1,347	666	3,569	4,247	...	...	394	74
Broach	18,891	6,714	3,666	1,521	17,485	25,191	3,285	5,185
Súrat	23,299	40,075	21,492	18,783	4,743	5,733	1,202	1,571
Tanna	6,391	6,050	7,470	7,219	...	33	1,967	5,928
Kolábá	1,077	2,098	597	623	...	...	871	977
Total ...	75,740	79,410	85,869	78,358	32,051	41,131	10,623	18,575
Central Division.								
Násik	3,141	3,032	19,809	11,502	219	304	2,528	1,783
Khándesh	10,659	4,851	23,507	14,124	3,669	4,561	5,683	4,202
Ahmednagar	1,817	5,104	15,095	11,429	302	422	419	2,436
Poona	3,151	1,205	20,761	25,122	1,014	740	1,733	5,012
Sholápur	1,358	348	9,483	7,108	274	681	1,232	2,349
Satárá	314	391	12,535	13,642	300	413	2,775	6,590
Total ...	20,440	14,931	1,01,190	82,927	5,778	7,121	14,370	22,372
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	1,342	531	18,852	15,580	...	...	1,729	1,529
Dhárwár	1,839	1,969	33,561	30,570	...	...	8,236	2,714
Kaládgi	477	8	10,772	4,267	756	455	2,572	2,155
Kánárá	6,688	3,970	3,208	3,452	...	...	451	738
Ratnágiri	823	673	479	545	...	...	647	1,074
Total ...	11,169	7,151	66,872	54,414	756	455	13,635	8,210
Sind.								
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haidarábád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thár and Párkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,07,349	1,01,492	2,53,931	2,15,699	38,585	48,707	38,628	49,157

AND FINANCE. .

FINANCE. (1.)—LAND REVENUE.

and the actual realisations in the years 1876-77 and 1877-78—continued.

Government Revenue—*continued.*				Revenue for Collection.					
Miscellaneous.		Total.		On account of current year.		Outstanding balance on account of former years on the 31st of July 1876.	Outstanding balances on account of former years on the 31st of July 1877.	Total.	Total.
1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.			1876-77.	1877-78.
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,640	46,562	14,31,027	14,32,699	14,26,836	14,30,402	1,294	1,651	14,28,130	14,32,053
18,706	25,487	19,29,711	19,55,194	19,29,072	19,55,106	1,013	...	19,30,085	19,55,106
15,094	8,374	2,68,934	2,60,522	2,68,593	2,60,253	880	387	2,69,473	2,60,640
8,864	6,777	22,50,596	22,43,265	22,47,171	22,40,078	6,131	7,883	22,53,302	22,47,961
20,562	11,521	22,49,020	22,94,309	22,47,647	22,93,294	13,364	22,021	22,61,011	23,15,315
25,748	69,492	14,18,776	14,19,596	14,16,893	14,19,322	1,630	2,550	14,18,523	14,21,872
16,008	15,180	7,44,607	7,45,842	7,24,235	7,45,204	850	1,062	7,25,085	7,46,266
1,43,622	1,83,393	1,02,92,671	1,03,51,427	1,02,60,447	1,03,43,659	25,162	35,554	1,02,85,609	1,03,79,213
16,284	9,343	13,44,365	13,36,998	12,06,335	13,33,247	1,328	52,981	12,07,663	13,86,228
33,970	15,912	30,43,406	30,62,558	30,16,047	30,34,258	21,142	12,905	30,37,189	30,47,163
6,480	5,214	13,55,478	13,54,602	12,23,738	13,54,602	2,441	3,53,694	12,26,179	17,08,296
23,489	25,046	11,61,777	11,71,483	11,60,041	11,70,134	7,830	4,63,238	11,67,871	16,33,372
2,402	3,203	10,75,981	10,62,299	10,68,453	10,61,259	4,498	8,49,520	10,72,951	19,10,779
14,747	18,920	15,59,426	15,67,698	15,56,546	15,66,310	4,669	2,52,443	15,61,215	18,18,753
97,372	77,638	95,40,433	95,55,638	92,31,160	95,19,810	41,908	19,84,781	92,73,068	1,15,04,591
26,453	32,936	12,64,733	12,66,796	12,60,013	12,66,578	801	1,18,478	12,60,814	13,85,056
27,767	16,205	20,97,420	21,23,372	20,88,905	21,23,318	335	72,423	20,89,240	21,95,741
16,418	17,233	12,94,810	12,86,046	12,94,800	12,86,046	14	7,48,382	12,94,814	20,34,428
8,411	9,166	9,62,696	9,75,078	8,28,620	8,37,270	65,581	77,926	8,94,201	9,15,196
6,945	7,480	9,09,052	9,38,452	9,08,824	9,37,719	11,479	24,411	9,20,303	9,62,130
85,994	83,020	65,29,611	65,89,744	63,81,162	64,50,931	78,210	10,41,620	64,59,372	74,92,551
...	...	...	...	6,69,713	6,02,459	7,001	16,486	6,76,714	6,18,945
...	...	...	...	11,19,352	11,35,418	23,037	9,454	11,42,389	11,44,872
...	...	...	...	15,63,629	14,98,097	40,739	34,636	16,04,368	15,32,733
...	...	...	...	2,00,793	2,02,133	212	76	2,01,005	2,02,209
...	...	...	...	2,54,288	2,07,349	24,364	33,641	2,78,652	2,40,990
...	...	...	...	38,07,775	36,45,456	95,353	94,293	39,03,128	37,39,749
3,26,988	3,44,051	2,63,62,715	2,64,96,809	2,94,96,809	2,99,59,856	2,40,633	31,56,248	2,99,21,117	3,31,16,104

REVENUE

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realised,

District.	Increase.	Decrease.	Realisations and Remissions up to 31st July 1877.			
			Collections on account of current year.	Collections on account of former years.	Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Total.
1	52	53	45	55	56	57
Northern Division,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	3,923	...	14,26,127	81	271	14,26,479
Kaira	25,021	...	19,29,072	111	902	19,30,085
Panch Máhals	...	8,833	2,68,413	320	364	2,69,097
Broach	...	5,341	22,39,371	4,683	1,365	22,45,419
Súrat	54,304	..	22,37,626	925	439	22,38,990
Tanna	3,349	...	14,15,259	715	...	14,15,974
Kolábá	21,181	...	7,23,976	...	47	7,24,023
Total ...	93,604	...	1,02,39,844	6,835	3,388	1,02,50,067
Central Division.						
Násik	1,78,565	...	11,53,544	694	444	11,54,682
Khandesh	9,974	...	30,13,884	3,550	6,850	30,24,284
Ahmednagar	4,82,117	...	8,72,477	8	...	8,72,485
Poona	4,65,501	...	7,03,213	1,316	104	7,04,633
Sholápur	8,37,828	...	2,18,964	165	4,320	2,23,449
Satárá	2,57,538	...	13,04,697	3,618	457	13,08,772
Total ...	22,31,523	...	72,66,779	9,351	12,175	72,88,305
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	1,24,242	...	11,41,778	...	558	11,42,336
Dhárwár	1,06,501	...	20,16,482	335	...	20,16,817
Kaládgi	7,39,614	...	5,46,418	14	...	5,46,432
Kánárá	20,995	...	8,14,117	1,994	164	8,16,275
Ratnágiri	41,827	...	8,91,766	3,912	214	8,95,892
Total ...	10,33,179	...	54,10,561	6,255	936	54,17,752
Sind.						
Kurrachee	...	57,769	6,53,227	4,749	2,252	6,60,228
Haidarábád	2,483	...	11,10,227	18,674	4,034	11,32,935
Shikárpur	...	71,635	15,39,944	14,451	20,481	15,74,876
Thár and Párkar	1,204	...	2,00,716	212	...	2,00,928
Upper Sind Frontier	...	37,662	2,33,690	11,057	265	2,45,012
Total ...	...	1,63,379	37,37,804	49,143	27,032	38,13,979
Grand Total ...	31,94,927	...	2,66,54,988	71,584	43,531	2,67,70,103

AND FINANCE.

FINANCE. (1.)—LAND REVENUE.

and actual realisations in the years 1876-77 and 1877-78—concluded.

Realisations and Remissions up to 31st July 1878.				Increase.	Decrease.	Outstanding balances on account of 1876-77 and former years.	Outstanding balances on account of 1877-78 and former years.
Collections on account of current year.	Collections on account of former years.	Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Total.				
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,26,265	772	149	14,27,186	707	.....	1,651	4,867
19,49,459	.....	.....	19,49,459	19,374	.....	.....	5,647
2,14,155	15	204	2,14,374	.....	54,723	376	46,266
21,18,840	6,070	706	21,25,616	.....	1,19,803	7,883	1,22,345
22,71,059	5,492	3,279	22,79,830	40,840	.....	22,021	35,485
14,16,545	1,353	567	14,18,465	2,491	.....	2,549	3,407
7,44,926	11	233	7,45,170	21,147	.....	1,062	1,096
1,01,41,249	13,713	5,138	1,01,60,100	.....	89,967	35,542	2,19,113
12,50,431	40,717	1,127	12,92,275	1,37,593	.....	52,981	93,953
30,34,026	3,292	385	30,37,703	13,419	.....	12,905	9,460
9,88,409	1,41,267	.....	11,29,676	2,57,191	.....	3,53,694	5,78,620
11,01,477	45,497	679	11,47,653	4,43,020	.....	4,63,238	4,85,719
9,34,611	3,69,183	3	13,03,797	10,80,348	.....	8,49,502	6,06,982
15,15,514	1,32,868	519	16,48,901	3,40,129	.....	2,52,443	1,69,852
88,24,468	7,32,824	2,713	9,50,005	22,71,700	.....	19,84,763	19,44,586
12,29,781	1,04,745	.....	13,34,526	1,92,190	.....	1,18,478	50,530
20,80,731	54,499	108	21,35,338	1,18,521	.....	72,423	60,403
10,82,083	5,56,340	159	16,38,582	10,92,150	.....	7,48,382	3,95,846
8,35,235	63,283	469	8,98,987	82,712	.....	77,926	16,209
9,26,597	16,021	306	9,42,924	47,032	.....	24,411	19,206
61,54,427	7,94,888	1,042	69,50,357	15,32,605	.....	10,41,620	5,42,194
5,86,541	10,922	695	5,98,158	.....	62,070	16,486	20,787
10,93,504	7,302	603	11,01,409	.....	31,526	9,454	43,463
13,60,421	16,539	10,136	13,87,096	.....	1,87,780	29,492	1,45,637
2,00,829	76	.....	2,00,905	.....	23	77	1,304
1,65,399	19,786	563	1,85,748	.....	59,264	33,640	55,242
34,06,694	54,625	11,997	34,73,316	.....	3,40,663	89,149	2,66,433
2,85,26,838	15,96,050	20,890	3,01,43,778	33,73,675	.....	31,51,074	29,72,326

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2.)—CANALS.

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works.

Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area irrigated.	Revenue.		Total.
			Direct Revenue realised during 1876-77 and accounted for in Public Works Department.	Revenue due to or dependent on the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1875-76.	
	Class I. *Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	SIND.				
Frontier Upper Sind.	Káshmor and Bigári Bund ...	...	288	.....	288
	Desert Canal	54,529	130	44,539	44,669
	Bigári Canal	1,62,918	1,291	1,11,868	1,13,159
Do. and Shikárpur	Sind Canal	44,945	.....	97,492	97,492
Shikárpur	Sakkar Canal	84,556	897	93,277	94,174
	Eastern Nára.				
Shikárpur	Shikárpur Collectorate	...	2,958	.....	2,958
Thár and Párkar.	Mithrao Canal	50,059	350	61,278	61,628
	Thár Canal	57	154	.....	154
	Dimwah	63	.....	210	210
Haidarábád ...	Hiranwah	346	.....	38	38
	Char Nara	65,034	758	71,572	72,330
	Jamro Sung	7,787	85	9,251	9,336
	Miscellaneous receipts	...	.....	16,836	16,836
	Total, Eastern Nara ...	1,23,346	4,305	1,59,185	1,63,490
Haidarábád ...	Ghar Canal	2,50,041	9,404	3,94,668	4,04,072
	Alibhar Kutcheri Canal	12,788	493	15,999	16,492
	Great Marak	43,737	1,983	89,560	91,543
	Surfrazwah	18,082	1,596	23,690	25,286
Kurrachee	Phuleli Canal...	1,52,638	20,268	3,17,820	3,38,088
	Pinyari Canal...	56,198	623	1,10,836	1,11,459
	DECCAN AND GUJARA'T.				
Ahmedábád ...	Hathmati Canal	1,043	3,537	.....	3,537
Kaira	Khári Irrigation Sluices	7,848	.....	22,143	22,143
Khándesh	Panjra River works	2,320	316	5,726	6,042
	Hartala Tank...	23	2	.....	2
	Jamda Canal	4,925	5,469	....	5,469
	Mhaswa Tank...	166	3	.....	3
Násik	Pálkhed Canals	1,076	2,224	.....	2,224
	Wadali Canal	213	785	.....	785
	Ojhar Canal	1,840	3,297	.....	3,297
Ahmednagar ...	Lakh Canal	1,541	3,225	.....	3,225
	Bhatodi Tank...	555	656	.....	656
Poona	Mutha Canal	5,380	1,20,561	.....	1,20,561
	Kasurdi Tank...	218	132	.....	132
Sholápur	Ekruk Tank	1,838	6,039	.....	6,039
Satárá	Rewari Canal	653	3,151	.....	3,151
	Yerla Canal	245	456	.....	456
	Gondowli Canal	157	253	.....	253
	Maini Tank	984	1,041	.....	1,041
	Chikli Canal	214	678	.....	678
	Krishna Canal	2,935	17,929	.....	17,929

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2.)—CANALS—*continued.*

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works—continued.

Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area irrigated.	Revenue		Total.
			Direct Revenue realised during 1876-77 and accounted for in Public Works Department.	Revenue due to or dependent on the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1875-76.	
	Class I.—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—contd.				
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT—*contd.*				
Dhárwár... ...	Kalalá Canal	31	.....	.....	.....
	Madag Tank	550	2,126	.....	2,126
	Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept* ...	10,38,533	2,13,158	14,86,803	16,99,961
	Class II. *Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.*				
	SIND.				
Shikárpur ...	Taluka Shikárpur	...	266	.....	266
	,, Mehar	428	.....	710	710
	,, Tigar	8,046	.....	19,976	19,976
	,, Kakkar	8,345	533	13,284	13,817
	,, Lubdarya	668	.....	1,406	1,406
	,, Ubaro	9,348	3	18,021	18,024
	,, Mirpur	13,654	34	24,300	24,334
	,, Ghotki	4,878	23	10,819	10,842
	,, Saidapur	8,525	536	13,495	14,031
	,, Rohri	7,672	610	16,354	16,964
	,, Nowshera	...	218	.....	218
	,, Sakkar	...	245	.....	245
	Miscellaneous receipts	...	.....	2,726	2,726
	Total, Shikárpur ...	61,564	2,468	1,21,091	1,23,559
Shikárpur .. ... Kurrachee	Western Nára	1,40,860	3,868	2,14,587	2,18,455
	,, ,, ...	80,748	1,597	82,187	83,784
	Total, Western Nára ...	2,21,608	5,465	2,96,774	3,02,239
Haidarábád ...	Taluka Kundiara	48,311	611	70,160	70,771
	,, Nowshera	55,660	1,308	87,033	88,341
	,, Moro	25,941	1,727	31,737	33,464
	,, Sákarand	35,714	1,676	43,228	44,904
	,, Shádádpur	6,223	741	11,551	12,292
	,, Hála	34,090	3,934	62,974	66,908
	,, Tándo Aliyár	44,841	1,401	50,776	52,177
	,, Mirpur	24,494	1,432	31,914	33,346
	,, Dero Mohobat	1,857	3	1,211	1,214
	,, Haidarábád	2,666	20	6,091	6,111
	,, Guni	13,634	1,068	23,830	24,898
	Miscellaneous receipts	...	.....	69,852	69,852
	Total, Haidarábád ...	2,93,431	13,921	4,90,357	5,04,278

* The Western Nára, formerly shown under this head, has now been transferred to Revenue.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2.)—CANALS—*continued.*

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works—continued.

Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area irrigated.	Revenue.		Total.
			Direct Revenue realised during 1876-77 and accounted for in Public Works Department.	Revenue due to or dependent on the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1875-76.	
	Class II.—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—continued.				
	SIND—*continued.*				
Kurrachee ...	Taluka Dádu	10,005	381	7,474	7,855
	,, Sehwán	5,242	14	11,015	11,029
	,, Májanda	7,571	32	6,153	6,185
	,, Kotri	4,531	207	7,709	7,916
	,, Tátta	12,737	343	26,811	27,154
	,, Mirpur Bátaro	8,003	.....	15,465	15,465
	,, Sákro	11,922	288	27,339	27,627
	,, Ghorábári	30,040	876	54,953	55,829
	,, Shábandar	26,791	201	51,358	51,559
	,, Below	9,519	8	18,931	18,989
	,, Jati	3,460	284	8,123	8,407
	Total, Kurrachee ...	1,29,821	2,634	2,35,331	2,37,965
	DECCAN AND GUJA'RA'T.				
Ahmedábád ...	Sindraj Bund...	95	11	156	167
	Chandola Tank	211	.....	727	727
	Juhar Bund	247	45	1,154	1,199
	Juda Bund	118	20	144	164
	Upardal Bund...	150	92	350	442
	Total Ahmedábád ...	821	168	2,531	2,699
Khándesh ...	Khándesh Irrigation...	8,497	.....	52,158	52,158
Násik	Násik Irrigation	42,604	.....	1,41,612	1,41,612
	Ojhar Tambat Canal	...	228	.....	228
	Godáveri River	...	5	.....	5
	Total, Násik ...	42,604	233	1,41,612	1,41,845
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar Irrigation	62	.....	138	183
Poona	Tank at Agar	63	.....	302	302
	Narayangaon Bandara	367	.....	3,596	3,596
	Tank at Kasur	...	84	.....	84
	,, at Wadaz	...	225	.....	225
	Total, Poona ...	430	309	3,898	4,207
Satárá	Borgaon Dam	89	.....	341	341
Ratnágiri... ...	Tanks at Warad and Damapur ...	655	.....	2,774	2,774

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2.)—CANALS—*concluded.*

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works—concluded.

Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area Irrigated.	Revenue.		Total.
			Direct Revenue realised during 1876-77 and accounted for in Public Works Department.	Revenue to due or dependent on the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1875-76.	
	Class II.—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—continued.				
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT—*continued.*				
	Well at Hipági	3	.....	6	6
	Tank at Mumdápur	433	.....	1,521	1,521
	,, (Hond), near the Temple of Bausankri	21	.....	57	57
	,, at Nalguna	6	.....	6	6
	,, at Nandkewad	25	.....	49	49
	,, at Timsayar	82	.....	51	51
Kaládgi.. ...	,, at Parwati	79	.....	54	54
	,, at Kendur	126	.....	320	320
	,, at Gowanhi	11	.....	36	36
	Saraswati Nulla, near Tolehgud ...	33	.....	104	104
	Tank at Inchgeri	...	170	.....	170
	,, at Kumatgi	...	133	.....	133
	Total, Kaládgi ...	819	303	2,204	2,507
	Taluka Dhárwár	3,925	.....	7,824	7,824
	,, Hubli	2,044	.....	5,118	5,118
	,, Nawalgund	34	.....	102	102
	,, Gadag...	206	.....	514	514
	,, Bankápur	11,493	.....	17,934	17,934
Dhárwár ...	,, Ránibenur	670	235	1,822	2,057
	,, Hangal	38,214	.....	55,961	55,961
	,, Karaji	2,796	... 12	8,478	8,466
	,, Kalghatgi	16,531	.....	27,793	27,793
	,, Kod	26,917	367	42,876	43,243
	Total, Dhárwár ...	1,02,820	590	1,68,422	1,69,012
	Total Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	8,63,221	26,091	15,15,949	15,42,040
	Ordinary Agricultural works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts is kept.				
	Sakkar Division	...	171	.....	171
	Garh ,, ...	...	41	.....	41
	Fuleli ,, ...	...	10	.....	10
	Haidarábád Collectorate	...	1	.....	1
	Kurrachee Collectorate Canals ...	...	585	.....	585
	Khándesh	...	6	.....	6
	Poona	...	6	.....	6
	Sholápur and Ahmednagar	...	98	.....	98
	Satárá	...	807	.....	807
	Belgaum and Dhárwár	...	1,423	.....	1,423
	Total ...	...	3,148	.....	3,148
	Grand Total ...	19,01,754	2,42,397	30,02,752	32,45,149

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE.

(1.)—Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the consumption of Spirits, fermented Liquors and Drugs, during 1877-78.

District.	Population.				Revenue from Duty on				Incidence per head of Population.	Number of Licenses for retail of any or the foregoing.	Population per License.	Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Spirit.	Wine, Beer, and other fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.				
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291	a18,97,204	b 2,26,695	21,332	21,45,231	3 5 2	593	1,246	a Import duty on Spirits.Rs. 6,35,332
Northern Division.				Total..	18,97,204	2,26,695	21,332	21,45,231	3 5 2	593	1,246	b { Do. on Wine . ,, 2,09,744 { Do. on Beer . ,, 16,471
Ahmedábád, including Deesa	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	52,230	c 1,405	9,344	62,979	0 1 5	91	9,219	c These licenses include the right to sell imported spirits. The revenue from fermented toddy alone, when there is any, is shown in this column.
Kaira, including Panch Máháls	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	33,322	c 99	15,532	48,953	0 0 9	141	7,258	
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	60,325	c 7,000	5,975	73,300	0 3 4	61	5,743	
Súrat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·33	2,87,038	c 71,525	13,434	3,72,047	0 9 9	473	1,283	
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	4,04,273	c 2,209	4,843	4,11,325	0 7 9	836	1,013	
Kolábá	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	86,826	c 159	1,667	88,652	0 4 0	611	573	
Central Division.				Total..	9,24,064	82,397	50,795	10,57,256	0 4 2	2,213	473	
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	1,04,259	c 720	17,335	1,22,314	0 2 7	108	6,799	
Khándesh	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101·22	2,81,614	c 440	19,132	3,01,186	0 4 8	251	4,098	
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	29,617	c 750	9,643	40,010	0 0 10	70	11,056	
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	1,68,880	c 3,159	38,275	2,10,314	0 3 8	243	3,733	
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	91,810	c 1,098	8,148	1,01,056	0 2 3	107	6,710	
Satára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	29,873	c 668	5,543	36,084	0 0 6	119	8,915	
Southern Division.				Total..	7,06,093	6,835	98,076	8,10,964	0 2 6	898	5,816	
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·44	1,00,475	c 600	4,036	1,05,111	0 1 9	72	13,038	
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·74	1,05,552	c 220	7,572	1,13,344	0 1 10	54	18,297	
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	46,644	c 150	2,215	49,009	0 0 11	159	5,132	
Kánárá	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	1,08,472	c 400	4,250	1,13,122	0 4 7	213	1,870	
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268·97	62,746	c 633	4,261	67,640	0 1 0	243	4,193	
Sind.				Total..	4,23,889	2,003	22,334	4,48,226	0 1 8	741	5,614	
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	*2,55,889	† c 40,007	41,998	3,37,894	0 12 9	355	1,192	* Includes import duty Rs. 1,52,105
Haidarábád	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	94,732	c 638	56,840	1,52,210	0 3 4	375	1,920	† Do. do. ,, 35,238 for the whole province.
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·08	52,851	c 291	43,475	96,617	0 1 11	57	13,621	
Thár and Párkar ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	3,386	c 50	15,374	18,810	0 1 8	96	1,883	c Includes also toddy-shop licenses.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,270	8,715	89,985	47·04	12,250	c 80	5 374	17,704	0 3 1	154	593	
				Total..	4,19,108	41,066	1,63,061	6,23,235	0 4 8	1,038	2,112	
				Grand Total..	43,70,318	3,58,996	3,55,598	50,84,912	0 4 4	5,407	3,008	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(2.)—Revenue derived from Duty on the consumption of Spirits during 1877-78.

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses	Revenue from			Incidence per head.	Number of Licenses for retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.		Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.	Total.				
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291·	*b* 155	*a* 6,35,332 *b* 8,650	11,03,258 *b* 1,49,964	18,97,204	2 15 1	*b* 488	1,320	*a* Import duty. *b* License fees Rs. 1,58,614 are paid to the Municipality. With the exception of 234 licenses the rest cover the right to sell both country and imported liquor.
Northern Division.				Total..	155	6,43,982	12,53,222	18,97,204	2 15 1	488	1,320	
Ahmedábád, including Deesa	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	..	*c* 1,250	52,230	53,480	0 1 0	55	15,254	*c* Includes sale of wine and beer.
Kaira, including Panch Máháls	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	..	90	33,322	33,412	0 0 6	84	12,184	
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	..	250	60,325	60,575	0 2 9	29	13,122	
Súrat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·33	..	750	2,87,088	2,87,838	0 7 7	*d* 301	216	*d* For foreign spirits 15
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	30	2,209	4,04,273	4,06,482	0 7 8	767	1,104	For country spirits 212
Kolábá	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	..	159	86,826	86,985	0 3 11	594	589	For country spirits and fermented toddy 74
Central Division.				Total..	30	4,708	9,24,064	9,28,772	0 3 7	1,830	219	
Násik	32,143	702,238	734,386	90·22	..	660	1,04,259	1,04,919	0 2 3	46	15,964	
Khándesh	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101·22	..	425	2,81,614	2,82,039	0 4 5	109	9,439	
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	..	750	29,617	30,367	0 0 7	20	38,697	
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	2,622	1,68,348	1,70,970	0 3 0	148	629	
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	350	91,810	92,160	0 2 0	46	15,609	
Satárá	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	224·32	..	655	29,873	30,528	0 0 5	65	16,323	
Southern Division.				Total.	..	5,462	7,05,521	7,10,983	0 2 2	434	12,035	
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938.750	204·44	..	600	1,00,475	1,01,075	0 1 8	58	16,185	
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·74	3	220	1,05,552	1,05,772	0 1 9	110	28,229	
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	..	150	46,644	46,794	0 0 10	126	..	
Kánárá	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	..	400	1,08,472	1,08,872	0 4 4	193	2,064	
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268·97	..	633	62,746	63,379	0 0 11	223	4,570	
Sind.				Total..	3	2,003	4,23,889	4,25,892	0 1 7	710	5,859	
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	..	1,56,768	1,03,784	2,60,552	0 9 10	109	3,885	Import duty on spirits alone, Rs. 1,52,105. European spirits and fermented liquors are sold under one license in all these districts.
Haidarábád	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	..	638	94,732	95,370	0 2 1	140	5,156	
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·08	..	291	52,851	53,142	0 1 0	23	33,749	
Thár and Párkar ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	..	50	3,386	3,436	0 0 3	20	9,038	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,270	8,715	89,985	47·04	2	80	12,250	12,330	0 2 2	53	1,697	
				Total..	2	1,57,827	2,67,003	4,24,830	0 3 1	345	6,354	
				Grand Total..	190	8,13,982	35,73,699	43,87,681	0 4 3	2,573	4,544	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(3.)—*Revenue derived from Duty upon the consumption of Spirits manufactured*

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.	
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29·291	*a* 155	*b* 254	Rs. 25	Rs. 60 to 708
				Total..	155	254	..	..
Northern Division.								Rs.
Ahmedábád, including Deesa ..	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	..	*c* 25	..	*d* 55
Kaira, including Panch Máháls.	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	..	*c* 3	..	*d* 30
Broach	69,013	281,289	350,302	257·92	..	*c* 5	..	*d* 50
Súrat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·33	..	*c* 15	..	*d* 50
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	*c* 30	*c* 8	53	*d* 106
Kolábá	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	..	*c* 3	..	*d* 53
				Total..	30	59	..	..
Central Division.								Rs.
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	..	*c* 13	..	*d* 50
Khandesh	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101·22	..	*c* 9	..	*d* 50
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	..	*c* 15	..	*d* 50
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	*c* 58	..	*d* 45
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	*c* 7	..	*d* 50
Satárá	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	..	*c* 15	..	*d* 5 to 50
				Total..	..	117	..	..
Southern Division.								Rs.
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,450	204·44	..	*c* 12	..	*d* 50
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·74	*c* 3	*c* 2	40	*d* 50
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	..	*c* 3	..	*d* 50
Kánará	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	..	*c* 8	..	*d* 50
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268·97	..	*c* 13	..	*d* 50
				Total..	3	38	..	..
Sind.								Rs.
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	..	*c* 19	..	*d* 245
Haidarábád	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	..	*c* 6	..	*d* 106
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·08	..	*c* 6	..	*d* 48
Thár and Párkar	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	..	*c* 1	..	*d* 50
Upper Sind Frontier	81,270	8,715	89,985	47·04	2	..	..	*d* 40
				Total..	2	32	..	..
				Grand Total	190	500	..	..

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

in India in the European method, or imported from abroad, during 1877-78.

Still Head and Import Duty.									
Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London-proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average strength.	Total Duty collected.	Incidence of Still Head Duty per Gallon.	Incidence of total Duty collected per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
Rs. 4	1,59,052½	o. p. 1 5	6,36,209	....	4 0 0	6,43,982	..	2,537	*a.* This license enables the holder to sell beer and wine as well as spirits in bulk or by the bottle.
....	1,59,052½	....	6,36,209	....	....	6,43,982	..	2,537	*b.* Includes hotels, refreshment rooms, &c. These fees are paid to the Municipality. (Rs. 1,34,837). 30 license holders sell imported liquor only. The others sell country spirit also.
....	....	....	..	....	....	1,250	..	33,558	*c.* The holders of these licenses are entitled to sell wine and beer as well as spirits, no separate licenses being given.
....	....	....	..	....	....	90	..	341,158	
....	....	....	..	....	....	250	..	70,064	
....	....	....	..	....	....	75	..	40,472	
....	....	....	..	....	....	2,209	..	105,924	*d.* When there is no special rate, the *average* price paid is given.
....	....	....	..	....	....	169	..	116,801	
....	....	....	..	....	....	4,708	..	68,096	
....	....	....	..	....	....	660	..	56,491	
....	....	....	..	....	....	425	..	114,357	
....	....	....	..	....	....	750	..	51,595	
....	....	....	..	....	....	2,622	..	15,641	
....	....	....	..	....	....	350	..	102,575	
....	....	....	..	....	....	655	..	70,733	
....	....	....	..	....	....	5,462	..	44,645	
....	....	....	..	....	....	600	..	78,229	
....	....	....	..	....	....	220	..	491,018	
....	....	....	..	....	....	150	..	272,012	
....	....	....	..	....	....	400	..	49,800	
....	....	....	..	....	....	633	..	78,395	
....	....	....	..	....	....	2,003	..	109,483	
4	....	....	1,52,105	....	....	1,56,768	..	22,289	
....	....	....	..	....	....	638	..	120,3 6	
....	....	....	..	....	....	291	..	129,371	
....	....	....	..	....	....	50	..	18,076	
....	576	....	80	....	....	80	..	..	
....	576	....	1,52,185	....	....	1,57,827	..	68,513	
....	....	....	7,88,394	....	....	8,13,982	..	32,476	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(4.)—Revenue derived from Duty on con

District.	Population.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Amount of Reve License Duty	
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still head-Duty.	Farming or out-stills not of fixed capacity.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291	..	155	458	25	From Rs. 606 to Rs. 798.	a8,99,062	b 3,54,160
				Total ..	..	155	458	..	..	8,99,062	3,54,160
Northern Division.											
Ahmedábád, including Deesa.	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	1	..	28	..	*d* 558	36,581	15,649
Kaira, including Panch Máhals.	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	..	..	81	..	*d* 411	..	33,322
Broach	69,033	281,289	250,322	257·92	1	..	24	..	*d* 2,513	40,216	..
Súrat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·33	2	..	286	..	*d* 1,004	1,51,208	1,35,880
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	3	..	759	..	*d* 532	14,165	3,90,108
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	..	..	591	..	*d* 146	..	86,826
				Total ..	7	..	1,769	..	..	2,42,164	6,61,785
Central Division.											
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	..	..	33	..	*d* 3,159	..	1,04,259
Khándesh	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101·22	..	..	100	..	*d* 2,816	..	..
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	..	..	5	..	*d* 5,923	..	29,617
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	1	..	90	..	*e* 1,854	1,455	1,66,893
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	..	39	..	*d* 2,354	..	91,810
Satárá	34,957	1,026,045	106,100	221 32	..	..	50	..	*d* 597	..	..
				Total ..	1	..	317	..	..	1,455	3,92,579
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·44	..	..	46	..	*d* 2,184	..	1,00,475
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·74	..	..	33	..	*d* 3,198	..	1,05,552
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	..	..	123	..	*d* 379	..	46,644
Kánárá	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	..	..	185	..	*d* 576	..	1,08,472
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268·97	..	..	210	..	*d* 298	..	62,746
				Total ..	..	..	597	..	..	..	4,23,889
Sind.											
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	..	..	90	..	*d* 1,153	..	1,03,784
Haidarábád	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	..	13	134	..	*d* 644	..	..
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·08	..	..	17	..	*d* 3,108	..	52,851
Thár and Parkár ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	..	..	19	..	*d* 178	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,270	8,715	89,985	47·04	..	..	51	..	*f* 240	..	..
				Total. ..	..	13	311	..	..	..	1,56,635
				Grand Total ..	8	168	3,452	..	..	11,42,681	19,89,048

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

sumption of Country Spirits during 1877-78.

NUE, INCLUDING LEVIED BY		Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London-proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London-proof.	Total. Revenue.	Revenue per head.	Population per retail License.	REMARKS.
Contract or out-stills of fixed capacity.	Total.								
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
..	13,53,222	*c* 4,35,427	o. p. 6-0	....	2, 5, 4, 3.	12,53,222	1 15 1	1,407	*a* On outside distilleries license fees *b* Tári stills and shops, and tree tax; *c* fixed duty per still. 224 of these licenses cover the sale of both country and imported spirits.
..	12,53,222	..	..	....	....	12,53,222	1 15 1	1,407	
..	52,230	..	..	....	....	52,230	0 0 11	29,963	*c* Represents only consumption of *a*. *d* These licenses are sold by auction, so the *average* rate is given.
..	33,322	43,086	..	....	....	33,322	0 0 6	12,635	
20,115	60,325	32,168	u. p. 27-37	....	1 4 0	60,325	0 2 9	14,638	Represents consumption from distillery only.
..	2,87,088	..	..	....	....	2,87,088	0 7 4	2,122	
..	4,04,273	..	..	....	....	4,04,273	0 7 7	1,116	
..	86,826	..	..	....	....	86,286	0 3 11	593	
20,115	9,24,064	..	..	....	....	9,24,064	0 3 8	2,271	
..	1,04,259	..	..	....	....	1,04,259	0 2 1	22,254	
2,81,614	2,81,614	43,617	..	....	....	2,81,614	0 4 4	10,219	
..	29,617	..	..	....	....	29,617	0 0 7	15,478	
..	1,68,348	..	u.p. 25to50	....	....	1,68,348	0 2 11	10,080	*e* The farm of the whole district is leased to one contractor.
..	91,810	38,112	u. p. 37°	....	....	91,810	0 2 0	18,411	
29,873	29,873	9,038	..	....	....	29,873	0 0 5	20,313	
3,11,487	7,05 521	..	..	....	....	7,05,521	0 2 1	16,475	
..	1,00,475	1,92,150	..	....	....	1,00,475	0 1 8	20,408	
..	1,05,552	..	..	....	....	1,05,552	0 1 9	29,940	
..	46,644	72,467	..	....	....	46,644	0 0 10	6,733	
..	1,08,472	..	..	....	....	1,08,472	0 4 4	2,153	
..	62,746	1,40,069	..	....	....	62,746	0 0 11	4,853	
..	4,23,889	..	..	....	....	4,23,889	0 1 7	6,935	
..	1,03,784	..	..	....	....	1,03,784	0 3 11	4,705	
94,732	94,732	33,886	..	....	....	94,732	0 2 1	5,387	
..	52,851	..	..	....	....	52,851	0 1 1	45,660	Right to sell and distil is farmed by talukas.
3,386	3,386	1,635	..	....	....	3,386	0 0 8	9,513	
12,250	12,250	..	..	....	....	12,250	0 2 2	1,767	*f* One contractor supplies all the shops.
1,10,368	2,67,003	..	..	....	....	2,67,003	0 1 11	7,049	
4,41,970	35,73,099	..	..	....	....	35,73,699	0 3 6	4,704	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(5.)—*Materials from which Country*

District.	Population.				From Grain and Molasses.					From Mahua (*Bulsia latifolia*).				
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay..	1,37,644	506,761	644,405	29,221	..	..	..	..	..	d379	1,26,187	8,99,062	10,25,249	..
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379	1,26,187	8,99,062	10,25,249	..
Northern Division.														
Ahmedábád, including Deesa..	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	..	..	..	..	..	28	15,649	36,581	52,230	..
Kaira, including Panch Máhals .. .	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	..	..	..	..	..	81	33,308	14	33,322	..
Broach	69,033	281,237	350,322	257·92	..	..	..	..	..	24	20,115	40,210	60,325	..
Súrat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·33	..	..	..	..	..	280	1,35,880	1,51,208	2,87,088	..
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,165	14,165	..
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	..	..	..	..	..	17	35,000	..	35,000	..
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	436	2,39,952	242,178	4,82,130	..
Central Division.														
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	..	..	..	..	..	33	1,04,259	..	1,04,259	..
Khándesh	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101·22	..	..	..	..	..	100	2,81,614	..	2,81,614	..
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	1	216	..	216	..	4	29,401	..	29,401	..
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	..	..	..	..	90	1,66,893	1,455	1,68,348	..
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	..	..	..	..	39	91,810	..	91,810	..
Satára..	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	50	29,873	..	29,873	98,338	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	51	30,089	..	30·089	..	266	6,73,977	1,455	6,75,432	..				
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·44	46	1,00,475	..	1,00,475	..	..	..	..	.	..
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·74	107	1,05,552	..	e1,05,552	5,64,899	..	..	..	..	..
Kaládgi..	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	120	46,644	..	e 46,644	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kánárá	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	108	65,816	..	65,816	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268·97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	381	3,18,487	..	3,18,487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sind.														
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	90	1,03,784	..	1,03,784	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haidarábád	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·03	17	52,851	..	52,851	7,76,227	..	..	..	..	..
Thár and Párkar ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	19	3,386	..	3,386	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,270	8,715	89,985	47·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	126	1,60,021	..	1,60,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total..	558	4,08,597	..	5,08,597	..	1081	10,40,116	11,42,695	21,82,811	..				

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

Spirit was distilled during 1877-78.

Tari.					Other Materials.					Remarks.
Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		
a 524	*b* 200 23,777	*c* 203,906	2,04,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	*a* Toddy still and shop licenses. *b* Fixed duty per still. *c* Tree-tax.
524	24,067	203,906	2,27,973	..	..	..	..	..	..	*d* Licenses are not given separately for exclusive sale of this spirit, but 155 whole-sale and 224 retail shops have the right to sell it, combined with the right to sell other liquor.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
759	3,90,108	..	3,90,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	
574	51,826	..	51,826	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,333	4,41,934	..	4,41,934	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	*e* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*e* The licenses include right to sell both spirits and fermented toddy. A great part of the spirits is distilled from molasses, but as the farm of all shops is given to a single person, the items cannot be separately shown.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
77	42,656	..	42,656	..	..	..	..	..	..	
210	62,746	..	62,746	917,790	..	..	..	..	..	
287	1,05,402	..	1,05,402	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	13	94,732	..	94,732	1,15,016	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	51	..	12,250	12,250	1,764	
..	..	..	..	..	64	94,732	12,250	1,06,982	..	
2,144	5,71,403	203,906	775,309	..	64	94,732	12,250	1,06,982	..	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(6.)—Revenue from Wine and Beer

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale licenses.	Number of Licenses for retail of				
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Tari, fermented.	Pachwai or Handia Rice Beer.	Other kinds of fermented liquors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291	155	254	8	..	..	..
				Total ..	155	254	8	..	..	..
Northern Division.										
Ahmedábád, including Deesa ..	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	..	*c* 25		2	..	..
Kaira, including Panch Máhals..	85,663	937,814	1,023.476	310·89	..	*c* 3		1	..	..
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	..	*c* 5		1	..	..
Súrat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·38	30	15		128	..	..
Tanna..	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	..	*c* 8		..	..	..
Kolábá	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	..	3		..	..	..
				Total ..	30	59		132	..	..
Central Division.										
Násik	32,148	702 238	734,386	90·22	..	*c* 13		3	..	..
Khandesh	80,204	948,708	1,028.912	101·22	..	*c* 9		3	..	..
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	..	*c* 15		..	..	..
Poona..	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	*c* 58		10	..	..
Sho ápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	*c* 7		7	..	..
Satárá	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	..	*c* 15		7	..	..
				Total ..	..	117		30	..	..
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·44	..	*c* 12		..	..	..
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·74	..	*c* 5		58	..	..
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816 037	143·27	..	*c* 3		..	..	..
Kánára	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	..	*c* 8		..	..	..
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268·97	..	*c* 13		..	..	..
				Total ..	..	41		58	..	..
Sind.										
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	..	*c* 19		4	..	..
Haidarábád	558,271	163,675	721,947	79·75	..	*c* 6		..	..	..
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·08	..	*c* 6		..	..	..
Thár and Párkar	96 604	84,157	180,761	14·20	..	*c* 1		..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	81,270	8,715	89,985	47·04	2	*c* 2		..	..	..
				Total ..	2	34		4	..	..
					187	513		226	..	..

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

and fermented Liquors during 1877-78.

Revenue derived from						Incidence per head.	Population per retail license.	Remarks.
Wine.	Beer.	Tari, fermented.	Pachwai or Handia Rice Beer.	Other kinds of fermented liquors.	Total Revenue.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
a 3,44,581	*b* 16,951	..	..	..	3,61,532	..	2,459	*a.* Import duty on wine Rs. 2 09,744. This license includes the right to sell beer and spirits as well as wine. Fees Rs. 1,34,837. *b.* License fees for country beer only Rs. 480. Import duty on foreign beer Rs. 16,471.
3,44,581	16,951	..	..	..	3,61,532	..	2,459	The fees on licenses for sale of wine, beer, spirits and toddy, amounting to Rupees 1,58,614, are credited to the Municipality. The toddy is sold distilled and fermented under one license and is entered as spirit in Statement V.
1,256		155	..	..	1,405	..	34,776	*c.* These licenses include the right to sell imported spirits as well as wine and beer.
90		9	..	..	99	..	255,869	
250		6,750	..	..	7,000	..	58,387	
750		70,775	..	..	71,525	..	3,546	
2,209		..	..	..	2,209	..	105,928	
159		..	..	..	159	..	116,301	
4,708		77,689	..	..	82,397	..	21,035	
660		60	..	..	720	..	45,899	
425		15	..	..	440	..	85,742	
750		..	..	..	750	..	51,595	
2,622		537	..	..	3,159	..	13,341	
350		748	..	..	1,098	..	51,288	
655		13	..	..	668	..	48,227	
5,462		1,373	..	..	6,835	..	35,261	
600		..	..	..	600	..	78,229	
220		*d* ..	..	..	220	..	15,682	*d.* The farm for toddy-shops is not given separately. The revenue from this source is included in Statement V.
150		..	..	..	150	..	272,012	
400		..	..	..	400	..	49,800	
633		..	..	..	633	..	78,395	
2,003		..	..	..	2,003	..	42,084	
39,901		106	..	..	40,007	..	18,412	Import duty Rs. 35,238. License fees Rs. 4,663, including right to sell imported spirits.
638		..	..	..	638	..	120,324	
291		..	..	..	291	..	129,371	
50		..	..	..	50	..	180,761	
80		..	..	..	80	..	44,892	
40,960		106	..	..	41,066	..	57,695	
4,14,655		79,168	..	..	4,93,833	..	21,973	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*contd.*

(7.)—Revenue derived from Opium, and preparations of Opium, such as Madad and Chandul, during 1877-78.

District.	Population.				Number of Licences	Rate of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.	Fixed Duty thereon.	Total revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per License.
	Muhamedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							M. s. t. gr.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291	21	Re. 1	29 2 26 179½	1,017	12,945	0 0 4	30,686
				Total..	21	..	....	1,017	12,945	0 0 4	30,686
Northern Division.											
Ahmedábád, including Deesa	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	19	*a*	44 30 36 45	8,396	6,928	0 0 4½	44,156
Kaira, including Panch Má áls	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	38	Do.	1 34 6 90	198	14,841	0 0 1	27,113
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	23	Do.	2 36 42 22½	2,562	4,521	0 0 2	15,231
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·33	20	Do.	11 13 53 0	..	11,705	0 0 3	30,354
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	12	Do.	5 37 74 47	589	3,001	0 0 [illegible]	52,717
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	7	Do.	2 20 25 90	199	744	0 0 [illegible]	50,058
				Total..	119	..	....	..	41,740	0 0 1	33,762
Central Division.											
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	38	Do.	23 26 70 45	2,524	12,239	0 0 3	19,325
Khándesh	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101·22	85	Do.	11 35 61 22½	1,148	15,815	0 0 3	12,108
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	25	Do.	13 6 59 24½	1,585	7,999	0 0 2	30,957
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	117·92	43	Do.	12 29 52 40	1,029	32,317	0 0 6	21,098
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	20	Do.	8 11 27 90	765	5,698	0 1 0	35,901
Satára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	19	Do.	3 14 54 90	623	3,683	0 0 [illegible]	53,457
				Total..	230	..	....	..	77,661	0 0 2	22,710
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·44	6	Do.	....	466	2,007	0 0 4	156,458
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·74	4	Do.	3 18 78 133	392	3,531	0 0 [illegible]	247,009
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	3	Do.	1 5 47 67	138	1,652	0 0 1	205,600
Kánárá	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	6	Do.	2 0 3 0	2·9	2,801	0 0 [illegible]	66,401
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268·97	10	Do.	1 12 65 135	254	3,221	0 0 [illegible]	101,913
				Total..	29	..	....	..	12,712	0 0 [illegible]	148,161
Sind.											
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	90	..	24 39 19 22½	..	19,150	0 0 7	4,705
Haidarábád	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	100	..	63 8 70 9	8,752	37,694	0 0 10	7,239
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·08	17	..	17 12 26 120	5,3 9	13,317	0 0 3	45,680
Thár and Párkar ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	52	..	33 30 13 0	10,307	14,430	0 0 3	3,476
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,270	8,715	89,985	47·04	130	..	1 33 40 0	448	1,474	0 0 2	2,195
				Total..	389	..	....	..	86,585	0 0 7	5,635
				Grand Total..	788	..	....	..	2,31,643	0 0 2	20,607

a Licences sold by auction.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1.)—EXCISE—*Continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

(8.)—Revenue derived from Hemp (Gánja) and its congeners,

District.	Population.			Number of persons to the square mile.	Number of wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for retail of				License Duty on					Fixed Duty on				
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.			Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291	..	76	..	..	..	76	a8,387	..	a..	..	8,387	..	..	..	..	..
				Total..	..	76	..	..	..	76	8,387	..	..	..	8,387	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.																				
Ahmedábád, including Deesa.	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	..	14	..	..	3	17	2,279	..	..	137	2,416	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira, including Panch Máhals.	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	..	17	..	..	1	18	674	..	..	17	691	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	..	7	..	..	1	8	1,400	..	..	54	1,454	..	..	..	..	..
Súrat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·3	..	24	..	..	..	24	1,729	..	..	..	1,729	..	..	..	..	..
Thána	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	5	24	..	..	..	24	1,789	..	..	..	1,789	53	..	..	..	53
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	1	8	..	..	1	9	908	..	..	5	913	10	..	..	..	10
				Total..	6	94	..	..	6	100	8,779	..	..	213	8,992	..	..	..	..	..
Central Division.																				
Násik	32,148	709,238	734,386	90·22	..	19	..	..	2	21	4,879	..	..	217	5,096	..	..	..	..	..
Khándesh	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101·22	..	49	..	..	5	54	3,252	..	..	65	3,317	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	..	25	..	..	..	25	1,734	..	..	..	1,734	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	5,958	..	..	..	..	..
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	33	..	..	1	34	2,303	..	..	147	2,450	..	..	..	..	..
Satára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	..	23	..	..	5	28	1,829	..	..	31	1,860	..	..	..	..	..
				Total..	..	149	..	..	13	204	19,955	..	..	460	20,415	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Division.																				
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·44	..	8	..	..	..	8	2,029	..	..	..	2,029	..	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·74	..	10	..	..	2	12	3,635	..	..	406	4,041	..	..	..	..	..
Kaládgi	87,491	728,636	816,037	143·27	..	30	..	..	..	30	563	..	..	..	563	..	..	..	..	..
Kánará	21,756	376,651	398,406	94·07	..	14	..	..	..	14	1,949	..	..	..	1,949	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268·97	..	..	..	10	..	10	1,040	..	..	..	1,040	..	..	..	..	..
				Total..	..	62	..	10	2	74	9,216	..	..	406	9,622	..	..	..	..	..
Sind.																				
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	..	151			1	152	22,817			31	23,848	..	..	..	..	..
Haidarábád	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	13	136				136	19,156			..	19,156	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·08	..	17				17	.. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thár and Párkár ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	..	24				24	944			..	944		944			944
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,270	8,715	89,985	47·04	..	71				71	.. ..			..	..		3,900			3,900
				Total..	13	399			1	409	42,917			31	42,948	..	..	..	..	..
				Grand Total..	19	389	409		22	854	89,254			1,110	90,364	..	..	..	..	..

RIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

and preparations therefrom, during 1877-78.

Quantity sold—Indian Maunds.					Total Revenue from					Incidence per head.	Population per retail License.	Remarks.
Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
M. s. t. g.	M. s. t. g.	M. s. t. g.	M. s. t. g.	M. s. t. g.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
303 0 0 0	....	....	....	....	8,387	..	a..	..	8,387	..	8,479	a Sold under a single license in all districts.
303 0 0 0	....	....	....	....	8,387	.	..	..	8,387	.	8,479	
....	....	....	....	....	a2,279	..	a..	137	2,416	..	49,351	
45 24 0 0	....	23 30 0 0	0 30 0 0	70 4 0 0	674	..	..	17	691	..	56,859	
73 19 40 0	....	29 35 0 0	2 0 0 0	105 14 40 0	1,400	..	..	54	1,454	..	43,790	
266 26 0 0	....	249 20 0 0	....	516 6 0 0	1,729	..	..	..	1,729	..	25,295	
....	....	....	....	....	1,842	..	..	..	1,842	..	35,309	
211 0 0 0	....	....	....	211 0 0 0	918	..	..	5	923	..	38,933	
....	....	....	....	....	8,842	..	..	213	9,055	..	40,176	
....	....	....	....	....	4,879	..	..	217	5,096	..	34,970	
57 28 0 0	....	10 10 0 0	1 4 0 0	269 2 0 0	3,252	..	..	65	3,317	..	19 059	
236 35 0 0	....	1 0 0 0	....	237 0 0 0	1,734	..	..	..	1,734	..	30,957	
206 18 0 0	....	....	....	206 18 0 0	5,958	..	..	..	5,958	..	21,600	
65 0 0 0	....	....	7 0 0 0	72 0 0 0	2,303	..	..	147	2,450	..	21,118	
1,110 8 0 0	....	....	4 0 0 0	1,114 8 0 0	1,829	..	..	31	1,860	..	37,893	
....	....	....	....	....	19,955	..	..	460	20,415	..	25,605	
242 0 0 0	....	....	....	....	2,029	..	..	..	2,029	..	117,343	
....	....	....	....	....	3,635	..	..	406	4,041	..	82,336	
27 34 60 0	....	....	....	27 34 60 0	563	..	..	..	563	..	27,201	
23 30 20 0	....	....	....	23 30 20 0	1,949	..	..	..	1,949	..	25,457	
....	....	43 1 4 60	....	43 1 4 60	1,010	..	..	..	1,040	..	101,913	
....	....	....	....	....	9,216	..	..	406	9,622	..	56,221	
....	....	....	....	....	22,817 0 0	..		31	22,848	..	2,786	
6 15 0 0	16 39 0 0	1,520 22 0 0	4 0 0 0	1,547 0 0 0	19,155			..	19,156	..	5,308	
8 15 0 0	9 3 0 0	1,381 24 0 0	0 23 0 0	3,399 0 0 0	29,648			..	29,648	..	45,660	
4 24 59 0	0 37 73 0	56 31 55 0	....	62 14 2 0	944			..	944	..	7,532	
0 8 0 0	1 26 24 0	150 23 10 0	....	152 17 34 0	3,900			..	3,900	..	1,267	
....	....	....	....	....	76,445			31	76,476	..	5,481	
....	....	....	....	....	1,22,845			1,110	123,955	..	19,014	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (4.)—STAMPS.

(1.)—Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in several Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, from 1870-71 to 1877-78.

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedábád.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Broach.	Kolábá.	Dhárwár.	Haidarábád.	Khándesh.	Kánárá.	Kaira.	Kurrachee.	Kaládgi.	Násik.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71.. ..	12,83,221	2,53,306	2,60,726	1,40,716	2,27,104	..	1,53,150	1,18,028	5,01,340	86,051	2,61,162	1,18,369	85,857	2,36,158
1871-72.. ..	11,[illegible],259	2,44,565	2,21,621	1,27,577	2,25,978	..	1,50,[illegible]38	1,10,9[illegible]0	4,07,2[illegible]7	84,[illegible]04	2,[illegible],579	9,[illegible]08	78,274	[illegible],12,983
1872-73.. ..	10,79,062	2,47,534	2,49,905	1,54,[illegible]35	2,27,141	..	1,68,[illegible]40	1,32,[illegible]38	4,[illegible]4,[illegible]76	86,245	2,[illegible]3,045	1,09,562	[illegible]3,001	2,26,045
1873-74.. ..	11,11,424	2,22,9[illegible]2	2,17,782	1,51,[illegible]34	2,17,618	..	1,55,[illegible]22	1,11,376	4,6[illegible],43	87,057	2,[illegible]1,460	1,12,[illegible]75	85,[illegible]03	2,1[illegible],092
1874-75.. ..	11,06,844	2,1[illegible],772	1,87,265	1,17,265	1,93,418	..	1,39,193	1,13,[illegible]31	3,[illegible]7,098	58,787	1,[illegible]6,113	88,[illegible]00	79,7[illegible]9	1,87,246
1875-76.. ..	10,24, 40	2,[illegible]2,[illegible]78	1,63,544	1,20,669	1,93,085	..	1,37,563	1,05,295	3,65,622	71,7[illegible]2	2,06,8[illegible]0	86,070	77,[illegible]29	1,95,535
1876-77.. ..	9,62,[illegible]53	2,1[illegible],579	1,71,174	1,22,643	1,91,631	68,090	1,36,[illegible]24	[illegible]99,[illegible]16	3,[illegible]8,801	77,478	2,06,[illegible]0	1,11,894	78,[illegible]90	1,85,648
1877-78.. ..	9,80,[illegible]07	2,00,272	1,48,090	1,30,444	1,82,985	71,413	1,23,[illegible]62	1,05,042	3,1[illegible],781	67,913	1,93,491	1,16,424	61,[illegible]68	1,59,133

Year.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Satárá.	Sholápur.	Shikárpur.	Surat.	Tanna.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Káthiáwár.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous years.	
													Actual.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1870-71 ..	3,67,588	1,36,690	2,95,408	1,80,838	1,13,200	2,17,958	2,74,332	4,197	2,005	79	668	53,21,092	8,62,092	19·3
1871-72 ..	3,42,250	1,36,[illegible]23	2,49,104	1,41,709	[illegible],[illegible],878	2,13,[illegible]70	2,4[illegible],064	4,9[illegible]9	1,681	99	925	47,69,617	5,51,476	10·4
1872-73 ..	3,69,693	1,48,187	2,79,145	1,72,253	1,23,188	2,01,[illegible]57	2,6[illegible],997	4,8[illegible]3	1,570	109	454	50,75,661	3,06,044	6·4
1873-74 ..	3,43,233	1,27,063	2,[illegible]9,015	1,49,439	1,21,869	1,92,484	2,41,[illegible]89	4,92[illegible]	1,253	86	340	48,05,[illegible]49	2,70 412	5·3
1874 75 ..	2,93,764	1,02,6[illegible]0	1,91,236	1,08,[illegible]49	1,19,[illegible]92	1 68,[illegible]06	2,2[illegible],[illegible] 2	5,27[illegible]	1,[illegible]43	78	493	44,77,[illegible]56	5,27,692	10·9
1875-76 ..	2,60,[illegible]26	1,16,794	1,96,319	1,23,215	1,06,449	1,[illegible],458	1,93,81[illegible]	18,783	1,12[illegible]	41	342	41,36,766	1,4[illegible],790	3·2
1876-77 ..	2,72,9[illegible]4	1,32,744	1,97,[illegible]27	1,10,822	1,25,672	1,66,624	1,70,[illegible]72	16,811	1,[illegible]0	45	408	41,92,456	55,69[illegible]	1·2
1877 78 ..	2,46,906	1,30,668	1,74,461	1,04,209	1,[illegible],316	1,5[illegible],144	1,48,968	2[illegible]697	1,116	32	236	39,61,608	2,30,848	5·5

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(2.)—*Statement showing the insufficiently stamped Documents impounded and sent to the Superintendent of Stamps and Collectors in the Presidency of Bombay, during the year 1877-78.*

District.	Number of Instruments impounded under Sections.			Actions taken by Collectors under Sections 22 and 24.									
				Penalty for unintentional omission levied.	Prosecutions ordered.							Number of persons convicted of breach of the Stamp Act.	
					In how many cases.	Number of cases which resulted in conviction.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Returned to officers impounding under Section 23 as being properly stamped.	Whole or portion of penalty remitted.	Duty levied on Instruments executed out of British India.		
	22	23	24								1876-77.	1877-78.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
				Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.					
Bómbay ...	...	4	131	444 4	1	1	5 0 0	4	...	114	...	1
Ahmedábád ...	2	26	4	18 0	5	5	130 0 0	7	2	...	5	5
Ahmednagar ...	...	14	1	2 0	1	...	.....	10	1	1	...	...
Belgaum ...	4	14	4	1 0	..	...	.....	4	14	...	...	...
Broach ...	2	5	..	70 0	2	2	31 0 0	...	...	...	6	4
Kolábá ...	...	4	1	16 4	...	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	...	1	..	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Haidarábád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee ...	...	10	4	69 9	4	3	195 0 0	...	42·8	...	5	9
Kánárá ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Kaládgi ...	1	7	...	1 0	3	1	10 0 0	1	1	...	4	2
Kaira ...	5	35	1	20 0	2	2	70 0 0	5	14	...	3	3
Násik ...	5	20	...	70 0	1	...	.....	12	2	...	...	...
Poona ...	...	52	...	...	1	...	.....	12	39	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	1	2	...	2 0	1	1	7 0 0	...	...	...	1	1
Satárá ...	1	43	562	13 0	..	...	.....	11	568	...	...	...
Shikárpur ...	1	7	20	24 8	3	2	105 0 0	...	...	8	1	4
Sholápur ...	...	...	2	6 4	...	...	.. ..	...	...	...	...	..
Súrat ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	30 0 0	...	...	...	5	2
Tanna ...	...	6	...	3 0	...	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...
Total ...	24	257	730	760 13	26	20	583 0 0	67	687·8	123	30	31

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Detail of Balances of each kind of Stamps in the General Stamp Office, Bombay, for the last three years, furnished to Government as per their Resolution No. 4243, dated 18th December 1875, Revenue Department.

HEAD.	1876-77. Balance on the 1st April, 1876.	1877-78. Balance on the 1st April, 1877.	1878-79. Balance on the 1st April, 1878.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
India Revenue Stamps	1,21,395 0 0	35,370 0 0	87,675 0 0
Foreign Bill do.	11,78,062 4 0	11,26,320 11 0	10,90,936 1 0
Share Transfer do.	1,20,572 4 0	1,18,570 4 0	1,17,884 4 0
Special Adhesive do.	26,73,551 5 0	21,16,329 9 0	16,77,532 3 0
Adhesive Court fee do.	7,81,18,623 0 0	7,30,88,705 0 0	7,12,36,810 4 0
Bicolor Non-Judicial do. (English made)	57,11,406 12 0	51,36,752 4 0	53,47,903 2 0
Bi-colour Non-Judicial do. (Bombay made)	.....	26,87,485 8 0	19,42,856 0 0
Postage Stamps	12,69,994 0 0	14,96,370 0 0	13,24,387 8 0
Service do.	25,07,165 0 0	24,13,685 0 0	23,92,020 0 0
Telegraph do.	13,08,595 0 0	13,46,362 8 0	13,21,414 0 0
Total... Rs.	9,30,09,364 9 0	8,95,65,950 12 0	8,65,39,418 6 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.)—STAMPS—*Continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on accou ending 31

1	2											
	Value or nature of Stamps sold or issu											
	General Stamps.											
District.	Foreign Bill Stamps.			Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).			Bills of Exchange or Hoondies.			Other General Stamps.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	48,028	7	0	49,787	0	0	1,70,448	13	0	2,84,348	9	0
Ahmedábád	1,389	0	0	11,270	4	0	1,531	0	0	73,341	10	0
Ahmednagar	493	0	0	3,243	0	0	927	15	0	59,015	8	0
Belgaum	...			2,723	5	0	456	0	0	71,161	12	0
Broach	...			3,017	3	0	1,350	4	0	68,254	0	0
Kolábá	...			1,023	8	0	...			22,365	12	0
Dhárwár	...			2,738	0	0	488	12	0	60,556	14	0
Haidarábád	...			6,080	8	0	3,561	3	0	32,226	4	0
Khándesh	...			6,485	0	0	2,478	7	0	1,20,387	8	0
Kánárá	...			1,680	8	0	1,439	0	0	19,346	4	0
Káira	253	8	0	5,879	13	0	...			89,151	8	0
Kurrachee...	325	12	0	8,512	10	0	21,721	6	0	30,390	10	0
Kaládgi	...			1,508	0	0	206	8	0	36,594	6	0
Násik	79	0	0	4,952	0	0	228	2	0	62,364	6	0
Poona	...			7,152	0	0	726	4	0	87,349	14	0
Ratnágiri	...			1,678	0	0	1,491	10	0	39,526	6	0
Satárá	...			2,039	8	0	47	0	0	76,598	8	0
Shikárpur...	...			6,127	11	0	3,735	0	0	40,186	6	0
Sholápur	...			1,967	0	0	312	12	0	43,391	2	0
Súrat	756	0	0	10,764	4	0	175	0	0	42,391	12	0
Tanna	...			2,824	0	0	...			40,513	6	0
Aden	690	11	0	990	0	0	439	8	0	5,667	15	0
Baroda	...			198	0	0	...			678	8	0
Cutch Bhuj	29	2	0	2	12	0	...			...		
Káthiáwár	72	6	0	17	0	0	...			129	3	0
Total of 1877-78 ...	52,116	14	0	1,42,660	14	0	2,11,764	8	0	14,05,937	15	0
Total of 1876-77 ...	37,629	8	0	1,26,434	12	0	2,34,695	15	0	13,88,128	2	0
Difference ...	+14,487	6	0	+16,226	2	0	—22,931	7	0	+17,809	13	0

MPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

f General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year March 1878.

for Cash.		3	4	5	6	7
			Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act.			
Court Fee Stamps.	Total.		Stamp Duty realised under Section 24 by Collectors.	Penalty realised under Section 24 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realised under Section 20 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realised under Section 20 by Civil Courts.
Adhesive.						
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,17,417 7 0	10,69,730 4 0		1,809 14 0	444 4 0	26 0 0	220 0 0
1,21,783 12 0	2,09,315 10 0		40 6 0	117 8 0	24 1 0	391 4 0
89,198 8 0	1,52,877 15 0		5 0 0	25 0 0	24 5 0	280 9 0
60,853 1 0	1,35,194 2 0		20 8 0	40 0 0	64 2 0	437 8 0
1,15,277 3 0	1,87,898 10 0		70 0 0	292 8 0	9 0 0	161 14 0
49,585 15 0	72,975 3 0		9 12 0	16 4 0	25 8 0	460 5 0
63,751 14 0	1,27,535 8 0		1 8 0	7 8 0	38 4 0	621 9 0
66,449 0 0	1,08,316 15 0		4 12 0	86 12 0	23 4 0	315 0 0
1,91,305 4 0	3,20,656 3 0		25 0 0	41 4 0	18 4 0	910 10 0
47,327 9 0	69,793 5 0		10 2 0	59 7 0	24 3 0	447 3 0
1,04,143 8 0	1,99,428 5 0		76 7 0	232 4 0	25 6 0	438 2 0
60,007 1 0	1,20,957 7 0		379 14 0	10 0 0	3 1 0	24 11 0
27,804 6 0	66,113 4 0		8 7 0	10 0 0	4 12 0	95 0 0
95,688 1 0	1,63,311 9 0		18 2 0	72 0 0	20 13 0	321 12 0
1,59,124 4 0	2,54,352 6 0		225 8 0	62 4 0	39 0 0	553 12 0
90,438 0 0	1,33,134 0 0		46 4 0	71 4 0	89 4 0	1,699 11 0
1,02,758 3 0	1,81,443 3 0		120 4 0	71 0 0	10 0 0	162 8 0
82,090 15 0	1,32,140 0 0		31 8 0	7 8 0	33 12 0	444 6 0
62,155 14 0	1,07,826 12 0		0 8 0	6 4 0	19 6 0	282 8 0
1,00,354 12 0	1,54,441 12 0		76 4 0	148 8 0	3 10 0	51 14 0
1,09,710 12 0	1,53,048 2 0		18 9 0	27 8 0	48 15 0	736 14 0
13,071 0 0	20,859 2 0		91 12 0	...	9 4 0	72 8 0
287 8 0	1,164 0 0		...	...	...	...
...	31 14 0		...	...	...	...
17 14 0	236 7 0		...	...	...	...
23,30,301 11 0	41,42,781 14 0		3,090 5 0	1,848 15 0	584 2 0	9,124 8 0
25,96,345 15 0	43,83,234 4 0		5,762 11 0	3,253 5 0	675 12 0	9,713 1 0
2,66,044 4 0	2,40,452 6 0		—2,672 6 0	—1,404 6 0	—91 10 0	—588 9 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on accoun ending 31st Marc

District.	8	9	10	11
	Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act—*contd.*			Other Misce
	Amount of Stamp Duty and Adjudication Fee realised under Section 39.	Amount realised by Payments of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones under Section 45.	Amount of Court Fee Stamps realised in Pauper Suits.	Non-Judicial.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	4,276 0 0	13 15 9	...	34 0 6
Ahmedábád	5 0 0	...	...	151 8 8
Ahmednagar	...	...	248 1 5	10 6 1
Belgaum	...	0 7 0	...	...
Broach	10 0 0	0 0 6	...	20 7 1
Kolába	...	...	511 1 6	1 0 9
Dhárwár	...	...	520 15 2	30 10 4
Haidarábád	...	...	...	1 4 0
Khándesh	48 0 0	...	...	5 0 0
Kánárá	...	...	50 0 0	1 15 3
Kaira	...	0 6 0	...	8 14 0
Kurrachee	10 0 0	2 0 4	...	*10 3 11
Kaládgi	...	...	436 6 2	31 12 0
Násik	...	...	530 10 0	298 9 9
Poona	...	...	994 1 7	15 9 0
Ratnágiri	10 0 0	0 1 0	145 10 0	9 8 9
Satára	...	...	497 2 0	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	0 2 0
Sholápur	...	...	...	6 0 0
Súrat	15 0 0	...	...	5 9 6
Tanha	...	...	...	4 3 0
Aden	...	...	...	50 0 0
Baroda	...	...	...	...
Cutch Bhuj	...	...	...	
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...
Total of 1877-78 ...	4,374 0 0	16 14 7	3,933 15 10	696 6 7
Total of 1876-77 ...	2,878 0 0	29 8 6	6,752 13 6	326 13 4
Difference ...	+1,496 0 0	—12 9 11	—2,818 13 8	+369 9 3

* General Stamps ..
Hoondie do. ..
Receipt do. ..

IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

f General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 878—continued.

neous Receipts.	12	13			
		Charges on account of Discount,			
Court Fees.	Total realised, *i.e.* Total of columns 3 to 11.	On sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.	On sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hoondies.	On sale of other General Stamps.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	10,76,554 6 3	1,039 14 0	1,499 7 4	1,036 4 9	1,885 11 2
...	2,10,044 15 8	43 6 6	336 6 3	64 6 0	2,314 9 11
5 2 2	1,53,476 7 8	15 6 6	98 15 3	27 12 11	2,322 7 5
5 0 0	1,35,761 11 0	...	75 0 11	13 4 1	2,888 3 11
...	1,88,462 7 7	...	94 4 7	30 14 6	2,116 9 1
...	73,999 2 3	...	31 15 9	...	806 0 0
...	1,28,755 14 6	...	84 9 3	12 0 2	2,275 0 4
...	1,08,747 15 0	...	182 5 7	100 3 6	953 13 3
...	3,21,704 5 0	...	201 12 0	86 7 8	4,841 2 7
0 4 5	70,386 7 8	...	51 1 3	37 13 0	590 6 10
...	2,00,204 12 0	7 4 8	185 12 8	...	3,253 14 3
0 9 2	1,21,397 14 5	2 7 10	259 3 5	228 1 1	622 2 5
...	66,699 9 2	...	43 4 11	6 0 6	1,369 3 6
...	1,64,573 7 9	2 7 6	150 9 8	6 13 6	2,404 9 5
...	2,56,242 8 7	...	221 11 1	17 3 0	3,094 5 6
...	1,35,205 10 9	...	51 10 6	44 9 1	1,394 14 4
0 1 5	1,82,304 2 5	...	63 4 3	1 7 6	3,028 13 2
...	1,32,657 4 0	...	179 12 0	113 8 7	1,123 0 2
...	1,08,141 6 0	...	61 7 6	9 12 0	1,474 15 6
...	1,54,742 9 6	23 10 0	336 6 1	5 4 0	1,265 8 3
...	1,53,884 3 0	...	88 1 6	...	1,442 9 8
...	21,082 10 0	19 1 2	30 15 0	12 13 2	53 10 5
...	1,164 0 0	...	6 3 0	...	20 5 8
...	31 14 6	...	...	...	...
...	236 7 0	...	...	...	...
...					
11 2 2	41,66,462 3 2	1,153 10 2	4,334 3 7	1,854 11 0	41,542 0 9
...	44,12,626 4 0	806 8 5	3,809 14 11	1,872 4 2	40,509 9 7
+11 2 2	2,46,164 0 10	+347 1 9	+524 4 8	—17 9 2	+1,032 7 2

Rs.	a.	p.
9	11	7
0	5	10
0	2	6

B.—REVENUE OTHER THA

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on accou
ending 31st Mar

District.	13		14	15
	Charges on account of Discount—*continued.*		Refund of Penalties under Section 42 of the General Stamp Act.	Refund of value of damaged Stamps unde Section 45 of the General Stamp Act.
	On sale of Court Fee Stamps.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
Bombay General Stamp Office	967 11 5	6,429 0 8	...	2,535 10
Ahmedábád	2,100 6 5	4,859 3 1	...	2,414 14
Ahmednagar	1,737 10 9	4,202 4 10	...	313 0
Belgaum	1,170 1 3	4,146 10 2	...	155 10
Broach	2,207 1 11	4,448 14 1	...	640 9 1
Kolába	991 11 6	1,829 11 3	...	146 13
Dhárwár	1,200 8 5	3,572 2 2	3 12 0	97 11 1
Haidarábád	1,253 1 2	2,489 7 6	...	305 1
Kháudesh	3,654 4 10	8,783 11 1	...	204 0
Kánárá	866 6 11	1,545 12 0	...	231 0
Kaira	2,038 8 4	5,485 7 11	...	833 7
Kurrachee	995 9 5	2,107 8 0	...	964 4
Kaládgi	509 10 0	1,928 2 11	...	54 5
Násik	1,871 11 10	4,436 3 11	...	376 13
Poona	3,182 7 7	6,515 11 2	...	1,250 6
Ratnágiri	1,777 4 0	3,268 5 11	...	378 1
Satárá	1,974 3 1	5,067 12 0	...	822 4
Shikárpur	1,524 4 5	2,940 9 2	...	311 6 1
Sholápur	1,213 0 6	2,759 3 6	136 10 0	524 4 1
Súrat	1,704 10 6	3,335 6 10	...	1,073 15
Tánna	2,162 3 0	3,692 14 2	...	114 6
Aden	192 2 8	308 10 5	...	77 3
Baroda	5 12 0	32 4 8	...	16 0
Cutch Bhuj	...	...	...	...
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...
Total of 1877-78 ...	35,300 7 11	84,185 1 5	140 6 0	13,841 7
Total of 1876-77 ...	40,991 13 2	87,990 2 3	939 14 0	13,512 4
Difference ...	5,691 5 3	3,805 0 10	—799 8 0	+329 2

† Receipt Stamps
General do.

MPERIAL. (2).—STAMPS—*continued.*

General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 78—continued.

16	17	18		19	20	
		Miscellaneous Charges.			Net Receipts of the current year.	
Refund of value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Rule XII.	Refund under the Court Fee Act.	On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court Fee Stamps.	Total charges.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 2 6	33,395 13 0	35,502 9 11	17,751 4 11	95,617 12 4	46,988 9 0	48,287 8 8
464 2 0	340 3 0	1,129 14 5	564 15 2	9,773 3 8	1,345 9 6	10,933 13 9
...	68 0 0	535 11 6	267 13 9	5,386 14 1	477 9 6	3,144 0 9
67 9 0	444 4 7	335 8 5	167 12 3	5,317 7 1	...	2,648 4 1
270 10 1	72 9 4	29 15 1	14 15 6	5,477 9 11	...	2,922 14 5
48 14 7	89 0 0	314 5 10	157 2 11	2,586 0 3	...	991 8 3
...	91 0 8	819 5 1	409 10 7	4,993 10 4	...	2,653 6 9
201 6 3	...	473 8 1	236 9 7	3,705 11 6	...	5,898 2 5
57 15 4	444 8 0	955 4 7	477 10 3	10,923 1 10	...	6,283 4 0
3 0 0	135 10 5	372 4 8	186 2 4	2,473 13 5	...	1,629 6 9
100 0 1	...	196 7 7	98 3 10	6,713 10 10	246 3 4	5,694 0 4
96 1 0	119 0 0	1,124 10 3	562 5 2	4,973 12 5	323 4 2	8,253 9 3
25 2 10	66 12 0	305 0 0	152 8 0	2,531 14 11	...	1,464 11 1
7 2 0	37 0 0	389 0 6	194 8 3	5,440 11 9	76 8 6	4,801 6 4
71 2 9	336 8 0	774 15 2	387 7 7	9,336 3 3	...	6,930 4 11
180 15 1	217 14 0	327 14 10	163 15 5	4,537 2 5	...	1,626 5 6
413 15 8	784 4 1	503 6 0	251 11 0	7,843 5 5	...	1,972 3 9
30 7 0	...	39 6 0	19 11 0	3,341 8 0	...	5,947 15 0
...	26 12 9	323 7 10	161 11 11	3,932 2 11	...	1,905 8 6
...	167 6 0	14 8 6	7 4 2	4,598 9 0	732 6 0	10,427 13 11
125 8 0	629 14 10	235 8 6	117 12 3	4,916 0 3	...	2,735 14 6
...	...	...	...	385 14 1	671 9 10	959 1 0
...	...	...	...	48 4 8	...	191 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	29 2 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	72 6 0	17 0 0
2,167 2 2	37,466 8 8	44,702 7 9	22,351 3 10	2,04,854 5 8	50,963 3 10	1,38,322 12 11
					36,822 15 7	1,22,624 13 1
1,527 2 11	44,402 11 3	71,798 4 5	...	2,20,170 7 9		
+ 639 15 4	— 6,936 2 7	— 27,095 12 8	+ 22,351 3 10	— 15,316 2 1	+ 14,140 4 3	+ 15,697 15 10

s.	a.	p.
4	0	0
09	15	8

B.—REVENUE OTHER THA

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on accou ending 31st Mar

20

Net Receipts of the current year—*continued.*

District.	Bills of Exchange or Hoondies.			Other General Stamps.			Court Fee Stamps.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	1,69,412	8	3	2,51,245	9	0	4,65,002	9	8	9,80,936	12	
Ahmedábád	1,466	10	0	67,747	7	4	1,18,778	3	5	2,00,271	12	
Ahmednagar	900	2	1	56,189	9	2	87,378	4	1	1,48,089	9	
Belgaum	442	11	11	68,277	5	0	59,075	14	11	1,30,444	3	
Broach	1,319	5	6	65,760	1	6	1,12,982	8	3	1,82,984	13	
Kolába	...			21,562	7	8	48,859	2	1	71,413	2	
Dhárwár	476	11	10	58,060	8	1	62,571	9	6	1,23,762	4	
Haidarábád	3,460	15	6	30,723	12	4	64,959	5	3	1,05,042	3	
Khándesh	2,391	15	4	1,15,377	2	11	1,86,728	12	11	3,10,781	3	
Kánárá	1,401	3	0	18,692	6	9	46,189	9	9	67,912	10	
Kaira	...			85,544	1	8	1,02,006	11	10	1,93,191	1	
Kurrachee	21,493	10	9	28,022	14	3	58,330	11	7	1,16,424	2	
Kaládgi	200	7	6	34,990	9	6	27,511	14	2	64,167	10	
Násik	221	4	6	59,918	1	9	94,115	6	11	1,59,132	12	
Poona	709	1	0	83,055	1	0	1,56,211	14	5	2,46,906	5	
Ratnágiri	1,447	0	11	39,170	9	4	88,424	8	7	1,30,668	8	
Satárá	45	8	6	72,197	2	6	1,00,245	4	3	1,74,460	13	
Shikárpur	3,621	7	5	39,199	6	0	80,546	15	7	1,29,315	12	
Sholápur	303	0	0	41,246	5	9	60,754	4	10	1,04,209	3	
Súrat	169	12	0	40,338	9	3	98,475	7	4	1,50,144	0	
Tanna	...			39,431	6	4	1,06,800	13	11	1,48,968	2	
Aden	426	10	10	5,760	8	11	12,878	13	4	20,696	11	
Baroda	...			642	2	4	281	12	0	1,115	11	
Cutch Bhuj	...			...			...			31	14	
Káthiáwár	...			129	3	0	17	14	0	236	7	
Total of 1877-78 ...	2,09,910	2	10	13,23,283	1	4	22,39,128	8	7	39,61,607	13	
Total of 1876-77 ...	2,32,186	14	4	12,84,972	14	7	25,15,848	3	0	41,92,455	12	
Difference ...	—22,276	11	6	+ 38,310	2	9	2,76,719	10	5	2,30,847	15	

IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*concluded.*

f General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 878—concluded.

21

Net Receipts of the last year.

Foreign Bill Stamps.			Adhesive Stamps.			Bills of Exchange or Hoondies.			Other General Stamps.			Court Fee Stamps.			Total.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
32,736	4	11	34,558	0	1	1,91,784	8	10	2,43,642	8	7	4,60,132	2	9	9,62,853	9	2
1,521	6	9	10,961	0	6	2,069	1	1	69,224	0	9	1,31,804	4	10	2,15,579	13	11
519	13	2	2,902	7	7	955	3	3	53,101	7	9	1,13,695	5	3	1,71,174	5	0
...			2,602	1	8	956	4	10	59,018	5	8	60,066	0	10	1,22,642	13	0
...			2,647	9	6	2,393	14	9	63,986	1	3	1,22,603	13	1	1,91,631	6	7
...			1,025	14	6	...			19,973	9	10	47,090	4	7	68,089	12	11
...			2,225	8	3	746	13	7	51,745	10	1	81,906	0	8	1,36,624	0	7
...			5,314	7	2	2,859	4	2	28,437	3	1	62,405	3	1	99,016	1	6
...			6,108	15	0	1,650	10	0	1,18,135	12	0	2,43,905	10	9	3,69,800	15	9
10	0	0	1,558	10	9	1,508	2	6	18,853	11	6	55,548	0	9	77,478	9	6
200	8	6	5,463	6	9	35	6	3	83,997	11	3	1,17,023	2	6	2,06,720	3	3
194	13	4	7,776	3	4	19,396	1	1	28,439	11	1	56,087	13	10	1,11,894	10	8
...			1,272	0	3	628	10	3	34,745	8	4	41,643	12	4	78,289	15	2
72	10	6	4,716	3	1	204	9	9	62,551	3	0	1,18,103	6	10	1,85,648	1	2
...			7,125	4	0	634	10	0	81,060	14	4	1,84,113	1	11	2,72,933	14	3
...			1,611	10	6	1,582	9	1	34,822	10	7	94,727	11	6	1,32,744	9	8
...			2,192	7	0	124	0	0	74,385	14	9	1,20,525	4	11	1,97,227	10	8
...			5,086	15	0	2,912	1	10	32,173	1	2	85,499	13	11	1,25,671	15	11
...			1,792	3	0	738	10	8	42,102	11	5	66,188	12	1	1,10,822	5	2
589	15	6	10,952	4	11	342	8	6	38,225	5	4	1,16,513	11	0	1,66,623	13	3
...			3,145	14	3	...			41,979	0	11	1,25,447	10	6	1,70,572	9	8
702	4	11	1,318	2	0	663	11	11	3,415	5	5	10,511	14	10	16,611	7	1
...			242	3	0	...			813	9	6	294	6	3	1,350	2	9
38	8	0	6	5	0	...			...			...			44	13	0
236	10	0	19	0	0	...			141	13	0	10	10	0	408	1	0
36,822	15	7	1,22,624	13	1	2,32,186	14	4	12,84,972	14	7	25,15,848	3	0	41,92,455	12	7

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (3.)—LOCAL FUNDS

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements from Local (Public Works) Funds in each Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877-78.

COLLECTORATE.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1877.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1878.	REMARKS.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedábád	69,074 15 9	98,824 15 6	1,39,289 13 1	28,610 2 2	
Kaira	50,825 10 0	1,24,772 15 2	1,49,183 8 6	26,415 0 8	
Panch Máhàls	46,932 6 8	51,455 13 7	66,089 10 9	32,298 9 6	
Broach	51,743 2 10	1,36,828 12 6	*a* 2,73,450 2 2	....	*a* Rs. 84,878-2-10 debited t Local Funds towards th end of the year.
Súrat	34,586 0 0	1,71,542 0 0	1,34,132 0 0	71,996 0 0	
Tanna	1,70,143 0 2	1,46,139 0 4	2,24,096 0 4	92,186 0 2	
Kolábá	12,083 3 2	68,542 10 3	36,472 0 5	44,153 13 0	
Total ..	4,35,388 6 7	7,98,106 3 4	10,22,713 3 3	2,95,659 9 6	
Central Division.					
Násik	....	98,636 3 9	1,15,242 14 1	*b*	*b* Estimated debit balan Rs. 16,606-10-4.
Khándesh	20,771 13 8	1,84,425 8 8	1,82,031 5 7	23,166 0 9	
Ahmednagar	....	89,880 2 8	*c* 72,106 13 6	17,773 5 5	*c* Including debit balance o 31st Mar. 1877, Rs. 26,050-2-
Poona	61,867 6 6	1,09,998 13 3	*d* 1,47,055 10 10	23,910 8 11	*d* Including debit balance o 31st Mar. 1877, Rs. 17,358-0-(
Sholápur	....	73,615 11 7	*e* 84,974 10 11	*e*	*e* Including debit balance R 27,186-2-10. Debit balan Rs. 11,358-15-4.
Satárá	69,623 4 3	1,19,006 1 10	1,83,812 13 9	4,816 8 4	
Total ..	1,52,262 8 5	6,75,562 9 9	7,86,124 4 5	69,666 7 5	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	2,642 3 6	92,302 0 2	66,325 9 6	28,618 10 2	
Dhárwár	23,292 0 2	1,42,653 10 2	1,00,024 13 2	65,920 13 2	
Kaládgi	15,482 7 10	91,171 15 8	63,256 9 5	43,397 14 1	
Kánárá	22,447 9 1	73,144 5 7	72,704 3 8	22,887 11 0	
Ratnágiri	15,677 5 1	56,371 7 8	79,074 1 4	*f*	*f* Debit balance of Rs. 7,025-4 owing to expenditure o relief works being charge to local funds.
Total ..	79,541 9 8	4,55,643 7 3	3,81,385 5 1	1,60,825 0 5	
Sind.					
Kurrachee	7,157 15 0	1,15,052 15 2	1,10,763 9 10	11,447 4 4	
Haidarábád	24,945 0 0	1,29,545 0 0	88,825 0 0	65,665 0 0	
Shikárpur	73,734 14 8	1,95,622 7 6	2,06,681 6 7	62,675 15 7	
Thár and Párkar ..	....	30,920 2 6	20,080 13 8	10,839 4 10	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	12,262 0 0	8,875 12 6	17,703 14 8	3,433 13 10	
Total ..	1,18,099 13 8	4,80,016 5 8	4,44,054 12 9	1,54,061 6 7	
Grand Total ..	7,85,292 6 4	24,09,328 10 0	26,34,277 9 6	6,80,212 7 11	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMP

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities

District.	Population within Municipal limits.	Balance.		Octroi.	House Tax.
		Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
Ahmedábád	199,292	3,771 5 5	93,745 3 0	1,68,131 6 0	.....
Kaira	67,019	93 7 0	16,798 4 4	27,033 8 5	4,645 8
Panch Máháls	22,113	.....	2,161 10 11	.....	3,987 3
Broach	59,240	5,266 12 0	13,432 7 9	47,756 13 0	5,610 7
Súrat	133,040	7,503 6 4	25,414 5 8	1,20,412 11 3	.....
Tanna	85,544	2,224 14 4	20,035 2 7	21,870 0 1	14,745 2
Kolábá	23,753	255 0 0	7,812 4 8	5,280 10 0	2,065 6
Total ...	590,001	19,114 13 1	1,79,399 6 11	3,90,485 0 9	31,053 13
Central Division.					
Násik	67,933	482 13 11	21,637 7 4	21,298 9 0	14,815 7
Khándesh	129,070	10,510 0 5	21,633 4 0	20,154 0 9	29,099 15
Ahmednagar	47,448	216 3 6	16,946 5 8	13,931 9 0	6,560 11
Poona	147,878	1 13 2	19,540 6 4	98,873 9 0	17,849 7
Sholápur	112,667	1,979 0 5	19,606 11 10	71,178 14 6	86 2
Satárá	103,052	800 0 0	17,857 11 0	35,187 1 4	4,675 1
Total...	608,048	13,989 15 5	1,17,221 14 2	2,60,623 11 7	73,086 13
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	63,811	2,514 0 8	15,453 13 2	35,964 0 1	759 2
Dhárwár	115,264	381 11 5	17,274 5 6	33,736 3 3	16,298 2
Kaládgi	74,415	.....	22,853 13 7	19,870 4 1	2,154 10
Kánárá	28,248	623 0 0	8,982 0 0	18,954 0 0	5,611 0
Ratnágiri	22,707	.....	11,663 10 6	20,727 4 10	1,235 0
Total...	304,445	3,518 12 1	76,277 10 9	1,29,251 12 3	26,057 14
Sind.					
Kurrachee	102,690	67,822 1 5	3,72,360 5 8	3,45,610 15 5	11,157 13
Thár and Párkár	20,728	.....	15,731 0 10	14,391 2 7	.....
Haidarábád	89,682	6,500 0 0	42,406 11 3	1,32,743 11 0	.....
Shikárpur	97,296	1,036 9 2	85,076 7 9	2,07,459 9 9	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	5,232	4,000 0 0	1,738 2 6	6,239 11 4	.....
Total...	315,628	79,358 10 7	5,17,312 12 0	7,06,445 2 1	11,157 13
Grand Total...	1,818,122	1,15,982 3 2	8,90,161 11 10	14,86,805 10 8	1,41,356 7
Grand Total for 1876-77...	1,891,513	73,021 6 5	11,16,542-0-10½	14,57,305 15 5	1,50,482 0

IAL. (4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

e Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1878.

PTS.

Assessed Taxes.	Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Debt.			
			Loans.	Deposits.	Advances repayable.	Grand Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
39,485 15 7	33,244 4 6	91,498 0 5	.....	8,103 10 4	4,787 2 9	4,42,767 0 0
.....	4,307 1 0	7,193 15 10	.....	1,082 7 0	9,303 9 5	70,457 13 0
.....	.....	1,052 13 3	.....	.....	.....	7,201 12 1
13,610 0 0	7,969 9 0	10,547 12 8	10,000 0 0	6,797 6 11	.....	1,20,991 5 2
32,291 4 0	54,159 8 6	37,531 1 6	50,000 0 0	8,798 4 8	2,258 5 2	3,38,404 15 1
4,262 11 5	24,091 7 0	6,491 0 5	.....	2,125 3 10	2,684 13 10	98,530 8 5
2,973 14 11	3,627 0 0	4,329 12 0	8,500 0 0	230 7 0	458 13 4	35,533 4 7
92,623 13 11	1,27,434 14 0	1,58,644 8 1	68,500 0 0	27,137 7 9	19,492 12 6	11,13,886 10 4
7,696 3 1	780 4 0	3,138 13 3	.....	702 4 4	4,105 14 1	74,657 12 8
1,433 6 11	2,067 1 8	21,769 6 6	.....	3 0 0	3,422 13 6	1,10,093 1 4
11,804 6 2	.....	8,731 0 0	.....	75 0 0	1,030 6 11	59,295 10 5
3,620 14 9	2,226 8 0	24,268 12 2	1,780 0 9	2,089 2 10	1,676 8 9	1,71,927 2 9
24,304 12 0	.....	19,542 6 11	20,013 2 0	1,202 8 8	739 8 2	1,58,653 2 6
.....	933 0 0	24,232 10 10	.....	1,689 7 5	3,212 0 1	88,587 0 7
48,859 10 11	6,006 13 8	1,01,683 1 8	21,793 2 9	5,761 7 3	14,187 3 6	6,63,216 14 3
471 3 3	2,936 0 0	6,954 1 10	.....	769 0 0	658 14 6	66,480 4 0
.....	531 8 8	24,885 9 10	23,000 0 0	226 2 0	982 12 0	1,17,316 6 8
.....	.....	6,275 0 10½	833 15 0	12 0 0	21 4 3	52,020 15 11½
1,922 0 0	3,713 0 0	11,140 0 0	.....	442 0 0	2,914 0 0	54,301 0 0
.....	449 0 0	942 8 7	.....	.....	260 0 0	35,277 8 2
2,393 3 3	7,629 8 8	50,197 5 1½	23,833 15 0	1,449 2 0	4,836 14 9	3,25,396 2 9½
318 6 6	5,914 9 1	71,344 1 11	.....	2,675 3 0	52 4 5	8,77,255 12 10
.....	.....	13,666 3 8	.....	.....	.....	43,788 7 1
.....	.....	30,706 6 10	50,000 0 0	116 1 6	6,082 4 11	2,68,555 3 6
337 1 6	8,559 12 10	33,132 10 6	.....	1,772 2 2	32,723 0 1	3,70,097 5 9
.....	1,092 5 1	9,513 0 9	.....	.....	.....	22,583 3 8
655 8 0	15,566 11 0	1,58,362 7 8	50,000 0 0	4,563 6 8	38,857 9 5	15,82,280 0 10
1,44,532 4 1	1,56,637 15 4	4,68,887 6 6½	1,64,127 1 9	38,911 7 8	77,374 8 2	36,84,776 12 2½
1,50,526 15 10	1,60,230 12 0	4,82,538 0 4	1,33,728 1 6	39,575 9 2	38,241 9 11	38,02,192 7 5½

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPI

District.	Incidence of Taxation.				Expi	
	Average of incidence per head of Octroi.	Average of incidence per head of House Tax.	Average of incidence per head of Assessed Tax.	*Average of incidence per head of all taxation.	General Establishment.	Publ Police.
	14	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	0 13 6	...	0 3 2	1 3 4	25,311 1 9	11,113 14
Kaira	0 6 5	0 1 1	.....	0 8 7	3,942 0 6	2,032 2
Panch Máháls	.....	0 2 10	.....	0 2 10	648 5 8	.....
Broach	0 12 10	0 1 6	0 3 8	1 3 2	7,140 9 9	2,498 8
Súrat	0 14 5	...	0 3 9	1 8 10	21,064 9 1	.....
Tanna	0 4 1	0 2 1	0 0 9	0 12 2	6,665 13 10	4,891 8
Kolábá	0 3 6	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 9 5	1,168 7 9	671 0
Total...	0 10 8	0 0 10	0 2 6	1 1 4	65,941 0 4	21,207 1
Central Division.						
Násik	0 5 1	0 3 6	0 1 9	0 10 6	6,875 9 3	36 0
Khándesh	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 1 10	0 6 6	7,238 1 2	405 13
Ahmednagar	0 4 8	0 2 3	0 3 11	0 10 10	7,031 7 8	224 7
Poona	0 10 8	0 1 9	0 4 8	0 13 3	26,683 6 0	8,079 11
Sholápur	0 10 1	...	0 3 5	0 13 6	18,196 7 11	400 3
Satárá	0 5 5	0 0 8	.....	0 6 4	10,893 8 8	163 4
Total...	0 6 10	0 1 11	0 1 3	0 10 2	76,918 8 8	9,309 8
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	0 9 1	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 10 3	3,608 11 6	10 11
Dhárwár	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	0 7 1	10,356 1 10	403 0
Kaládgi	0 4 3	0 0 6	.....	0 4 9	3,280 13 7	.....
Kánará	0 7 10½	0 2 4	0 0 7	1 1 1	4,891 0 0	357 0
Ratnágiri	0 10 1	0 2 3	.....	0 15 9	2,984 11 11	.....
Total..	0 6 9	0 1 4	0 0 1	0 8 8	25,121 6 10	770 12
Sind.						
Kurrachee	3 5 10	0 1 9	0 0 0½	3 8 6	42,763 5 9	49,226 1
Thár and Párkar	0 11 1	...	.....	0 11 1	1,355 3 3	1,825 2
Haidarábád	1 7 8	...	.....	1 7 8	14,465 13 7	21,775 9
Shikárpur	2 1 7	...	0 0 0¼	2 3 7	33,964 7 10	21,948 11
Upper Sind Frontier	1 3 0	...	.....	1 6 5	3,412 14 9	6,426 4
Total...	2 3 9	0 0 6	0 0 0¾	2 5 2	95,961 13 2	1,01,201 13
Grand Total...	0 13 1	0 1 2	0 1 3	1 0 11	2,63,942 13 0	1,32,489 3 11
Grand Total for 1876-77...	0 12 3	0 1 3	0 1 2	*1 0 2	2,50,755 5 11	1,41,725 6 4

* The miscellaneous receipts have not been taken into consideration when calculating this

RIAL. (4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

TURE.

Safety.			Public Health.			
Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Buildings and other Works.		Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
			Original.	Repairs.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,480 8 2	30,263 3 1	.....	48,619 9 0	2,277 1 5	8,077 8 2	1,370 10 8
383 1 0	7,221 6 4	.....	.....	1,071 1 5	8,956 9 9	336 0 0
99 7 0	1,378 4 1	43 6 3	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....
3,378 15 10	14,632 4 7	.....	.....	680 14 0	105 6 6	240 0 0
8,450 14 10	23,684 0 4	4,525 8 0	.....	2,924 14 4	8,065 0 1	488 9 2
1,127 10 9	6,466 8 1	.....	1,654 0 1	1,501 15 1	3,948 8 0	585 0 7
80 15 6	326 8 3	.....	10,451 6 4	579 10 6	2,792 4 10	.....
19,001 9 1	83,972 2 9	4,568 14 3	60,724 15 5	9,035 8 9	32,445 5 4	3,020 4 5
419 3 6	5,434 3 10	.....	.....	.....	614 6 7	333 14 6
1,025 10 11	2,540 0 10	.....	1,839 3 7	637 7 10	3,298 13 7	276 14 6
102 8 2	1,661 1 1	19 3 0	10,488 14 9	4,238 1 7	659 14 0	267 14 0
1,154 1 4	8,238 11 10	.....	278 7 4	562 6 4	5,629 13 7	1,088 15 5
1,083 9 4	6,530 9 0	679 13 5	1,721 7 9	1,130 14 6	7,903 8 5	878 10 2
1,719 7 0	1,740 2 0	.....	1,256 7 6	1,620 2 7	8,298 7 11	294 2 10
5,504 8 3	26,144 12 7	699 0 5	15,584 2 11	8,189 0 10	26,405 0 1	3,140 7 5
137 0 8	2,747 3 2	.....	628 1 10	799 8 5	5,829 6 0	241 4 10
.....	1,829 5 6	4 5 0	15,510 0 9½	16,865 11 1	6,709 11 8	684 13 2
.....	1,769 9 9	.....	1,884 5 8	3,870 0 9	6,231 11 11	952 5 5
207 0 0	1,845 0 0	611 0 0	3,682 0 0	509 0 0	4,312 0 0	.....
217 9 0	4,401 4 2	.....	2,012 13 8	60 0 0	505 12 8	.....
561 9 8	12,592 6 7	615 5 0	23,717 5 11½	22,104 4 3	23,588 10 3	1,878 7 9
1,149 3 9	24,118 14 0	159 10 6	3,822 5 3	1,487 15 3	11,695 0 0	516 3 11
.....	194 5 0	.....	.....	.....	5,541 10 11	.....
.....	6,829 10 5	2,390 9 8	81,915 10 0	904 5 6	3,685 11 4	264 0 0
1,022 3 3	13,476 4 5	....	35,308 4 4	3,979 0 10	7,586 4 2	964 10 3
2 8 0	718 13 7	177 11 6	295 15 0	1,331 11 6	403 4 2	.....
2,173 15 0	45,337 15 5	2,727 15 8	1,21,342 2 7	7,703 1 1	28,911 14 7	1,744 14 2
27,241 10 0	1,68,047 5 4	8,611 3 4	2,21,368 10 10½	47,031 14 11	1,11,350 14 3	9,784 1 9
24,038 10 0	1,36,488 13 1	5,604 6 0	3,48,440 12 1½	50,726 8 7	1,09,460 3 0	9,773 8 2

incidence. If they are included the total incidence will average Rs. 1-5-1 for the Presidency.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

EXPENDITU

DISTRICT.	Public Health—*concluded.*			
	Watering.	Road Cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other measures.
	27	28	29	30
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	26,989 7 10	21,741 4 7	40,819 13 4	17,525 4 6
Kaira	3,820 14 0	5,418 5 10	2,200 5 8	302 5 0
Panch Máháls	78 0 0	.....	840 11 2	.....
Broach	12,164 6 8	9,939 13 2	432 0 0	149 13 8
Súrat	17,310 0 9	16,763 7 9	39,625 3 8	5,249 2 0
Tanna	232 15 1	13,072 12 0	3,118 0 3	449 6 1
Kolábá	139 2 5	926 12 10	3,835 14 2	447 13 2
Total ...	60,734 14 9	67,862 8 2	90,872 0 3	24,123 12 5
Central Division.				
Násik	268 0 2	7,992 4 0	12,933 4 4	3,758 2 6
Khándesh	1,217 10 1	3,474 12 3	10,213 2 8	675 1 5
Ahmednagar	99 14 9	276 7 11	2,220 8 7	14,244 14 10
Poona	24,548 5 6	35,597 12 6	.....	2,979 4 9
Sholápur	233 15 1	13,280 5 5	13,332 15 3	17,324 0 10
Satárá	5,209 0 9	3,651 10 3	10,736 5 0	1,608 2 6
Total ..	31,576 15 1	64,273 4 4	49,436 3 10	40,589 10 10
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	382 3 3	8,024 10 2	4,216 15 6	1,649 9 2
Dhárwár	.....	10,114 11 8	2,097 11 11	1,971 9 4
Kaládgi	553 6 0	1,363 8 7	5,221 3 4	545 8 11
Kánárá	269 0 0	3,572 0 0	2,989 0 0	6 0 0
Ratnágiri	106 7 10	1,085 3 9	667 15 9	.....
Total ..	1,311 1 1	24,160 2 2	15,192 14 6	4,172 11 5
Sind.				
Kurrachee	7,617 15 4	1,112 11 8	37,331 7 3	634 2 6
Thár and Párkar	.....	.....	3,720 6 4	.....
Haidarábad	7,649 1 2	178 4 3	17,413 0 9	1,551 6 5
Shikárpur	8,781 8 9	13,121 0 10	16,268 10 0	2,708 3 3
Upper Sind Frontier	181 1 0	2,713 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	24,229 10 3	17,125 0 9	74,733 8 4	4,893 12 6
Grand Total ...	1,17,852 9 2	1,73,420 15 5	2,30,234 10 11	73,779 15 2
Grand Total for 1876-77...	1,05,044 14 7	1,53,932 2 2	2,30,067 10 1	90,459 11 3

RIAL. (4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

continued.

Public Institutions.				Public Convenience.		
Buildings.		Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Original.		Repairs.
Original.	Repairs.			Communications.	Buildings.	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	8,416 6 2	.....	29,248 10 1	4,542 4 0	22,104 6 8
.....	.....	1,531 1 8	720 4 0	8,012 3 8	636 2 6	2,742 12 11
.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	596 11 3
.....	.....	600 0 0	300 0 0	21,369 3 6	.....	5,066 7 5
.....	.....	4,730 0 0	48 6 0	59,794 15 8	.....	29,346 6 11
.....	.....	2,157 0 0	490 0 0	2,173 9 10	1,223 7 1	12,352 12 5
.....	.....	142 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,739 8 7
.....	.....	17,576 7 10	1,608 10 0	1,20,598 10 9	6,491 13 7	74,949 2 2
500 0 0	.....	904 0 0	120 0 0	4,487 14 7	1,904 3 0	3,628 4 11
.....	10 0 0	1,103 11 6	350 13 6	7,799 0 2	.....	10,411 3 7
.....	.....	1,283 14 9	204 1 3	1,103 5 10	240 11 2	1,315 5 3
.....	.....	1,075 4 7	454 15 7	1,586 14 10	5,153 1 8	16,840 15 7
200 0 0	.....	6,698 6 9	697 8 0	984 4 9	8,066 10 1	6,833 15 3
194 8 0	.....	988 4 8	159 0 0	1,955 13 9	4,628 7 6	7,453 3 11
894 8 0	10 0 0	12,053 10 3	1,986 6 4	17,917 5 11	19,993 1 5	46,483 0 6
.....	25 11 1	639 8 0	120 0 0	2,271 5 6	3,050 1 3	3,599 3 7
.....	9 3 0	860 0 0	272 8 0	6,695 3 10½	749 10 5	6,787 7 6
.....	.....	15 10 8	160 0 0	6,103 6 7	.....	1,308 0 3½
.....	.....	2,700 0 0	5 0 0	4,273 0 0	442 0 0	3,241 0 0
.....	.....	90 0 0	75 0 0	210 12 0	7,975 12 2	2,041 10 8
.....	34 14 1	4,305 2 8	632 8 0	19,553 11 11½	12,217 7 10	16,977 6 0½
450 0 0	432 2 3	8,319 12 9	1,683 0 0	44,978 14 11	8,549 10 10	15,010 15 3
.....	.....	2,063 14 0	.....	10 9 0	878 1 4	1,321 7 6
.....	110 1 2	5,429 0 0	192 0 0	1,539 2 1	1,061 9 11	9,479 5 4
591 15 4	153 2 0	13,350 11 10	600 0 0	3,207 3 10	864 12 6	11,376 4 7
.....	.....	688 9 2	.....	284 6 0	.....	247 9 9
041 15 4	695 5 5	29,851 15 9	2,475 0 0	50,020 3 10	11,354 2 7	37,435 10 5
036 7 4	740 3 6	63,787 4 6	6,702 8 4	2,08,090 0 5½	49,966 9 5	1,75,845 3 1½
375 10 5	1,838 8 4	56,126 6 5	6,543 4 2	2,74,090 14 3	93,632 3 0	2,13,490 6 9

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

EXPENDITURE.

DISTRICT.	Public Convenience—*continued.*			Debts.	
	Survey of Lands.	Other charges.	Total.	Loans.	Deposits.
	38	39	40	41	42
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	12,692 12 8	61,556 6 11	3,78,150 5 5	.....	7,930 15 5
Kaira	.....	2,306 13 3	51,633 9 10	.....	182 14 0
Panch Máháls	386 14 6	1,036 5 11	5,658 1 10	.....	.....
Broach	470 8 3	7,036 4 8	86,205 4 6	.....	7,300 12 0
Súrat	4,194 10 1	16,250 8 3	2,62,516 4 11	11,452 8 0	11,832 9 4
Tanna	.....	4,569 6 6	66,680 5 8	2,382 5 0	3,029 7 2
Kolábá	.....	1,548 9 9	25,850 2 1	.....	152 0 0
Total...	17,744 13 6	94,304 7 3	8,76,694 2 3	13,834 13 0	30,428 9 11
Central Division.					
Násik	.....	4,627 3 4	54,836 10 6	854 6 0	609 4 11
Khándesh	.....	9,388 15 5	61,906 9 0	.....	.....
Ahmednagar	46 11 2	5,108 10 8	50,838 2 2	3,000 0 0	25 0 0
Poona	281 1 0	4,785 11 8	1,45,019 0 6	1,321 4 4	1,013 15 4
Sholápur	4 10 4	14,469 15 9	1,20,651 10 1	2,400 0 0	1,215 15 6
Satárá	.....	8,288 15 5	70,859 3 1	940 0 0	3,621 14 10
Total...	332 6 6	46,669 8 3	5,04,111 3 4	8,515 10 4	6,486 2 7
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	.....	4,896 7 11	42,877 11 9	2,433 12 9	948 10 6
Dhárwár	1,583 7 6	4,462 12 7	87,967 7 11	1,063 15 1	1,009 9 2
Kaládgi	.....	6,626 3 11	39,885 15 4½	6,600 0 0	328 4 0
Kánárá	.....	1,877 0 0	35,788 0 0	2,247 0 0	718 0 0
Ratnágiri	.....	4,838 11 0	27,273 12 7	.....	.....
Total...	1,583 7 6	22,701 3 5	2,33,792 15 7½	12,344 11 10	3,004 7 8
Sind.					
Kurrachee	3,332 3 0	22,538 9 11	2,86,930 5 2	.....	8,164 2 0
Thár and Párkar	.....	5,541 9 5	22,452 5 3	.....	.....
Haidarábád	15,508 12 7	2,116 13 10	1,94,459 15 8	.....	106 0 0
Shikárpur	7,110 3 6	60,532 7 6	2,57,916 2 8	.....	2,416 2 7
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	1,002 4 7	17,886 1 6	.....	.....
Total...	25,951 3 1	91,731 13 3	7,79,644 14 3	.....	10,686 4 7
Grand Total...	45,611 14 7	2,55,407 0 2	23,94,243 3 5½	34,695 3 2	50,605 8 9
Grand Total for 1876-77...	87,404 14 7	2,20,635 2 11	26,10,850 6 8½	61,410 14 1	44,065 14 7

RIAL. (4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUE—*concluded.*

ncluded.

Advances repayable, &c.	Balance. Deposits.	Balance. Actual Municipal Balances.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
43	44	45	46	47
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
4,776 3 5	3,954 15 8	47,954 8 1	4,42,767 0 0	
9,303 9 5	593 11 7	8,744 0 2	70,457 13 0	
.....	.....	1,543 10 3	7,201 12 1	
.....	4,595 12 0	22,889 8 8	1,20,991 5 2	
1,984 4 0	4,467 5 8	46,151 15 2	3,38,404 15 1	
1,802 9 0	1,320 11 0	23,315 2 7	98,530 8 5	
431 12 6	520 7 10	8,578 14 2	35,533 4 7	
18,298 6 4	15,452 15 9	1,59,177 11 1	11,13,886 10 4	
2,040 6 7	499 7 4	15,817 9 4	74,657 12 8	
917 3 0	10,787 14 4	36,481 7 0	1,10,093 1 4	
1,050 12 11	750 0 1	3,631 11 3	59,295 10 5	
169 4 6	.....	24,403 10 1	1,71,927 2 9	
986 8 2	1,965 7 7	31,433 9 2	1,58,653 2 6	
1,005 10 10	25 2 9	12,135 1 1	88,587 0 7	
6,169 14 0	14,028 0 1	1,23,902 15 11	6,63,213 14 3	
596 0 0	135 14 6	19,488 2 6	66,480 4 0	
1,112 8 9	870 15 7	25,291 14 2	1,17,316 6 8	
21 4 3	.....	5,185 8 4	52,020 15 11½	
2,659 0 0	347 0 0	12,542 0 0	54,301 0 0	
312 0 6	.....	7,691 11 1	35,277 8 2	
4,700 13 6	1,353 14 1	70,199 4 1	3,25,396 2 9½	
23,977 13 5	15,199 14 5	5,42,983 9 10	8,77,255 12 10	
.....	.....	21,336 1 10	43,788 7 1	
7,161 12 10	10,250 14 10	56,576 8 2	2,68,555 3 6	
22,227 6 9	439 12 3	87,097 13 6	3,70,097 5 9	
.....	4,000 0 0	697 2 2	22,583 3 8	
53,367 1 0	29,890 9 6	7,08,691 3 6	15,82,280 0 10	
82,536 2 10	60,725 7 5	10,61,971 2 7	36,84,776 12 2½	
87,241 11 11	54,363 7 6	9,44,260 0 8	38,02,192 7 5½	

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1.)—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
No.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Males died to every 100 deaths of Females	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Mean ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Northern Deccan Division.												
1	Khándesh	10,162	101·22	14,073	11,812	25,885	119·71	26·46	23·75	25·16	21·60	19·29	20·55
2	Násik	7,156	96·05	12,956	11,510	24,466	112·56	36·76	34·37	35·59	23·62	21·81	22·55
3	Ahmednagar	6,647	116·43	17,207	13,684	30,891	125·74	43·60	36·14	39·94	23·69	21·32	22·51
4	Poona	5,099	177·93	16,860	13,959	30,819	120·76	36·11	31·69	33·96	22·98	21·58	22·39
5	Sholápur	4,509	159·24	19,923	15,131	35,054	131·67	53·95	43·39	48·81	22·04	20·06	21·06
	Southern Deccan Division.												
6	Satára	4,804	220·86	29,051	22,982	52,033	126·42	53·86	44·05	49·04	22·41	21·71	22·11
7	Belgaum	4,592	204·43	40,095	30,149	70,244	132·98	83·72	65·56	74·83	25·65	23·53	24·71
8	Dhárwár	4,565	216·44	48,054	35,803	83,857	134·22	94·10	74·28	84·87	26·88	26·64	26·97
9	Kaládgi	5,696	143·26	47,288	35,765	83,053	132·22	113·23	89·77	101·77	20·69	19·30	19·92
	Konkán Division.												
10	Kánárá	4,335	94·07	11,714	9,847	21,561	119·00	56·75	51·29	54·12	28·34	27·53	27·82
11	Ratnágiri	4,512	225·87	11,112	10,177	21,289	109·18	22·63	19·27	20·89	14·43	12·84	13·88
12	Kolába	1,504	232·85	3,322	2,932	6,254	113·30	18·66	17·00	17·85	14·15	12·24	13·21
13	Bombay City	22	29,291·13	17,596	15,627	33,223	112·60	44·02	63·86	51·55	23·66	32·99	27·81
14	Tanna	4,052	209·14	12,665	10,946	23,611	115·70	28·84	26·81	27·86	21·94	22·06	21·01
	Gujárát Division.												
15	Súrat	1,630	372·33	8,036	7,289	15,325	110·23	26·41	24·07	25·24	24·74	29·70	29·06
16	Broach	1,363	257·02	4,149	3,602	7,751	115·18	22·73	21·47	22·12	24·51	22·38	23·47
17	Kaira	1,561	501·43	8,637	6,759	15,396	129·26	20·60	18·59	20·19	24·43	23·09	23·80
18	Panch Máhals	1,644	146·44	1,972	1,585	3,557	124·41	15·61	13·85	14·77	16·91	16·31	16·12
19	Ahmedábád	3,844	215·80	9,241	7,768	17,009	119·00	21·06	19·87	20·50	25·96	24·96	25·33
	Sind Division.												
20	Kurrachee	14,092	30·05	4,157	2,808	6,965	148·04	17·31	15·31	16·44	15·63	13·22	14·42
21	Haidarábád	9,052	79·75	5,277	3,533	8,810	149·36	13·27	10·90	12·20	12·94	8·96	10·73
22	Thár and Párkar	12,729	14·20	1,422	1,087	2,509	133·22	13·75	14·03	13·88	6·11	5·67	5·93
23	Shikárpur	8,813	88·08	4,341	3,076	7,417	141·12	10·22	8·74	9·55	8·36	7·40	7·82
24	Upper Sind Frontier	1,913	48·37	382	347	729	110·09	7·57	8·78	8·10	7·32	6·49	6·98
	Total for the Presidency	124,196	130·29	349,530	278,178	627,708	125·68	41·32	36·01	38·79	21·78	20 79	21·01

N.B.—Those born dead are not to be included in this or any of the other statements.

(2.)—Statement of Deaths registered in the different Districts of the Bombay Presidency during each month of 1877.

1	2	3												4	5
No.	District.	Jany.	Feby.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septr.	Octr.	Novr.	Dec.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Northern Deccan Division.														
1	Khándesh	3,077	2,513	2,633	2,603	2,129	1,393	1,933	3,183	2,032	1,437	1,569	1,384	25,885	1
2	Násik	2,173	1,687	2,183	2,033	1,843	1,550	2,164	2,635	2,335	1,978	1,987	1,898	24,466	2
3	Ahmednagar	1,682	1,524	2,192	2,138	2,385	2,527	3,386	3,302	3,701	3,325	2,699	2,030	30,891	3
4	Poona	1,909	1,619	2,385	2,631	2,993	2,642	3,441	3,103	2,506	2,597	2,534	2,459	30,819	4
5	Sholápur	1,332	1,411	1,418	1,584	2,106	2,488	3,139	4,782	5,758	4,546	4,336	2,154	35,054	5
	Southern Deccan Division.														
6	Satárá	1,812	1,657	2,700	4,813	4,888	5,256	6,221	6,572	5,499	5,071	4,319	3,225	52,033	6
7	Belgaum	3,744	3,604	5,393	4,919	6,243	6,854	7,835	9,255	7,776	5,691	4,506	4,424	70,244	7
8	Dhárwár	4,538	5,124	5,834	5,177	5,358	5,945	8,034	10,576	10,753	8,742	7,177	6,599	83,857	8
9	Kaládgi	2,100	2,454	3,561	5,066	6,108	6,477	8,333	9,755	11,555	10,874	10,434	6,336	83,053	9
	Konkán Division.														
10	Kánárá	1,469	1,160	1,751	1,569	1,336	1,448	1,887	2,536	2,506	2,129	1,956	1,814	21,561	10
11	Ratnágiri	1,395	1,311	1,463	1,560	1,411	2,330	3,215	2,455	1,868	1,444	1,384	1,453	21,289	11
12	Kolábá	444	330	559	461	493	941	741	754	450	336	395	350	6,254	12
13	Bombay City	2,056	2,227	3,005	3,457	3,526	3,334	2,767	2,902	2,879	2,628	2,174	2,268	33,223	13
14	Tanna	1,517	1,451	1,595	1,683	2,365	2,053	2,234	2,375	1,923	1,748	2,006	2,661	23,011	14
	Gujárát Division.														
15	Súrat	1,475	1,448	1,960	1,608	1,238	1,059	1,128	1,389	1,111	1,012	1,025	882	15,325	15
16	Broach	470	602	918	924	814	523	606	518	522	626	719	509	7,751	16
17	Kaira	1,141	1,005	1,371	1,430	1,319	1,158	1,259	1,178	1,158	1,385	1,608	1,384	15,396	17
18	Panch Máhála	391	233	366	309	231	264	318	253	247	204	379	362	3,557	18
19	Ahmedábád	1,422	1,253	1,675	1,695	1,545	1,201	1,116	1,069	1,182	1,393	1,800	1,658	17,009	19
	Sind Division.														
20	Kurrachee	801	749	717	578	536	452	410	424	396	578	600	724	6,965	20
21	Haidarábád	1,051	1,011	1,080	808	699	508	460	513	533	612	698	847	8,810	21
22	Thar and Párkar	179	247	246	269	248	152	143	119	167	158	192	389	2,509	22
23	Shikárpur	902	683	683	622	580	474	503	475	514	674	663	644	7,417	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier	86	77	82	59	70	51	53	60	40	48	47	56	729	24
	Total for the Presidency ..	37,166	35,375	45,770	47,996	50,453	51,080	61,321	70,183	67,411	59,236	55,207	46,510	627,708	
	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 in each month ..	2·24	2·19	2·83	2·96	3·12	3·16	3·79	4·34	4·17	3·66	3·41	2·85	38·79	

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts exclusive of Towns of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11								
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								
							Suicide.												From All Causes.			
No.	District.	Population according to Census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Males.	Females.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	No.
	Northern Deccan Division.																					
1	Khándesh	985,308	1,597	5,548	13,824	2,989	14	9	234	45	302	663	24,923	1·61	5·63	14·04	3·03	0·31	0·67	25·29	16·21	1
2	Násik	642,322	1,725	3,122	13,899	1,633	4	9	117	18	148	1,448	21,975	2·68	4·86	21·64	2·54	0·23	2·25	34·21	21·34	2
3	Ahmednagar	727,136	2,488	1,802	18,410	2,754	9	17	149	12	187	2,704	28,345	3·45	2·48	25·31	3·83	0·26	3·75	39·38	22·15	3
4	Poona	778,051	3,184	1,020	17,401	2,061	11	18	217	21	267	2,203	26,136	4·09	1·06	22·36	2·65	0·34	2·83	33·59	21·83	4
5	Sholápur	629,796	1,194	856	15,265	3,626	9	12	201	2	224	6,371	27,536	1·86	1·36	24·24	5·76	0·36	10·15	43·72	19 81	5
	Southern Deccan Division.																					
6	Satárá	1,014,046	6,413	861	30,834	7,448	29	33	366	42	470	4,163	50,189	6·32	0·85	30·70	7·34	0·46	4·10	49·49	21·86	6
7	Belgaum	882,273	7,867	1,012	23,861	5,383	54	79	326	27	486	25,757	64,366	8·92	1·15	27·00	6·16	0·55	29·19	72·95	22·43	7
8	Dhárwár	892,282	7,836	2,245	38,017	11,954	94	95	350	16	555	17,077	77,684	8·78	2·52	42·61	13·39	0·62	19·14	87·06	26·52	8
9	Kaládgi	809,445	7,022	780	41,220	6,102	77	123	262	16	478	25,668	81,270	8·67	0·96	50·92	7·54	0·59	31·71	100·40	29·99	9
	Konkán Division.																					
10	Kánárá	374,211	2,628	455	10,427	2,290	16	23	174	44	257	4,820	20,877	7·02	1·21	27·86	6·12	0 68	12·88	55·79	28·73	10
11	Ratnágiri	993,526	2,973	1,158	8,294	1,847	11	24	282	103	420	5,861	20,553	2·99	1·17	8 35	1·86	0·43	5·90	20·70	13·54	11
12	Kolábá	338,301	1,025	289	3,092	301	3	4	91	19	117	968	5,792	3·03	0·85	9·14	0·30	0·35	2 86	17·12	12·75	12
13	Tanna	809,485	2,835	1,274	15,094	408	18	21	293	133	465	2,170	22,246	3·50	1·57	18·65	0·50	0·57	2·68	27·48	16·66	13
	Gujárát Division.																					
14	Súrat	483,623	626	1,738	7,318	1,251	7	9	191	47	254	1,106	12,293	1·28	3·55	14·98	2·56	0·52	2·26	25·16	27·63	14
15	Broach	298,466	182	734	4,491	415	3	4	50	28	85	460	6,367	0·61	2·46	15·04	1·39	0·28	1·54	21·33	25·35	15
16	Kaira	719,305	203	116	10,858	1,557	16	18	197	92	323	906	13,963	0 28	0·16	15·09	2·16	0 95	1·26	19·41	23·63	16
17	Panch Máhál	218,630	105	30	2,761	113	2	5	53	61	121	44	3,174	0·48	0·14	12·63	0·51	0·55	0·20	14·53	15·73	17
18	Ahmedábád	660,795	157	136	7,683	632	10	12	156	59	237	1,435	10,280	0·24	0·20	11·63	0·96	0·36	2·17	15·55	21·64	18
	Sind Division.																					
19	Kurrachee	369,969	..	99	4,633	23	6	2	174	104	286	832	5,873	..	0·27	12·52	0·06	0·77	2·25	15 87	11·64	19
20	Haidarábád	686,675	..	218	5,951	74	4	4	225	213	446	557	7,246	..	0·32	8·66	0·11	0·65	0·81	10·55	10 06	20
21	Thár and Párkar	176,762	..	8	2,140	51	1	1	29	57	88	132	2,419	..	0·05	10·21	0·24	0·49	0·59	11·68	6·84	21
22	Shikárpur	714,159	..	..	5,525	155	8	11	167	54	240	352	6,272	..	..	7·73	0·21	0·33	0·49	8·77	8·97	22
23	Upper Sind Frontier	84,780	..	1	486	5	1	1	24	9	35	16	543	..	..	5·73	0·59	0 41	0·19	6·41	6·91	23
	Total of Districts	14,294,346	50,060	23,502	301,484	53,072	407	534	4,328	1,222	6,491	105,713	540,322	3·50	1·64	21·07	3·71	0·45	7·39	37·79	20·29	

(4.)—*Statement of Deaths registered according to Age in the different Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.*

1	2	3		4	5	6		7		8		
No.	Districts.	Infants (Children unable to walk.)		Boys.	Girls.	Adults.		Old People.		Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Northern Deccan Division.											
1	Khándesh	4,203	3,631	4,143	3,750	3,530	2,690	2,197	1,741	14,073	11,812	25,885
2	Násik	2,966	2,774	3,952	3,597	3,699	3,047	2,339	2,092	12,956	11,510	24,466
3	Ahmednagar	2,588	2,207	4,347	3,835	4,924	3,696	5,348	4,016	17,207	13,684	30,891
4	Poona	1,270	1,191	4,595	3,732	7,010	5,708	3,985	3,328	16,860	13,959	30,819
5	Sholápur	1,613	1,301	4,596	3,920	7,460	5,426	6,254	4,474	19,923	15,131	35,054
	Southern Deccan Division.											
6	Satárá	2,734	2,305	7,525	6,487	8,185	6,095	10,657	8,095	29,051	22,982	52,033
7	Belgaum	3,066	2,749	10,834	9,429	15,252	9,385	10,943	8,586	40,095	30,149	70,244
8	Dhárwár	4,433	4,068	11,577	9,667	19,867	12,967	12,177	9,101	48,054	35,803	83,857
9	Kaládgi	3,643	3,130	8,789	7,432	23,409	15,610	11,447	9,593	47,288	35,765	83,053
	Konkán Division.											
10	Kánárá	1,638	1,387	2,035	2,022	5,806	4,528	2,235	1,910	11,714	9,847	21,561
11	Ratnágiri	805	723	1,803	1,667	4,468	3,967	4,036	3,820	11,112	10,177	21,289
12	Kolábá	458	352	864	759	1,660	1,461	340	360	3,322	2,932	6,254
13	Bombay City	4,006	3,775	3,611	3,775	7,709	5,900	2,270	2,177	17,596	15,627	33,223
14	Tanna	2,061	1,973	3,215	2,968	5,075	3,956	2,314	2,049	12,665	10,946	23,611
	Gujárát Division.											
15	Súrat	1,635	1,514	2,133	1,976	2,796	2,431	1,472	1,368	8,036	7,289	15,325
16	Broach	1,019	959	1,151	950	1,300	1,047	679	646	4,149	3,602	7,751
17	Kaira	2,819	2,322	1,207	868	2,738	2,008	1,873	1,561	8,637	6,759	15,396
18	Panch Máháls	359	331	457	345	700	516	456	393	1,972	1,585	3,557
19	Ahmedábád	2,226	1,775	2,408	2,018	2,869	2,385	1,738	1,590	9,241	7,768	17,009
	Sind Division.											
20	Kurrachee	735	545	581	480	1,904	1,215	937	568	4,157	2,808	6,965
21	Haidarábád	945	740	702	540	2,259	1,366	1,371	887	5,277	3,533	8,810
22	Thár and Párkar	290	276	160	159	375	291	597	361	1,422	1,087	2,509
23	Shikárpur	647	513	661	470	2,010	1,371	1,023	722	4,341	3,076	7,417
24	Upper Sind Frontier	37	50	51	37	220	188	74	72	382	347	729
	Total for the Presidency ..	46,196	40,591	81,397	70,893	135,175	97,184	86,762	69,510	349,530	278,178	627,708

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*concluded.*

(5.)—Statement of Deaths registered according to classes in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

1	2	3					4					5				
		Population according to Census of 1872.					Number of Deaths registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
No.	Districts.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
	Northern Deccan Division.															
1	Khándesh	79,359	948,279	517	487	1,028,642	2,005	23,778	4	98	25,885	25·27	25·06	7·74	201·23	25·16
2	Násik	31,663	646,790	1,063	7,837	687,353	1,313	22,733	19	401	24,466	40·84	32·79	17·77	51·16	35·59
3	Ahmednagar	42,435	729,367	941	1,195	773,938	1,632	28,968	83	208	30,891	38·46	39·69	88·20	174·08	39·94
4	Poona	39,583	862,165	3,862	1,625	907,235	1,247	29,328	87	157	30,819	31·50	34·01	22·53	96·61	33·96
5	Sholápur	50,655	666,985	319	75	718,034	2,581	31,998	6	469	35,054	50·95	47·97	18·81	..	48·81
	Southern Deccan Division.															
6	Satárá	34,957	1,025,349	600	96	1,061,002	1,571	50,261	24	177	52,033	44·94	49·02	40·00	..	49·04
7	Belgaum	71,386	862,215	5,067	82	938,750	5,633	64,120	271	220	70,244	78·91	74·37	53·48	..	74·83
8	Dhárwár	114,087	872,390	1,522	38	988,037	11,050	70,598	169	2,040	83,857	96·85	89·24	111·04	..	84·87
9	Kaládgi	87,399	728,585	52	1	816,037	8,675	71,542	5	2,831	83,053	99·26	98·19	96·15	..	101·77
	Konkán Division.															
10	Kánárá	21,755	364,290	12,189	172	398,406	1,581	19,299	543	138	21,561	72·67	52·98	44·55	..	54·12
11	Ratnágiri	74,334	940,885	3,244	173	1,019,136	1,769	19,279	68	173	21,289	23·65	20·49	20·96	..	20·89
12	Kolábá	17,194	330,914	208	2,089	350,405	427	5,723	3	101	6,254	24·83	17·26	14·42	48·35	17·85
13	Bombay City	137,644	423,801	34,724	48,236	644,405	6,231	24,838	919	1,235	33,223	45·28	58·61	26·47	25·60	51·55
14	Taana	38,835	765,886	37,029	5,674	847,424	896	21,761	842	112	23,611	23·07	28·41	22·74	19·74	27·86
	Gujárát Division.															
15	Súrat	52,157	541,738	334	12,858	607,087	1,362	13,634	10	319	15,325	26·60	25·17	29·94	24·81	25·24
16	Broach	69,033	277,032	86	4,171	350,322	1,746	5,900	3	102	7,751	25·29	21·29	34·90	24·45	22·12
17	Kaira	70,741	711,619	305	68	782,733	1,302	14,081	9	4	15,396	16·99	19·78	29·51	59·00	20·19
18	Panch Máháls	14,921	225,775	30	17	240,743	207	3,349	..	1	3,557	13·87	14·83	..	58·82	14·77
19	Ahmedábád	81,373	747,027	650	587	829,637	2,018	14,768	15	208	17,009	24·80	19·77	28·08	354·34	20·50
	Sind Division.															
20	Kurrachee	347,551	72,517	2,643	784	423,495	5,232	1,646	30	57	6,965	15·05	22·70	11·35	75·60	16·44
21	Haidarábád	558,272	102,613	391	60,671	721,947	6,146	2,600	18	46	8,810	11·01	25·34	46·03	0·75	12·20
22	Thár and Párkar	96,604	62,500	35	21,622	180,761	1,249	1,061	..	199	2,509	10·94	13·82	..	9·20	13·88
23	Shikárpur	628,662	146,482	238	845	776,227	5,195	2,201	2	19	7,417	8·26	15·02	8·40	22·49	9·55
24	Upper Sind Frontier	81,177	8,715	22	71	89,985	518	203	..	8	729	6·38	23·29	..	112·68	8·10
	Total of the Presidency ..	2,842,277	13,063,919	106,071	169,474	16,181,741	71,586	543,669	3,130	9,323	627,708	25·12	41·59	29·50	55·00	38·79

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(1.)—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients in the

1	2	3	IN-DOOR			
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*
DISTRICT.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.
	Presidency Division.					
Bombay City	Bombay European General Hospital	Civil Hospital ..	1,592	1,374	..	41
	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital ..	do. ..	6,578	2,838	..	1,946
	Cawasjee J. Ophthalmic Hospital ..	do. ..	543	504	..	..
	Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital	do. ..	2,915	2,311	..	36
	Byculla Central Schools	do. ..	932	913	..	..
	Bombay Dockyard Hospitals ..	do. ..	..	..	..	..
	Máhim	Grant-in-Aid ..	..	..	..	..
'anna	Tanna Hospital	Civil Hospital ..	438	365	..	..
	Sir Cawasjee Jehangier (Bandora) ..	Grant-in-Aid ..	9	7	2	..
	Bassein	do. ..	43	22	5	7
	Bhiwandi	do. ..	..	..	..	..
	Kelvi-Máhim	do. ..	5	3	..	..
	Sháhápur	do. ..	..	..	..	..
	Panwel	do. ..	67	30	..	6
	Rastamjee Wádiá's (Tanna)	Endowed ..	..	..	..	..
	Kalián	do. ..	43	37	..	..
	Coorla	do. ..	13	11	..	1
	Uran	do. ..	..	..	..	..
	Matheran	Government ..	..	..	..	..
Súrat	Súrat Hospital	Civil Hospital ..	509	405	..	23
	Párekh	Grant-in-Aid ..	19	17	..	..
	Olpár	do. ..	..	..	..	..
	Bárdoli	do. ..	22	16	..	..
	Chikhli	do. ..	20	15	..	3
	Párdi	do. ..	37	34	..	2
	Mándvi	do. ..	13	6	..	..
	Ránder	do. ..	..	..	..	..
	Victoria (Nowsári)	Endowed ..	60	46	3	4
	Balsár	Government ..	78	60	4	2
	Bánsda	Native State ..	7	3	..	1
Broach	Broach Hospital	Civil Hospital ..	545	455	..	13
	Ankleswar	Grant-in-Aid ..	4	3	..	..
	Eláo	do. ..	4	2	..	2
	Hánsot	do. ..	..	..	..	..
	Jambusar	do. ..	54	52	..	1
Kolábá	Alibág Hospital	Civil Hospital ..	149	140	..	..
	Pen	Grant-in-Aid ..	19	9	..	8
	Mahád	do. ..	18	17	..	1
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri Hospital	Civil Hospital ..	227	192	..	17
	Dápoli	do. ..	24	23	..	..
	Vingorla	do. ..	78	69	..	..
	Sáwant Wári	do. ..	418	354	..	16
Kánará	Kárwár	Civil Hospital ..	826	760	..	..
	Kumpta	Grant-in-Aid ..	313	271	11	10
	Honáwár	do. ..	63	51	5	..
Aden	Aden European General Hospital ..	Civil Hospital ..	96	83	..	..
	Aden Hospital	do. ..	537	338	..	69
	Prince of Wales (Aden)	Grant-in-Aid ..	..	..	..	..
Persian Gulf	Muskat Hospital	Civil Hospital ..	42	32	..	1
	Bushire	do. ..	..	..	..	..
	Basadore	Government ..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	17,360	11,868	30	2,210

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

4								5		6	7	
Patients.								Out-door Patients.				
e	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*	Total number of patients treated, both In-door and Out-door.	Operations.	
Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.				
		Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.		Major	Minor.
90	5·7	91	39	63·5	15·7	2·4	81·6	1,241	8·9	2,833	34	185
1,413	21·5	348	92	316·2	77·1	17·1	410·4	30,975	223·7	37,553	245	5,244
..	..	28	12	28·9	8·3	1·2	38·4	5,929	107·9	6,472	1,131	271
449	15·4	104	20	91·0	18·0	3·0	112·0	11,589	100·0	14,504	34	1,650
2	0·2	15	15	..	..	17·7	17·7	..	..	932	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,041	24·0	2,041	..	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,548	49·4	5,548	..	180
47	10·7	8	8	11·2	1·0	0·4	12·6	562	6·3	1,000	8	26
..	..	2	2	0·1	..	..	0·1	10,411	99·3	10,420	13	221
8	18·6	3	3	1·3	0·4	..	1·7	10,212	106·4	10,255	17	317
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,631	130·5	8,631	..	242
2	40·0	2	..	0·1	0·1	..	0·2	3,314	59·5	3,319	..	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	48·6	396	..	..
29	43·3	4	2	1·4	0·2	0·1	1·7	6,193	44·0	6,260	4	101
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,859	77·5	7,859	1	239
3	6·9	4	4	2·3	..	..	2·3	4,964	53·1	5,007	12	198
1	7·7	1	1	0·4	..	0·2	0·6	7,700	47·8	7,718	1	227
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,902	64·7	4,902	5	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	602	7·0	602	..	3
55	10·8	38	10	24·6	3·1	0·4	28·1	6,613	74·2	7,122	26	271
2	10·5	4	4	1·5	0·1	0·1	1·7	10,054	127·3	10,073	8	911
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,751	39·0	2,751	..	92
6	27·2	4	2	0·4	0·1	..	0·5	2,202	62·0	2,224	..	133
2	10·0	2	2	0·3	..	0·1	0·4	5,326	63·0	5,346	..	119
1	27·0	4	2	1·7	0·1	..	1·8	3,977	41·7	4,014	..	163
2	15·4	2	2	1·2	..	0·1	1·3	3,501	54·3	3,514	..	146
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,105	52·6	5,105	..	251
1	16·6	4	2	2·5	0·6	0·8	3·9	6,716	74·6	6,776	10	260
12	15·4	8	8	2·1	0·1	0·1	2·3	7,918	75·2	7,996	9	357
3	42·8	4	4	0·2	0·1	..	0·3	3,479	35·9	3,486	3	93
49	8·9	20	8	19·3	1·7	0·1	21·1	5,902	74·2	6,447	3	447
1	25·0	..	..	0·2	0·1	..	0·3	6,571	36·1	6,575	..	376
..	..	3	3	0·4	..	0·4	0·8	4,148	50·1	4,152	4	194
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,282	48·6	3,282	..	365
1	1·8	2	1	2·5	0·1	0·2	2·8	4,327	41·3	4,381	1	592
6	4·0	12	1	4·9	0·2	..	5·1	5,918	45·2	6,067	5	105
2	10·5	4	2	0·1	0·1	..	0·2	3,940	18·2	3,959	..	23
..	..	4	4	0·4	0·2	..	0·6	4,145	44·3	4,163	5	87
12	5·2	18	2	5·9	..	0·2	6·1	3,271	13·7	3,498	5	72
..	..	8	..	1·5	..	..	1·6	2,209	28·5	2,233	..	174
9	11·5	16	8	1·5	0·4	0·1	1·9	997	29·1	1,075	..	72
27	6·5	19	2	11·3	1·3	0·1	12·7	3,932	59·0	4,350	19	136
44	5·3	16	7	21·3	3·5	1·0	25·8	4,057	28·1	4,883	7	2
21	6·7	6	4	6·8	1·5	0·4	8·7	11,316	98·2	11,629	26	407
7	11·1	4	..	5·0	0·2	..	5·2	3,001	29·1	3,064	..	37
12	12·5	24	..	3·6	..	..	3·6	1,134	13·2	1,230	4	14
85	15·8	75	10	41·5	8·1	0·6	50·2	1,165	13·4	1,702	24	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,843	86·5	4,843	23	263
8	19·0	9	3	1·6	0·3	0·1	2·0	2,238	26·3	2,280	2	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,602	42·7	2,602	1	83
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	791	12·0	791	4	35
2,412	13·9	920	289	678·7	142·7	46·9	868·3	260,500	2,810·0	277,860	1,694	15,981

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(1.)—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the

1	2	3				
			IN-DOOR			
DISTRICT.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Class.	*a* Total treated during the year.	*b* Number cured.	*c* Number relieved.	*d* Discharged otherwise.
	Poona Division.					
Poona	Sassoon Hospital	Civil Hospital	2,993	2,457	..	..
	Roman Catholic Orphanage School	do.	182	178	..	..
	Sáswad	Grant-in-Aid	4	3	1	..
	Jejuri	do.	1	1	..	..
	Bárámati	do.	34	19	..	..
	Indapur	do.	41	36	2	..
	Sirur	do.	33	22	..	..
	Junnar	do.	..	..	..	..
	Khed	do.	14	12	..	..
	Talegaon Dabhara	do.	19	10	..	2
	Talegaon Dhamdhare	do.	9	7	..	..
	Khán Báhádur Pestonji Sorabji	Endowed	63	46	14	3
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar Hospital	Civil Hospital	470	436	..	..
	Sangamner	Grant-in-Aid	62	47	..	..
Násik	Násik Hospital	Civil Hospital	294	233	17	6
	Málegaon	Grant-in-Aid	23	22	..	..
	Yeola	do.	..	..	..	..
	Dindori	do.	18	18	..	..
	Sinnar	do.	1	1	..	..
	Satana	do.	22	21	..	1
	Peint	Native State	73	66	..	5
Khándesh	Dhulia Hospital	Civil Hospital	674	552	..	..
	Khándesh Bhil Corps	do.	134	132	..	..
	Parola	Grant-in-Aid	..	..	..	..
	Erandole	do.	12	10	..	1
	Chopra	do.	11	11	..	..
	Sundar Mulji (Jalgaon)	do.	5	3	..	2
	Nandurbár	do.	..	..	..	..
	Shirpur	do.	8	7	1	..
	Bhadgaon	do.	..	..	..	..
Sátárá	Satará Hospital	Civil Hospital	572	392	..	82
	Máháblesh war	do.	16	15	..	..
	Wai	Grant-in-Aid	16	14	..	..
	Karád	do.	7	6	..	..
	Islámpur	do.	..	..	..	..
	Pusesauli	do.	7	6	..	..
	Maswád	do.	258	149	..	26
	Pátán	do.	29	26	1	1
	Tásgaon	do.	17	7	5	2
Sholápur	Sholápur Hospital	Civil Hospital	704	543	..	10
	Sholápur	Grant-in-Aid	186	123	..	..
	Pandharpur	do.	51	33	..	..
	Bársi	do.	41	25	..	..
	Karmála	do.	56	49	..	..
	Akalkot	Native State	193	137	9	12
Belgaum	Belgaum Hospital	Civil Hospital	755	549	..	41
	Belgaum	Grant-in-Aid	138	98	..	1
	Gokák	do.	..	..	..	..
	Athni	do.	14	9	..	2
Dhárwár	Dhárwár Hospital	Civil Hospital	371	257	..	7
	Hubli	Grant-in-Aid	76	40	..	11
	Gadag	do.	69	52	..	1
Kaládgi	Kaládgi Hospital	Civil Hospital	249	209	..	3
	Ilkal	Grant-in-Aid	71	62	2	..
	Bágalkot	do.	9	3	..	..
	Bijápur	do.	8	6	..	..
Kánará	Supa	do.	42	39	..	..
	Haliyal	do.	287	225	5	2
	Yellápur	do.	611	525	..	8
	Sirsi	do.	445	301	1	27
	Saundatti	do.	..	..	..	..
	Siddápur	do.	192	179	..	..
	Mundgod	Government	279	340	..	..
Southern Country. Maráthá	Kolhápur Hospital	Civil Hospital	2,319	2,012	..	..
	Miraj	Native State	716	526	2	3
	Mudhol	do.	1	1	..	..
		Total	14,114	11,296	60	259

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency year 1877—continued.

4								5		6	7	
Patients.								Out-door Patients.		Total number of patients treated, both In-door and Out door.	Operations.	
e	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*			
Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.			Major	Minor.
		Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Total, treated.	Average daily attendance.			
410	13·7	100	44	94·6	19·6	5·5	119·7	13,246	90·7	16,239	26	464
1	0·5	..	6	..	..	4·5	4·5	..	..	182	..	7
..	..	1	1	0·2	..	..	0·2	2,611	27·3	2,615	..	58
..	..	3	..	0·4	..	..	0·4	3,395	34·8	3,396	..	10
15	44·1	2	2	1·9	0·7	..	2·6	2,354	31·0	2,388	..	83
3	7·3	2	2	1·4	0·1	0·1	1·6	4,539	76·3	4,580	1	83
9	27·3	5	3	1·2	0·4	0·1	1·7	1,511	19·2	1,544	6	74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,570	55·7	6,570	..	181
2	14·4	4	4	0·9	0·5	..	1·4	4,095	50·3	4,109	1	213
7	36·8	4	..	0·2	..	0·3	0·5	5,335	33·4	5,354	1	150
2	22·2	..	..	0·2	0·1	..	0·3	2,349	18·2	2,358	..	78
..	..	4	2	2·1	0·1	0·2	2·4	18,575	241·1	18,638	291	988
43	8·9	36	6	8·0	2·7	5·5	16·2	10,233	69·0	10,712	2	902
12	19·3	3	2	2·6	0·2	0·1	2·9	2,437	21·9	2,549	..	..
38	12·9	16	4	9·3	1·4	0·2	10·9	3,833	55·6	4,127	11	204
1	4·3	..	..	13·0	0·4	..	13·4	4,479	43·3	4,502	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,963	41·2	2,963	1	79
..	..	2	2	0·1	..	..	0·1	3,459	39·7	3,477	..	78
..	..	4	..	0·8	..	..	0·8	3,643	30·4	3,644	..	68
..	..	4	..	1·5	..	..	1·5	2,816	35·6	2,838	..	144
2	2·7	3	3	2·6	0·3	0·1	3·0	1,982	32·8	2,055	1	23
75	11·1	18	6	28·5	3·8	4·6	36·9	2,685	24·1	3,359	69	233
1	0·7	18	..	4·9	..	..	4·9	..	..	134	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,387	34·4	2,387	1	214
1	8·3	4	4	0·2	0·2	..	0·4	4,014	39·5	4,026	..	242
..	..	2	2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·4	3,005	22·9	3,016	..	320
..	..	2	..	0·5	..	..	0·5	3,091	51·2	3,096	3	143
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,142	19·8	1,142	..	42
..	..	..	..	0·2	..	..	0·2	1,782	30·6	1,790	..	80
..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1,685	12·7	1,685	..	9
68	11·9	40	17	26·3	6·1	3·6	36·0	6,031	42·6	6,603	37	454
1	6·2	6	3	0·4	0·2	0·9	1·5	2,473	21·8	2,489	1	28
2	12·5	3	3	0·5	..	..	0·5	5,425	39·0	5,441	..	175
1	14·3	4	2	0·6	..	0·3	0·9	4,719	63·4	4,726	..	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,125	39·0	4,125	7	65
..	..	..	..	0·1	0·2	..	0·3	3,420	28·8	2,427	2	69
71	27·5	3	3	3·3	1·2	12·1	16·6	1,783	36·0	2,041	1	31
1	3·4	4	3	0·6	0·1	..	0·7	3,402	26·1	3,431	..	64
3	17·6	..	..	0·9	0·2	0·2	1·3	2,489	29·6	2,506	4	12
121	17·2	22	8	29·7	6·5	2·1	38·3	4,179	51·4	4,883	17	294
59	31·7	8	4	4·4	1·1	0·3	5·8	11,282	135·3	11,468	..	379
15	20·4	4	4	1·0	0·1	0·2	1·3	7,065	67·6	7,116	6	142
12	29·2	4	4	3·5	1·2	0·7	5·4	5,291	65·1	5,332	..	190
4	7·1	2	2	2·4	0·1	0·2	2·7	3,756	27·0	3,812	4	39
35	18·1	..	..	4·4	1·2	0·6	6·2	9,622	121·7	9,815	1	112
137	18·1	26	8	23·2	5·9	2·7	31·8	4,542	32·9	5,297	1	110
39	28·2	6	2	..	..	..	..	4,149	43·7	4,287	..	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,953	53·0	2,953	..	..
3	21·4	4	4	1·5	0·1	..	1·6	4,709	52·7	4,723	1	126
73	19·7	16	3	11·9	2·3	4·9	19·1	7,782	33·1	8,153	11	343
23	30·2	4	4	2·5	0·6	0·1	3·2	4,886	68·5	4,962	8	322
12	17·4	4	4	2·0	0·1	..	2·1	3,139	57·0	3,208	4	143
19	7·6	10	..	8·5	1·6	0·5	10·6	1,682	19·7	1,931	2	59
7	9·8	3	3	3·3	1·1	0·1	4·5	4,420	49·5	4,491	1	175
6	66·6	2	2	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·6	3,317	94·5	3,326	..	25
2	25·0	2	2	0·3	..	..	0·3	2,695	33·1	2,703	..	35
3	7·1	4	4	0·7	0·3	0·7	1·7	1,100	14·2	1,148	..	50
49	17·1	4	4	6·2	1·2	1·2	8·6	2,839	28·9	3,126	..	145
67	10·9	6	..	10·2	4·5	4·2	18·9	2,346	43·1	2,957	..	112
106	23·8	5	3	9·0	1·5	0·7	11·2	8,454	92·2	8,899	1	238
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,323	19·3	2,323	..	20
18	6·7	6	2	4·1	1·0	0·5	5·6	1,357	20·9	1,549	..	..
35	9·2	6	..	9·6	3·3	1·8	14·7	2,157	28·8	2,536	..	32
259	11·1	22	10	43·7	24·9	28·6	97·2	11,061	114·1	13,380	10	915
181	25·2	4	4	4·3	11·0	18·6	33·9	6,267	70·9	6,983	16	305
..	..	6	2	0·4	..	..	0·4	7,718	75·1	7,719	2	72
1,849	13·1	481	211	395·2	108·3	107·4	610·9	285,224	3,123·2	299,338	551	10,641

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(1.)—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the year

1	2	3	IN-DOOR			
			a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*
District.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.
	Northern Division					
Ahmedábád	Hatteesing and Premabhai Hospital	Civil Hospital	2,203	1,707	..	201
	Ahmedábád Police Corps	Do.	258	252	..	..
	Gogo	Do	70	63	..	4
	Raipur	Grant-in-aid	11	6	..	4
	Sánand	Do.	147	140	..	..
	Viramgám	Do.	243	235	..	5
	Dholka	Do.	121	99	..	9
	Dhandhuka	Do.	106	100	..	..
	Dholera	Do.	19	17	..	..
	Parántij	Do.	120	105	..	10
	Baichardas (Ahmedábád)	Endowed	97	14	9	12
	Khárághora	Government	12	9	..	1
	Sádra Hospital	Civil Hospital	23	19	..	2
Kaira	Kaira	Do.	474	420	..	23
	Kaira Police Corps	Do.	153	144	..	6
	Memadábád	Grant-in-aid	193	186	..	..
	Nariád	Do.	133	130	..	..
	Borsad	Do.	196	186	..	..
	Máhuda	Do.	47	39	..	7
	Dákor	Do.	145	124	..	12
	Kapadwanj	Do.	88	75	..	12
Panch Máháls	Dohad Hospital	Civil Hospital	403	365	..	7
	Godhra	Grant-in-aid	228	195	2	1
Cutch	Rájkot Hospital	Civil Hospital	712	557	..	157
	Bhuj	Do.	339	254	..	46
	Mándvi	Native State	133	95	7	8
Mhow	Dorabjee Pestonjee (Mhow)	Endowed	116	96	..	..
		Total	6,790	5,632	18	427
	Sind Division					
Kurrachee	Kurrachee Hospital	Civil Hospital	1,097	1,012	..	13
	Kotri	Do.	254	219	..	..
	Kurrachee Bunder Road	Grant-in-aid	..	..	..	..
	Kurrachee Lyari	Do.	..	..	..	..
	Kurrachee Soldiers' Bazar	Do.	..	..	..	..
	Kurrachee Sadar Bazar	Do.	..	..	..	..
	Tatta	Do.	32	24	..	..
	Keti Bandar	Do.	19	15	..	1
	Jerruck	Do.	5	2	2	..
	Mirpur Batoro	Do.	77	64	9	1
	Sehwán	Do.	50	33	..	1
	Thana Bulakhan	Government	12	11	1	..
	Manora	Do.	5	3	..	..
Haidarábád	Haidarábád Hospital	Civil Hospital	1,096	1,004	..	..
	Tando Alahyar	Grant-in-aid	26	24	..	..
	Tando Mahomed Khan	Do.	147	144	..	1
	Hála	Do.	66	53	..	8
	Tarushah	Do.	143	131	1	1
	Tando Adam	Do.	31	26	1	..
	Mirpur Khas	Do.	10	9	..	..
Thár and Párkar	Umarkot	Do.	195	185	..	..
	Khipra	Do.	30	25	..	..
	Mitti	Do.	31	26	..	1
	Nagar Párkar	Do.	18	9	6	1
Shikárpur	Shikárpur Hospital	Civil Hospital	504	455	8	..
	Sakkar	Do.	75	67	..	..
	Shikárpur	Grant-in-aid	153	142	5	..
	Sakkar	Do.	423	280	43	16
	Rohri	Do.	57	51	3	..
	Lárkhána	Do.	142	98	..	34
	Mehar	Do.	112	101	2	2
Upper Sind Frontier	Jacobabad	Government	521	472	8	5
		Total	5,331	4,685	89	85
		Grand Total	43,595	33,481	197	2,981

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency 1877—concluded.

4								5		6	7	
PATIENTS.								OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.		Total number of Patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	OPERATIONS	
e.	*f.*	*g.*		*h.*				*a.*	*b.*			
		Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.				
Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of total treated.	Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.		Major.	Minor.
124	5·6	128	39	120·5	19·5	7·6	147·6	10,952	122·2	13,155	25	771
5	1·9	40	..	5·6	..	..	5·6	..	..	258	..	..
3	4·3	4	2	1·1	0·2	0·2	1·5	5,126	46·0	5,196	1	226
1	9·1	6	2	0·4	..	..	0·4	18,417	182·6	18,428	..	1,575
3	2·0	4	4	4·6	0·5	0·1	5·2	8,555	71·5	8,702	25	359
3	1·2	4	4	3·3	0·7	0·3	4·3	9,460	95·7	9,703	..	1,056
11	9·1	8	6	3·8	0·4	..	4·2	7,686	88·2	7,807	6	317
6	4·7	8	2	2·8	0·4	..	3·2	4,766	42·3	4,871	38	256
2	10·5	4	2	0·4	0·2	..	0·6	5,348	43·4	5,367	59	241
5	4·1	4	4	3·0	0·4	0·1	3·5	4,539	33·2	4,659	1	158
2	2·1	6	3	4·4	1·1	0·8	6·3	9,846	86·3	9,943	99	1,251
2	16·6	4	..	0·3	..	..	0·3	1,119	10·5	1,131	..	24
..	..	8	..	1·0	..	..	1·0	4,043	38·2	4,066	1	70
11	2·3	20	4	10·8	2·6	0·9	14·3	6,341	54·6	6,815	1	185
1	0·6	7	..	3·1	..	..	3·1	..	..	153	..	3
5	2·5	4	2	3·2	0·6	0·1	3·9	10,113	79·3	10,306	5	574
3	2·2	3	3	2·8	0·2	..	3·0	14,108	96·9	14,241	..	1,084
6	3·1	6	2	4·1	0·8	0·1	5·0	5,756	51·9	5,952	..	495
1	2·1	2	..	1·1	0·1	..	1·2	5,504	34·4	5,551	..	151
4	2·7	4	4	4·8	0·5	0·1	5·4	7,154	62·8	7,299	11	273
1	1·1	6	2	3·6	0·3	0·1	4·0	8,923	89·2	9,011	7	402
21	5·2	14	8	8·1	4·1	1·0	13·2	4,232	42·5	4,635	12	294
26	11·4	10	..	6·4	0·7	0·6	7·7	5,974	63·2	6,202	20	238
53	7·4	44	6	44·0	7·9	5·4	57·1	2,104	17·8	2,816	94	162
16	4·7	30	10	20·8	3·5	2·0	26·3	11,468	185·3	11,807	55	451
15	11·2	8	..	5·9	0·5	..	6·4	16,703	335·7	16,841	12	16
9	7·8	8	4	11·2	2·3	0·3	13·8	7,540	56·3	7,656	..	418
338	4·9	394	113	281·1	47·3	19·7	348·1	195,782	2,030·0	2,02,572	472	11,050
44	4·0	64	8	33·6	0·6	0·2	34·4	13,759	147·6	14,856	37	634
25	9·8	30	10	10·9	0·2	..	11·1	5,932	75·3	6,186	19	417
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,773	117·6	10,773	..	698
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,763	89·9	7,763	..	385
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,684	54·7	5,684	..	262
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,742	128·3	9,742	17	694
8	25·0	4	4	2·1	0·1	..	2·2	6,657	105·4	6,689	11	277
3	15·8	4	2	0·7	..	..	0·7	2,612	26·3	2,631	..	161
1	20·0	6	..	0·3	..	..	0·3	1,212	15·0	1,227	..	79
2	2·6	4	..	1·7	..	..	1·7	3,113	47·5	3,189	3	87
15	30·0	6	4	3·5	0·4	..	3·9	2,155	28·0	2,205	1	274
..	..	1	1	0·9	0·1	..	1·0	899	11·9	911	1	56
2	40·0	..	..	0·2	..	..	0·2	1,382	11·7	1,387	..	50
43	4·0	25	6	16·0	9·0	10·0	35·0	20,789	165·0	21,885	208	396
2	7·7	8	2	1·2	0·3	..	1·5	2,717	22·5	2,743	..	143
2	1·3	3	1	2·5	0·4	0·2	3·1	2,222	36·4	2,369	3	162
5	7·6	3	2	1·9	..	..	1·9	3,120	30·6	3,186	2	411
3	2·9	12	4	4·2	0·6	0·3	5·1	2,631	28·1	2,774	9	188
3	9·7	3	2	0·8	0·1	..	0·9	2,625	35·9	2,656	3	118
1	10·0	1	..	0·1	0·1	..	0·2	1,120	12·9	1,130	..	28
5	2·5	16	..	5·1	0·5	1·7	7·3	1,605	16·7	1,800	2	132
2	6·6	4	..	1·9	0·9	..	2·8	2,235	32·1	2,265	..	12
..	..	4	..	1·9	0·9	..	2·8	1,422	16·6	1,453	3	105
2	11·1	4	4	0·8	0·1	..	0·9	1,656	17·3	1,674	2	74
17	3·4	20	6	18·6	1·1	0·6	20·3	2,686	45·1	3,190	31	152
8	10·6	24	12	5·2	0·5	0·5	6·2	2,846	42·1	2,921	10	237
3	1·9	4	4	4·7	1·8	1·3	7·8	10,846	148·3	10,999	68	1,160
54	12·7	30	2	22·7	1·3	0·7	24·7	5,735	39·2	6,158	24	964
4	1·7	8	2	2·1	0·1	..	2·2	6,082	52·7	6,139	9	285
10	7·0	6	2	4·8	0·3	0·1	5·2	14,663	166·1	14,805	41	1,324
7	6·2	6	6	3·1	0·8	0·6	4·5	6,033	49·7	6,145	9	177
17	3·2	22	12	14·9	0·7	1·1	17·7	4,351	64·2	4,872	26	429
285	5·4	322	96	166·4	21·9	17·3	205·6	1,67,076	1,830·6	1,72,407	544	10,571
4,884	11·2	2,117	709	1,521·4	320·2	191·3	2,032·9	9,08,582	9,843·8	9,52,177	3,261	48,243

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals

| 1 | 2 | In | | |

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

| 3 | | |

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals*

1	2	3	4			
		INCOME—*continued.*	EXPEN			
		f	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
No.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Total Income.	On Establishment.	On Bazár Medicines.	On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On Diet.
	Presidency Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bombay European General Hospital.	91,854 15 5	44,002 2 6	137 11 6	8,026 6 7	21,164 6 10
2	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital ..	1,59,343 0 11	87,302 11 1	321 14 0	11,259 2 8	43,391 2 2
3	Cowasji Jehangier Ophthalmic Hospital	15,280 13 7	13,361 13 3	22 15 6	1,139 6 3	....
4	Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital	50,665 4 9	26,399 8 7	1,364 3 9	2,638 15 3	11,138 0 4
5	Byculla Central Schools	985 0 0	780 0 0	....	205 0 0	....
6	Bombay Dockyard Hospital	4,044 10 9	3,576 0 0	110 11 0	357 15 9	....
7	Mahim	19,056 5 4	1,628 8 0	14 13 8	784 4 0	....
8	Tanna Civil Hospital	8,887 12 1	7,617 10 7	17 2 0	111 6 8	521 6 11
9	Sir Cawasji Jehangier (Bandora) ..	29,899 8 7	2,095 14 2	....	716 1 0	....
10	Bassein	6,390 7 0	3,889 9 6	32 6 9	598 15 0	23 11 0
11	Bhiwandi	4,448 11 8	3,837 10 6	6 12 0	385 7 0	....
12	Kelvi-Mahim	7,046 7 0	4,448 8 4	29 7 0	475 2 0	....
13	Sháhápur	800 0 0	31 13 6	3 3 6	256 2 0	....
14	Panwel	2,133 14 2	864 0 0	7 11 0	273 1 0	7 1 0
15	Rustomjee Wadia's (Tanna)	29,670 15 2	804 7 1	33 5 11	612 11 0	....
16	Kalián	27,174 11 10	4,491 11 6	30 15 0	485 4 0	42 11 0
17	Coorla	25,867 3 10	4,479 0 7	87 9 3	516 10 3	....
18	Uran	16,148 0 3	2,702 0 1	3 15 0	946 6 0	....
19	Mátherán	907 3 0	720 0 0	....	187 3 0	....
20	Súrat Civil Hospital	14,653 2 0	10,373 4 6	136 6 3	211 10 4	2,013 14 8
21	Parek	6,380 2 8	4,400 3 1	37 7 0	1,320 0 0	47 4 0
22	Olpád	1,254 4 4	420 0 0	18 13 0	341 15 0	....
23	Bárdoli	1,287 3 2	643 8 2	18 3 0	291 2 0	6 15 8
24	Chikhli	1,546 9 8	671 7 9	17 15 1	....	2 10 5
25	Párdi	1,101 13 0	477 0 0	25 0 7	436 1 0	....
26	Mándvi	1,842 15 10	693 12 6	26 8 7	378 11 0	....
27	Ránder	2,057 14 6	675 11 5	26 11 5	238 5 0	....
28	Victoria (Nowsári)	68,926 9 7	2,564 11 3	25 4 6	190 4 0	80 15 0
29	Balsár	6,169 8 0	4,483 14 11	34 8 0	749 3 8	89 4 0
30	Bánsda					
31	Broach Civil Hospital	19,684 4 5	14,331 3 2	42 8 7	3,698 9 11	1,012 5 6
32	Ankleswar	1,471 3 6	506 0 0	32 11 6	622 8 0	....
33	Elão	1,276 9 8	584 4 0	29 7 1	406 6 0	2 10 0
34	Hánsot	1,409 6 2	940 9 4	21 4 7	265 7 0	....
35	Jambusar	4,289 6 2	640 0 0	36 6 2	....	....
36	Alibág Civil Hospital	4,883 10 4	3,788 3 2	67 2 4	657 8 5	89 5 0
37	Pen	2,042 2 3	743 15 4	15 7 0	274 7 0	8 11 0
38	Máhád	1,676 10 0	909 13 9	20 4 9	506 8 0	....
39	Ratnágirl Civil Hospital	6,994 4 7	6,432 12 6	51 0 9	176 1 8	131 1 3
40	Dapoli do.	8,801 4 4	7,826 6 1	15 8 3	359 4 5	....
41	Vingorla do.	5,626 6 2	4,594 15 6	91 10 7	521 13 4	95 2 0
42	Sáwantwári do. .. .					
43	Kárwár do.	16,108 6 2	12,119 2 2	21 3 0	1,865 3 10	757 9 2
44	Kumpta	5,345 4 9	3,531 15 6	54 14 7	1,097 4 4	287 8 10
45	Honáwar	1,266 14 1	486 0 0	24 2 0	254 7 0	38 1 0
46	Aden European General Hospital ..	15,610 14 1	10,817 1 7	24 12 2	359 12 6	1,357 13 6
47	Aden Civil Hospital	19,063 15 7	7,005 5 10	8 1 0	504 3 4	3,698 0 7
48	Prince of Wales (Aden)	25,352 0 10	2,281 9 10	54 0 8	383 14 0	....
49	Muskat Civil Hospital	8,299 5 2	7,637 2 2	....	407 6 7	53 9 7
50	Bushire do.	8,994 14 9	8,400 0 0	32 6 0	542 8 9	....
51	Bassadore	2,777 13 4	2,466 0 0	....	233 12 8	....
	Total ..	7,67,150 0 5	3,35,080 2 9	3,234 9 3	42,119 13 9	85,861 4 5
	Poona Division.					
52	Sassoon General Hospital	41,385 3 8	30,126 4 5	1,055 15 10	1,814 13 9	6,294 1 8
53	Roman Catholic Orphanage School.	1,254 4 4	1,080 0 0	....	132 5 10	....
54	Saswad	957 9 4	463 11 4	63 0 3	185 13 0	5 3 9
55	Jejuri	1,818 13 5	761 11 6	21 0 9	150 15 0	....
56	Bárámáti	1,159 12 1	559 0 1	29 12 4	....	22 1 0
57	Indápur	2,444 11 11	692 8 6	72 2 9	524 6 0	63 13 9
58	Sirur	2,119 5 1	508 1 3	15 13 8	242 8 6	103 4 4

b. Includes Rs. 11,613 on account of Hospital stoppages and
d. Includes Rs. 123-10-0 on
f. Includes Rs. 934 on account of

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877.

				5	6	7
DITURE.						
e	*f*	*g*	*h*			
On Miscellaneous charges.	On Buildings or Repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1877.	Average cost of each Diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
b 19,682 12 6	3,841 7 6	....	91,854 15 5	....	0 11 2	100·0
d 13,091 6 4	3,976 12 8	....	1,59,343 0 11	....	0 6 2	100·0
465 14 8	290 11 11	....	15,280 13 7	....	....	100·0
3,565 7 11	2,108 1 9	....	47,214 5 7	3,450 15 2	0 4 4	31·0
....	....	....	985 0 0	....	....	100·0
....	....	....	4,044 10 9	....	....	100·0
57 3 11	14 8 6	....	2,499 6 1	16,556 15 3	....	39·2
320 2 0	299 15 11	....	8,887 12 1	....	0 6 0	100·0
241 10 8	....	....	3,053 9 5	26,845 15 2	....	63·8
116 4 1	27 4 1	509 0 0	5,188 2 5	1,202 4 7	0 3 0	62·4
93 8 8	120 0 0	....	4,393 6 2	55 5 6	....	62·0
58 13 9	147 0 0	....	5,158 15 1	1,887 7 11	....	70·9
18 12 9	....	....	309 15 9	499 0 3	....	96·7
120 7 10	156 0 0	....	1,428 4 10	705 4 0	0 2 0	30·9
125 5 7	40 0 0	....	1,615 13 7	28,055 1 7	....	40·7
100 0 5	110 8 7	....	5,261 2 6	21,913 9 4	0 2 6	82·4
61 15 8	100 0 0	....	6,245 3 4	20,622 0 6	....	85·3
55 1 7	....	....	3,707 6 8	12,440 9 7	....	74·1
....	....	....	907 3 0	....	....	....
437 4 4	1,480 9 11	....	14,653 2 0	....	0 3 9	92·9
177 15 8	331 12 5	....	6,314 10 2	15 8 6	0 2 0	60·0
211 4 3	....	....	992 0 3	262 4 1	....	60·5
60 3 8	90 4 10	....	1,110 5 4	76 13 10	0 1 6	40·5
130 11 8	723 12 9	....	1,546 9 3	....	0 1 1	32·3
93 7 4	70 4 1	....	1,101 13 0	....	....	54·4
85 2 4	46 5 9	18 12 0	1,249 4 2	593 11 3	....	37·8
191 11 6	....	....	1,133 7 4	924 7 2	....	71·4
64 6 1	112 0 0	....	2,937 8 10	65,939 0 9	0 2 6	....
170 10 11	8 8 4	....	5,486 1 10	683 6 2	0 2 3	80·0
396 13 11	202 11 4	....	19,684 4 5	....	0 3 9	93·7
135 10 2	60 0 0	....	1,256 13 8	214 5 10	....	39·7
153 14 7	100 0 0	....	1,276 9 8	....	0 2 0	39·5
103 5 11	78 11 4	....	1,409 6 2	....	....	35·4
281 15 6	....	....	958 5 8	3,331 0 6	....	62·6
181 7 5	150 0 0	....	4,883 10 4	....	0 2 6	99·8
292 5 9	3 0 0	....	1,337 14 1	704 4 2	0 2 0	59·8
145 3 6	94 12 0	....	1,676 10 0	....	....	35·8
203 4 5	....	....	6,994 4 7	....	0 2 6	99·3
81 2 7	18 15 0	....	8,301 4 4	....	....	99·7
82 12 9	240 0 0	....	5,626 6 2	....	0 2 4	100·0
697 15 6	647 4 6	....	16,108 6 2	....	0 2 10	95·1
192 10 5	53 9 6	....	5,167 15 2	177 5 7	0 2 5	38·7
119 10 0	....	....	922 4 0	344 10 1	0 3 0	75·9
f 1,851 6 4	1,200 0 0	....	15,610 14 1	....	0 14 11	100·0
2,567 14 0	5,077 10 6	....	18,861 3 3	1,202 12 4	0 3 2	65·9
748 10 2	....	....	4,068 2 8	21,283 14 2	....	49·2
119 9 4	81 9 6	....	8,299 5 2	....	0 3 2	99·3
20 0 0	....	....	8,994 14 9	....	....	100·0
78 1 1	....	....	2,777 13 4	....	....	100·0
48,251 10 7	22,104 4 8	518 12 0	5,37,170 9 5	2,29,979 7 0	0 3 7	85·7
2,074 0 0	....	....	41,365 3 8	....	E. 5 6 N. 2 7	97·7
41 14 6	....	....	1,254 4 4	....	....	100·0
175 8 4	....	9 0 0	902 4 8	55 4 3	0 3 4	55·9
103 1 7	32 0 6	240 15 0	1,309 12 4	509 1 1	....	56·0
203 5 9	42 10 3	156 13 4	1,013 10 9	146 1 4	0 4 9	58·3
387 7 3	3 0 6	600 0 0	2,343. 6 9	101 5 2	0 6 1	34·4
127 0 3	....	387 0 0	1,383 12 0	735 9 1	0 3 0	60·1

value of grass in the compound remitted to the Treasury.
account of Hospital stoppages.
Hospital stoppages remitted to the Treasury.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals*

1	2	In				
		a			From	
No.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January 1877.				
		Invested.	Floating.	Total.	As Salaries.	As Registers and Forms.
	Poona Division—continued.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
59	Junnar	....	95 14 10	95 14 10	....	..
60	Khed	....	132 11 3	132 11 3	....	..
61	Talegaon Dhabara	....	559 8 9	559 8 9	....	..
62	Talegaon Dhamdhera	....	0 13 3	0 13 3	....	..
63	Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji (Poona)	17,500 0 0	....	17,500 0 0	3,562 14 10	..
64	Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	....	....	....	11,749 13 0	..
65	Sangamner	....	353 10 3	353 10 3	....	..
66	Násik Civil Hospital	....	....	....	6,711 8 8	..
67	Málegaon	....	....	....	....	..
68	Yeola	....	609 0 1	609 0 1	....	..
69	Dindori	....	294 9 11	294 9 11	....	..
70	Sinnar	....	259 8 7	259 8 7	....	..
71	Satana	....	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	..
72	Peint	Supported	by Native State			
73	Dhulia Civil Hospital	....	....	....	7,624 3 4	..
74	Khándesh Bhil Corps	....	....	....	4,491 6 6	..
75	Parola	....	45 13 2	45 13 2	....	..
76	Erandol	....	558 10 7	558 10 7	....	..
77	Chopra	....	1,200 11 6	1,200 11 6	....	..
78	Sundar Mulji Jalgaon	....	952 15 4	952 15 4	....	..
79	Nandurbár	....	38 5 10	38 5 10	....	..
80	Shirpur	....	610 13 4	610 13 4	....	..
81	Bhadgaon	....	566 1 4	566 1 4	....	..
82	Sátára Civil Hospital	....	....	....	8,906 7 4	..
83	Mahableshwar do	....	....	....	14,101 11 9	..
84	Wái	....	895 12 4	895 12 4	....	..
85	Karád	....	189 9 3	189 9 3	....	..
86	Islámpur	....	496 3 9	496 3 9	....	..
87	Pusesauli	....	....	....	....	..
88	Mhaswad	....	331 13 7	331 13 7	....	..
89	Pátan	....	84 3 4	84 3 4	....	..
90	Tásgaon	....	....	....	....	..
91	Sholápur Civil Hospital	....	....	....	2,302 14 3	..
92	Sholápur	....	750 2 9	750 2 9	....	..
93	Pandharpur	....	....	....	....	..
94	Bársi	....	15 8 11	15 8 11	....	..
95	Karmála	....	1,540 4 3	1,540 4 3	....	..
96	Akalkot	Supported	by Native State			
97	Belgaum Civil Hospital	....	....	....	2,960 6 6	..
98	Belgaum	....	....	....	....	..
99	Gokak	....	50 15 6	50 15 6	....	..
100	Athni	....	846 3 11	846 3 11	....	..
101	Dhárwár Civil Hospital	....	....	....	16,125 12 8	..
102	Hubli	....	....	....	....	..
103	Gadag	....	....	....	....	..
104	Kaládgi Civil Hospital	....	....	....	6,525 4 7	..
105	Ilkal	....	....	....	....	..
106	Bagálkot	....	500 0 0	500 0 0	....	..
107	Bijápur	....	....	....	....	..
108	Supa	....	988 8 8	988 8 8	....	..
109	Halyál	....	1,068 10 4	1,068 10 4	....	..
110	Yellápur	....	184 3 8	184 3 8	....	..
111	Sirsi	....	1,286 0 5	1,286 0 5	....	..
112	Saundatti	....	102 9 8	102 9 8	....	..
113	Sidápur	....	322 9 8	322 9 6	....	..
114	Mundagod	....	....	....	....	..
115	Kolhápur Civil Hospital	Supported	by Native State.		706 3 0	..
116	Miraj					
117	Mudhol					
	Total	18,327 1 0	17,397 2 9	35,724 3 9	1,17,074 14 10	..
	Northern Division.					
118	Ahmedábád Huthesing Civil Hospital	....	....	....	17,375 2 8	..
119	Ahmedábád Police Corps	....	....	....	795 8 3	..

a. Of these Rs. 14,564-2-7 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 27,610-10-1 by Municipal

b Of these Rs. 128-0-0 are on

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877—continued.

3

COMB.

b					c	d	e	
Government.							Subscription.	
As European Medicines.	For Diet of Police cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	Interest on Investment.	From Europeans.	From Natives.
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	..	..	690 0 0	690 0 0	500 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	567 2 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	501 11 9	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	418 13 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	....	4,619 7 6	258 4 6	700 0 0	....	....
1,056 8 8	..	..	688 13 9	12,693 8 5	400 0 0	....	....	....
254 13 8	..	..	560 0 0	560 0 0	500 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	931 2 0	8,218 11 3	....	....	....	....
526 0 7	..	..	450 0 0	450 0 0	609 10 2	....	....	....
....	..	..	725 0 0	725 0 0	1,095 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	2,640 12 0	11,059 3 0	....	....	....	....
794 3 8	..	..	78 2 3	4,974 11 7	11 3 0	....	....	....
305 2 10	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	947 8 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	747 1 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	605 9 6	....	330 14 7	787 1 6
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	710 5 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	632 13 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	3,006 11 0	12,465 3 2	33 3 0	....	....	....
552 0 10	..	..	305 1 10	14,467 12 7	1,143 1 5	....	....	....
60 15 0	..	..	825 0 0	825 0 0	825 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	875 0 0	875 0 0	597 0 10	....	....	....
....	..	..	655 9 9	655 0 0	158 5 6	....	14 7 5	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	650 0 0	650 0 0	700 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	....	....	602 7 0	....	5 0 0	....
541 1 4	..	..	1,710 0 0	4,553 15 7	1 7 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	680 0 0	680 0 0	2,572 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	3,200 0 0	3,200 0 0	1,853 14 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	820 0 0	820 0 0	1,832 3 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	543 12 0	543 12 0	612 3 9	....	....	....
1,007 2 8	..	..	4,215 0 4	8,182 9 1	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,500 9 4	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,290 0 0	1,290 0 0	877 13 8	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,475 0 0	1,475 0 0	1,511 10 0	....	....	....
1,011 12 8	..	..	1,619 3 7	18,756 12 6	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	2,000 0 9	2,000 0 0	2,283 9 8	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,640 0 0	1,640 0 0	2,541 3 0	....	....	....
650 5 11	..	..	1,645 9 10	8,821 4 4	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,793 2 4	....	....	....
....	..	..	654 4 5	654 4 5	1,255 9 10	....	....	24 0 0
....	..	..	550 0 0	550 0 0	1,001 2 7	....	....	....
....	..	..	697 8 10	697 8 10	250 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	800 0 0	800 0 0	541 1 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	617 7 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	850 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	300 0 0	....	....	....
127 0 11	..	..	314 1 5	1,147 5 4	....	....	....	....
8,834 7 6	..	..	63,405 7 3	1,89,314 13 7	a 44,038 9 2	731 8 3	335 14 7	870 8 11
2,552 1 7	..	..	10,567 5 9	30,494 10 0	b198 4 1	....	....	....
5,515 4 0	..	..	369 11 3	1,221 2 10	10 14 9	....	....	....

Funds, and the remaining sum was on account of Hospital stoppages, sale of medicines, &c.
account of Hospital stoppages.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals

1	2	3	EXPEN			
		INCOME—*continued.*				
		f	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
No.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Total Income	On Establishment.	On Bazár Medicines.	On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On Diet.
	Poona Division—continued.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
59	Junnar	1,285 14 10	696 0 0	43 13 6	401 7 0	....
60	Khed	1,199 13 3	480 2 9	32 7 0	100 13 0	17 5 6
61	Talegaon Dhabara	1,561 4 6	447 2 9	36 4 9	857 0 0	21 3 5
62	Talegaon Dhamdhera	919 10 3	293 8 1	17 11 6	....	....
63	Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Sorabjee Poona	23,077 11 6	4,319 5 4	50 4 9	1,056 8 8	24 4 0
64	Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	13,093 8 5	11,749 13 0	393 8 9	254 13 8	674 7 0
65	Sangamner	1,413 10 3	634 4 7	33 0 0	277 11 1	36 7 6
66	Násik Civil Hospital	8,218 11 3	6,711 8 8	58 15 0	526 0 7	220 12 0
67	Málegaon	1,059 10 2	647 0 0	46 15 9	189 6 0	.....
68	Yeola	2,429 0 1	783 0 0	16 8 2	153 13 0	....
69	Dindori	1,194 9 11	372 0 0	26 14 6	241 3 0	....
70	Sinnar	1,159 8 7	710 7 5	26 2 6	84 8 0	5 6 0
71	Satana	901 0 0	277 0 0	57 4 8	307 14 2	....
72	Peint					
73	Dhulia Civil Hospital	11,059 3 0	7,624 3 4	517 14 7	794 3 8	1,608 14 2
74	Khándesh Bhil Corps	4,985 14 7	4,591 6 6	89 5 3	305 2 10	....
75	Parola	1,493 5 5	575 4 2	....	285 9 0	....
76	Erandol	1,758 10 7	534 9 9	52 14 6	721 2 0	5 10 0
77	Chopra	2,547 12 6	576 0 0	3 0 0	215 8 0	8 2 3
78	Sundar Mulji Jalgaon	4,676 8 11	2,706 4 10	18 6 6	311 14 0	12 10 0
79	Nandurbár	1,348 11 1	663 0 0	38 14 0	240 6 0	....
80	Shirpur	1,843 10 7	492 6 5	10 11 3	334 1 4	22 3 6
81	Bhadgaon	1,766 1 4	583 3 2	16 4 9	....	0 12 0
82	Sátára Civil Hospital	12,498 11 2	8,906 7 4	58 7 7	552 0 10	2,424 0 11
83	Mahableshwar do.	15,610 14 0	15,224 8 2	129 0 6	81 4 0	....
84	Wái	2,545 12 4	907 11 8	140 9 3	503 1 0	10 11 0
85	Karád	1,661 10 1	672 3 2	56 12 6	322 6 0	22 4 0
86	Islámpur	1,324 0 8	465 8 0	92 11 0	101 4 6	....
87	Pusesauli	1,200 0 0	480 0 0	....	230 15 0	....
88	Mhaswad	1,031 13 7	393 5 9	49 1 7	132 8 0	57 9 9
89	Pátan	1,434 3 4	536 6 0	17 11 8	252 0 0	37 14 0
90	Tásgaon	1,207 7 0	377 15 10	....	490 6 0	1 4 0
91	Sholápur Civil Hospital	4,555 7 1	2,302 14 3	62 6 6	541 1 4	842 0 3
92	Sholápur	4,002 2 9	1,352 0 4	60 10 3	815 1 9	480 2 9
93	Pandharpur	5,053 14 3	4,284 1 9	18 2 6	375 7 0	100 7 5
94	Bársi	2,667 11 11	1,103 8 1	105 13 0	998 9 0	177 13 3
95	Karmála	2,896 4 0	668 5 7	20 15 7	361 9 0	34 6 2
66	Akalkot					
97	Belgaum Civil Hospital	8,182 9 1	2,960 6 6	617 5 6	1,007 2 3	3,077 6 10
98	Belgaum	2,600 9 4	1,109 2 11	210 5 11	201 1 0	494 8 5
99	Gokak	2,218 13 2	980 9 7	135 5 9	233 14 0	....
100	Athni	3,832 13 11	986 10 8	132 2 4	242 13 0	47 2 5
101	Dhárwár Civil Hospital	18,756 12 6	16,125 12 8	729 12 5	1,011 12 3	679 3 2
102	Hubli	4,283 9 8	2,944 0 9	196 11 0	750 8 9	93 4 0
103	Gadag	4,181 3 0	2,728 13 5	183 0 1	476 2 0	71 0 10
104	Kaládgi Civil Hospital	8,821 4 4	6,525 4 7	22 4 0	650 5 11	753 13 10
105	Ilkal	3,293 2 4	2,615 7 6	160 2 0	166 9 0	150 4 6
106	Bagalkot	2,433 14 3	1,266 4 5	245 5 3	342 4 0	80 0 7
107	Bijápur	1,551 2 7	648 0 0	....	179 13 0	....
108	Supa	1,936 1 6	656 2 5	37 13 11	274 11 10	28 15 6
109	Halyál	2,409 11 7	945 12 4	92 1 8	425 1 0	27 1 6
110	Yellápur	1,801 10 11	1,069 14 1	106 10 7	188 6 8	72 1 8
111	Sirsi	3,636 0 5	1,217 7 5	54 8 4	1,119 6 0	172 11 7
112	Saundatti	902 9 8	639 5 11	44 11 5	24 11 5	....
113	Sidapur	1,222 9 8	559 7 3	20 6 8	296 13 10	11 2 0
114	Mundagod	1,147 5 4	706 3 0	191 2 11	127 0 11	97 14 6
115	Kolhápur Civil Hospital	Supported by Native State.				
116	Miraj					
117	Mudhol					
	Total	2,71,015 10 3	1,63,018 13 2	6,837 6 11	23,686 1 4	19,186 14 8
	Northern Division.					
118	Ahmedábád Huthesing Civil Hospital	30,692 14 1	17,375 2 8	1,436 3 3	2,552 1 7	7,500 2 9
119	Ahmedábád Police Corps	1,232 1 7	795 8 3	218 4 5	55 15 4	....

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877—continued.

DITURE				5	6	7
e	*f*	*g*	*h*			
On Miscellaneous Charges.	On Buildings or Repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1877.	Average Cost of each Diet.	Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
62 0 9	20 8 0	....	1,223 13 3	62 1 7	..	56·3
144 5 4	83 2 3	....	808 3 10	391 9 5	0 1 2	63·1
175 14 9	60 2 6	....	1,997 12 2	463 8 4	0 2 10	45·5
93 14 4	....	100 0 0	505 1 11	414 8 4	..	123·7
93 0 9	34 4 0	....	5,577 11 6	17,500 0 0	0 2 6	82·8
20 14 0	....	....	13,093 8 5	....	0 3 0	96·9
196 6 6	85 0 0	....	1,262 13 8	150 12 7	0 4 3	44·3
140 11 11	263 0 0	....	7,921 0 2	297 11 1	0 2 0	103·8
140 7 3	35 13 2	....	1,059 10 2	....	..	42·4
174 0 0	....	....	1,127 5 2	1,301 10 11	..	64·3
148 8 2	23 5 9	....	811 15 5	382 10 6	..	55·4
156 2 2	30 7 6	....	1,013 1 7	146 7 0	0 2 0	44·4
116 5 4	....	....	758 8 2	142 7 10	..	59·3
513 15 3	....	....	11,059 3 0	....	0 1 11	100·0
....	....	....	4,985 14 7	....	..	99·7
111 5 4	5 7 0	....	977 9 6	515 11 11	..	51·1
161 10 10	62 0 0	....	1,537 15 1	220 11 6	0 2 0	39·0
85 7 3	6 12 0	....	889 13 6	1,657 15 0	0 2 7	67·4
230 9 0	197 8 9	....	3,477 5 1	1,199 3 10	0 2 0	57·5
161 7 6	....	....	1,103 11 6	244 15 7	..	54·3
90 14 3	....	....	950 4 9	893 5 10	0 2 0	63·1
238 4 6	46 0 0	....	884 8 5	881 8 11	0 2 0	67·8
557 10 6	....	....	12,498 11 2	....	0 3 6	99·7
7 4 0	168 13 4	....	15,610 14 0	....	0 2 0	92·6
201 6 7	77 14 0	....	1,841 5 6	704 6 10	0 1 6	44·8
242 0 2	74 9 9	....	1,390 3 7	271 6 6	0 4 0	62·9
119 7 5	48 14 0	....	827 12 11	496 3 9	..	79·1
176 6 5	32 8 0	....	919 13 5	280 2 7	..	65·2
63 9 0	12 12 0	....	708 14 1	322 15 6	0 2 9	49·3
197 15 5	....	....	1,041 15 1	392 4 3	0 2 0	62·3
180 6 8	....	....	1,050 0 6	157 6 6	0 2 0	..
803 0 9	4 0 0	....	4,555 7 1	....	0 4 3	99·9
402 11 0	54 15 0	....	3,165 9 1	836 9 8	0 3 6	21·4
275 11 7	....	....	5,053 14 3	....	0 2 10	63·3
232 6 1	49 10 6	....	2,667 11 11	....	0 3 0	30.7
114 8 4	348 4 8	....	1,548 1 4	1,348 2 8	0 1 9	35·1
520 4 0	....	....	8,182 9 1	....	0 4 10	100·0
65 6 9	199 11 10	....	2,280 4 10	320 4 6	0 3 4	48·2
163 8 4	8 4 7	....	1,621 10 3	697 2 11	..	84·7
222 7 1	....	....	1,631 3 6	2,201 10 5	0 4 2	90·4
210 4 0	....	....	18,756 12 6	....	0 1 9	100·0
182 1 8	116 15 6	....	4,283 9 8	....	0 0 10	46·8
153 3 7	568 15 1	....	4,181 3 0	....	0 4 7	39·2
869 8 0	....	....	8,821 4 4	....	0 3 3	100·0
178 4 0	22 7 4	....	2,293 2 4	....	0 1 5	45·5
....	....	....	1,933 14 3	500 0 0	0 3 9	33·8
201 4 2	....	....	1,099 1 2	452 1 5	..	50·0
97 1 5	519 4 11	....	1,614 2 0	321 15 6	0 3 0	43·2
183 1 2	5 2 9	....	1,678 4 5	731 7 2	0 3 6	47·6
81 13 8	....	....	1,518 14 8	282 12 3	0 1 10	65·8
369 5 9	158 8 0	....	3,091 15 1	544 1 4	0 2 9	48·4
91 12 7	....	....	800 9 4	102 0 4	..	25·0
107 0 1	....	....	994 13 10	227 11 10	0 1 10	60·3
25 0 0	....	....	1,147 5 4	....	0 1 6	100·0
13,784 9 0	3,452 13 5	1,493 12 4	2,31,410 6 10	39,605 3 5	0 3 1	82·7
1,279 10 0	549 9 10	....	30,692 14 1	....	0 2 8	99·6
101 12 10	60 8 9	....	1,232 1 7	....	..	99·0

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals

1	2	In a			In
No.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Balance of 1st January 1877.			From
		Invested.	Floating.	Total.	As Salaries.	As Registers and Forms.
	Northern Division.—continued.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
120	Gogo Civil Hospital	....	....	....	4,368 13 10	..
121	Raipur	....	....	....	....	..
122	Sánand	....	124 14 11	124 14 11	....	..
123	Viramgám	....	831 6 1	831 6 1	....	..
124	Dholka	....	....	....	....	..
125	Dhunduka	....	60 9 10	60 9 10	....	..
126	Dholera	....	45 8 5	45 8 5	....	..
127	Parántij	....	36 4 0	36 4 0	....	..
128	Baichardas (Ahmedábád)	16,500 0 0	....	16,500 0 0	4,312 11 10	..
129	Khárághora	....	....	....	750 12 6	..
130	Sádra Civil Hospital	2,000 0 0	157 4 3	2,157 4 3	2,626 7 3	..
131	Kaira do.	....	....	....	9,698 9 5	..
132	Kaira Police Corps	....	....	....	419 0 2	..
133	Mehmadábád	....	42 4 9	42 4 9	....	..
134	Nariád	....	448 2 6	448 2 6	....	..
135	Borsad	....	12 15 1	12 15 1	....	..
136	Mahuda	....	....	....	....	..
137	Dákor	....	1,081 8 4	1,081 8 4	....	..
138	Kapadwanj	....	201 6 9	201 6 9	....	..
139	Dohad Civil Hospital	....	....	....	7,970 7 1	..
140	Godhra	....	....	....	....	..
141	Rájkot Civil Hospital	....	....	....	7,612 8 7	..
142	Bhuj do.	Supported by Native State				
143	Mándvi					
144	Dorabji Pestonjee (Mhow)	18,165 15 2	918 1 6	19,084 0 8	....	..
	Total	36,665 15 2	3,960 6 5	40,626 5 7	55,860 1 7	..
	Sind Division.					
145	Kurrachee Civil Hospital	....	....	....	14,277 9 8	..
146	Kotri do.	....	....	....	8,244 7 10	..
147	Kurrachee Bunder Road	....	152 13 9	152 13 9	....	..
148	Kurrachee Lyari	....	174 12 9	174 12 9	....	..
149	Kurrachee Soldiers' Bazar Road	....	90 12 10	90 12 10	....	..
150	Kurrachee Sudder Bazar	....	....	....	....	..
151	Tatta	....	1,634 2 10	1,634 2 10	....	..
152	Ketty Bander Road	....	137 8 0	137 8 0	....	..
153	Jerruck	....	298 4 4	298 4 4	....	..
154	Mirpur Batoro	....	527 15 3	527 15 3	....	..
155	Sehwan	....	27 11 4	27 11 4	....	..
156	Thano Bulakhan	....	....	....	574 2 8	..
157	Manora	....	5 14 0	5 14 0	1,644 0 0	..
158	Haidarábád Civil Hospital	....	....	....	7,812 0 0	..
159	Tando Alahyar	....	39 14 10	39 14 10	....	..
160	Tando Mohamed Khan	....	42 5 6	42 5 6	....	..
161	Halla	....	261 2 10	261 2 10	....	..
162	Tarusha	....	139 14 9	139 14 9	....	..
163	Tando Adam	....	8 13 2	8 13 2	....	..
164	Mirpur-Khas	....	....	....	....	..
165	Umarkot	....	....	....	....	..
166	Khipra	....	....	....	....	..
167	Mitti	....	....	....	....	..
168	Nagar Párkar	....	....	....	....	..
169	Shikárpur Civil Hospital	....	....	....	6,009 6 0	..
170	Sakkar do.	....	....	....	5,769 8 0	..
171	Shikárpur	....	....	....	....	..
172	Sakkar	....	....	....	584 15 1	..
173	Rohri	....	188 4 6	188 4 6	....	..
174	Lárkhána	....	13 6 8	13 6 8	....	..
175	Mehar	....	543 14 8	543 14 8	....	..
176	Jacobábád	....	59 7 5	59 7 5	2,282 3 7	..
	Total	....	4,347 3 5	4,347 3 5	92,198 5 4	..
	GRAND TOTAL	2,51,045 4 0	43,823 2 9	2,94,868 6 9	4,87,230 8 7	..

c. Of these Rs. 5,479-12-4 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 9,145-13-9 by Municipal
d. Of these Rs. 6,120-0-0 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 23,420-10-1 by Municipal
e. Of these Rs. 37,087-3-2 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 1,16,781-7-0 by Municipal

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877—continued.

3

COME.

b					c	d	e	
Government.							Subscriptions.	
As European Medicines.	For Diet of Police Cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	Interest on Investment.	From Europeans.	From Natives.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 9 8	..	..	124 6 9	4,393 14 3	183 13 6	..	....	....
....	..	..	925 0 0	925 0 0	679 9 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	745 0 0	745 0 0	526 6 2	..	....	....
....	..	..	825 0 0	825 0 0	1,519 8 11	..	....	....
....	..	..	940 0 0	940 0 0	467 7 7	..	....	....
....	..	..	865 0 0	865 0 0	615 15 4	..	....	....
....	..	..	975 0 0	975 0 0	925 11 6	..	....	....
....	..	..	655 0 0	655 0 0	560 3 11	..	....	....
....	..	..	62 0 6	4,404 12 4	406 13 9	660 0 0	....	....
....	..	..	230 2 4	1,481 6 8	....	..	....	....
197 3 5	3 4 0	..	136 13 3	3,543 0 3	34 1 0	77 12 0	....	....
779 11 9	..	..	1,264 10 8	11,117 6 11	14 15 10	..	....	....
154 2 10	..	..	232 15 7	934 3 9	2 8 1	..	....	....
282 4 0	..	..	580 0 0	580 0 0	1,091 2 1	..	....	....
....	..	..	780 0 0	780 0 0	1,045 5 7	..	....	....
....	..	..	730 6 10	730 6 10	1,061 8 3	..	....	....
....	..	..	704 13 10	704 13 10	713 13 9	..	....	....
....	..	..	960 0 0	960 0 0	1,510 4 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	740 0 0	740 0 0	1,113 6 3	..	....	....
....	..	..	....	7,070 7 1	1,096 10 5	..	....	....
....	..	..	1,980 0 0	1,980 0 0	2,131 13 6	..	....	....
202 13 0	..	..	6,526 14 1	14,342 3 8	65 2 1	..	....	....
....	..	..	....	....	1,350 0 0	614 6 2	1,351 0 0	482 4 0
4,224 13 7	3 4 0	..	31,920 4 10	92,008 8 0	c 17,317 7 4	1,352 2 2	1,351 0 0	482 4 0
3,499 9 11	..	..	1,979 5 5	19,756 9 0	315 4 0	..	....	....
746 11 7	..	..	....	8,991 3 5	1,212 10 6	..	....	....
....	..	..	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,329 2 3	..	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	561 10 3	..	....	....
....	..	..	400 0 0	400 0 0	695 1 2	..	....	....
....	..	..	524 9 0	524 9 0	2,022 5 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0	2,692 0 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	750 0 0	750 0 0	900 0 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	900 0 0	900 0 0	576 5 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	775 0 0	775 0 0	1,111 0 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	2,320 0 0	2,320 0 9	1,066 12 0	..	....	....
227 1 10	..	..	150 7 2	951 11 8	....	..	....	....
133 12 11	..	..	25 0 0	1,801 12 11	....	..	....	....
1,231 15 7	..	..	2,047 9 5	11,091 9 0	1,611 13 1	..	....	....
....	..	..	2,460 0 0	2,460 0 0	1,163 7 2	..	....	....
....	..	..	900 0 0	900 0 0	676 0 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	900 0 0	900 0 0	412 2 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	900 0 0	900 0 0	729 14 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	186 0 0	186 0 0	424 5 4	..	....	....
....	..	..	186 0 0	186 0 0	278 11 7	..	....	....
....	..	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	482 1 8	..	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	727 4 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	858 0 10	858 0 10	682 10 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	539 5 8	539 5 8	642 12 0	..	....	....
156 13 11	..	..	749 4 3	6,915 8 2	38 11 2	..	....	....
265 6 7	..	..	406 9 3	6,440 14 10	265 3 2	..	....	....
....	..	..	1,617 8 3	1,617 8 3	2,079 9 6	..	....	....
....	..	..	....	584 15 1	5,277 15 9	..	....	....
....	..	..	1,090 0 0	1,090 0 0	600 0 0	..	....	....
....	..	..	900 0 0	900 0 0	1,928 11 4	..	....	....
....	..	..	900 0 0	900 0 0	444 6 0	..	....	....
379 13 10	11 4 0	..	754 1 2	3,427 6 7	336 0 0	..	....	....
6,640 6 2	11 4 0	..	29,168 3 5	83,018 3 5	d 31,373 11 11	..	....	....
45,337 0 6	14 8 0	..	2,81,284 15 6	8,13,867 0 7	e 1,76,516 11 9	10,952 7 5	1,741 0 7	12,096 12 5

Funds, and the remaining sum was on account of Hospital stoppages, sale of medicines, &c.
Funds, and the remaining sum was on account of Hospital stoppages, sale of medicines, &c.
Funds, and the remaining sum was on account of Hospital stoppages, sale of medicines, &c.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals*

1	2	3	4				
		INCOME—*continued.*	EXPEN				
		f	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
No.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Total Income.	On Establishment.	On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On Diet.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
120	Gogo Civil Hospital	4,577 11 9	4,388 13 10	124 6 9	0 9 8	9 4 0	
121	Raipur	1,604 9 0	1,001 3 2	308 3 11	24 6 0	11 7 0	
122	Sánand	1,396 5 1	491 0 0	175 6 9	376 10 0	61 1 0	
123	Viramgam	3,176 15 0	1,003 0 4	65 14 0	432 3 0	92 12 11	
124	Dholka	1,407 7 7	952 13 0	53 7 0	....	190 14 0	
125	Dhanduka	1,541 9 2	657 9 9	93 2 8	202 5 0	54 2 6	
126	Dholera	1,946 3 11	660 8 11	66 6 5	719 13 0	7 15 0	
127	Parántij	1,251 7 11	606 3 2	41 12 0	219 6 0	118 13 10	
128	Baichardas (Ahmedábád)	21,971 10 1	4,564 11 10	134 6 10	280 10 0	333 13 6	
129	Khárághora	1,181 6 3	750 12 6	16 0 0	197 3 5	3 4 0	
130	Sádra Civil Hospital	5,812 1 6	2,626 7 3	42 0 3	779 11 9	9 15 6	
131	Kaira do.	11,132 6 9	9,698 9 5	70 9 10	164 2 10	761 15 10	
132	Kaira Police Corps	936 11 10	419 0 2	6 15 0	282 4 0	....	
133	Mehmadábád	1,703 6 10	754 6 5	116 14 0	....	3 9 9	
134	Nariád	2,273 8 1	1,132 0 8	171 11 4	84 4 0	19 7 0	
135	Borsad	1,804 14 2	619 14 1	126 8 11	699 1 0	25 9 10	
136	Mahuda	1,420 11 7	597 9 0	28 10 0	680 9 0	....	
137	Dákor	3,551 12 4	1,022 7 3	64 1 1	693 5 0	255 2 7	
138	Kapadwanj	2,054 13 0	978 1 1	83 11 7	....	90 10 10	
139	Dohad Civil Hospital	9,067 1 6	7,997 4 2	85 7 10	376 2 11	212 14 5	
140	Godhra	4,111 13 6	2,879 7 3	83 14 0	701 3 0	182 6 9	
141	Rájkot Civil Hospital	14,407 5 9	7,612 8 7	75 13 0	202 13 0	4,537 10 5	
142	Bhuj do.	Supported by	Native State.				
143	Mándvi						
144	Dorabjee Pestonjee (Mhow)	22,881 10 10	1,511 4 5	65 9 2	380 12 0	928 12 0	
	Total	1,53,137 11 1	71,096 7 2	3,759 8 0	10,055 7 6	15,412 0 5	
	Sind Division.						
145	Kurrachee Civil Hospital	20,071 13 0	14,277 9 8	113 13 9	3,499 9 11	661 13 8	
146	Kotri do.	10,203 13 11	8,244 7 10	148 12 4	746 11 7	274 2 6	
147	Kurrachee Bunder Road	2,582 0 0	2,174 10 0	45 4 0	59 11 0	....	
148	Kurrachee Lyari	1,236 7 0	892 11 4	57 7 0	190 0 8	....	
149	Kurrachee Soldiers' Bazar Road	1,185 14 0	880 3 0	49 0 10	121 11 0	....	
150	Kurrachee Sudder Bazar	2,546 14 0	845 3 0	66 2 6	1,128 3 0	....	
151	Tatta	6,076 2 10	2,892 0 0	68 7 6	250 6 0	82 12 0	
152	Ketty Bunder Road	1,877 8 0	792 0 0	27 14 5	49 11 0	19 12 0	
153	Jerruck	1,774 9 4	905 7 5	4 2 3	74 11 0	12 0 0	
154	Mirpur Batoro	2,413 15 3	952 15 0	32 10 2	62 8 0	4 11 0	
155	Sehwan	3,414 7 4	2,221 2 0	71 1 11	27 0 0	165 12 6	
156	Thano Bulakhan	951 11 8	574 2 8	69 9 10	227 1 10	10 0 6	
157	Manora	1,807 10 11	1,644 0 0	11 6 0	132 12 11	....	
158	Haidarábád Civil Hospital	12,703 6 1	8,412 0 0	182 6 9	1,231 15 7	1,778 6 0	
159	Tando Alahyar	3,663 6 0	2,253 3 9	105 13 11	87 14 0	26 6 0	
160	Tando Mohamed Khan	1,618 5 6	1,236 0 0	....	144 0 0	2 12 0	
161	Halla	1,573 4 10	805 2 8	26 2 2	257 14 0	8 13 6	
162	Tarusha	1,769 12 9	1,215 0 0	48 8 0	120 14 0	31 8 0	
163	Tando Adam	619 2 6	359 6 2	37 6 3	33 13 0	21 14 0	
164	Mirpur-Khas	464 11 7	419 7 8	12 0 0	....	....	
165	Umarkot	2,482 1 8	1,908 0 0	56 1 4	192 0 0	48 8 0	
166	Khipra	1,327 4 0	1,283 0 0	....	....	....	
167	Mitti	1,540 10 10	1,197 8 6	86 11 0	105 9 8	29 15 0	
168	Nagar Párkar	1,182 1 8	1,008 13 8	125 14 5	....	32 1 7	
169	Shikárpur Civil Hospital	6,954 3 4	6,009 6 0	197 11 9	156 13 11	476 0 6	
170	Sakkar do.	6,706 2 0	5,769 8 0	58 11 11	265 6 7	260 4 0	
171	Shikárpur	3,697 1 9	2,153 8 3	231 8 2	707 15 0	164 5 8	
172	Sakkar	5,862 14 10	2,404 0 8	262 2 4	663 5 0	987 2 9	
173	Rohri	1,878 4 6	1,152 0 0	32 7 0	886 10 0	....	
174	Larkhana	2,842 2 0	1,618 0 0	60 12 0	27 3 0	87 6 0	
175	Mehar	1,888 4 8	966 12 5	35 0 6	164 15 0	34 8 0	
176	Jacobabad	3,822 14 0	2,618 3 7	97 8 10	379 13 10	467 9 0	
	Total	1,18,739 1 9	80,085 9 3	2,492 10 10	11,501 14 6	5,687 13 9	
	GRAND TOTAL	13,10,042 7 6	6,49,281 0 4	16,324 3 0	87,363 5 1	1,26,148 1 3	

f. Includes Rs. 13,862-3-11 on account of

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*concluded.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877—concluded.

DITURE.					5	6	7
e	f	g	h				
On Miscellaneous charges.	On Buildings and Repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.		Balance in hand on 31st December 1877.	Average Cost of each Diet.	Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....	54 9 6	....	4,577 11 9		....	0 2 0	96·0
251 7 3	7 13 8	....	1,604 9 0		....	0 3 0	57·6
196 5. 8	....	....	1,300 7 5		95 13 8	0 2 2	57·2
167 8 3	24 7 6	....	1,785 14 0		1,390 1 0	0 3 0	46·1
210 5 7	....	....	1,407 7 7		....	0 3 0	66·7
221 1 0	....	....	1,233 4 11		303 4 3	0 3 3	70·1
233 14 9	257 9 10	....	1,946 3 11		....	0 2 6	50·1
205 4 11	....	....	1,251 7 11		....	0 3 2	52·3
62 0 6	95 15 5	....	5,471 10 1		16,500 0 0	0 3 0	80·5
214 2 4	....	....	1,181 6 3		....	0 4 4	100·0
94 13 0	43 14 4	....	3,596 14 1		2,215 3 5	0 2 0	98·5
447 10 0	....	....	11,132 6 9		....	0 2 4	99·8
166 1 3	62 7 5	....	936 11 10		....	....	99·7
197 11 3	31 1 3	....	1,103 10 8		600 12 2	0 2 3	52·5
227 1 7	98 14 0	....	1,683 6 7		590 0 6	0 2 7	46·3
283 12 8	49 15 8	....	1,804 14 2		....	0 3 0	40·4
163 15 7	....	....	1,420 11 7		....	....	49·6
204 10 5	80 9 9	....	2,329 4 1		1,222 8 3	0 2 9	41·2
191 0 10	65 15 10	....	1,410 4 2		644 8 10	0 2 3	52·4
395 4 2	....	....	9,067 1 6		....	0 3 11	87·9
204 14 6	....	....	4,111 13 6		....	0 2 7	48·2
1,719 8 1	259 0 8	....	14,407 5 9		....	0 3 8	99·5
184 5 10	253 14 6	....	3,324 9 11		19,557 0 11	0 2 11	....
7,684 6 1	2,005 7 11	....	1,10,013 5 1		43,124 6 0	0 2 9	83·6
915 12 8	603 1 4	....	20,071 13 0		....	E. 8 0 N. 2 0	98·4
65 12 0	581 11 1	....	10,061 9 4		142 4 7	0 2 6	89·4
260 2 0	42 5 0	....	2,582 0 0		....	....	42·6
80 15 0	15 5 0	....	1,236 7 0		....	....	40·4
127 4 2	7 11 0	....	1,185 14 0		....	....	33·7
263 5 6	244 0 0	....	2,546 14 0		....	....	20·7
70 3 10	406 0 3	1,500 0 0	5,269 13 7		806 5 3	0 2 0	46·4
104 4 0	43 10 9	....	1,037 4 2		840 8 10	0 2 0	72·3
111 0 a	....	667 4 4	1,774 9 4		....	0 2 0	81·2
88 13 7	170 0 0	....	1,311 9 9		1,102 5 6	0 1 6	59·1
135 9 0	56 8 0	320 0 0	2,997 1 5		417 5 11	0 1 9	86·6
70 12 10	....	....	951 11 8		....	0 1 8	100·0
10 0 0	....	....	1,793 2 11		9 8 0	....	100·2
725 7 6	373 2 3	....	12,703 6 1		....	0 2 4	87·3
47 15 0	45 6 0	....	2,566 10 8		1,096 11 4	0 2 0	95·8
116 10 9	19 8 0	....	1,518 14 9		99 6 9	0 2 0	59·2
62 9 6	....	....	1,230 9 10		342 11 0	0 1 6	73·1
24 10 0	25 0 0	....	1,465 8 0		304 4 9	0 2 0	61·4
14 11 0	49 4 6	....	521 6 11		97 11 7	0 2 0	35·7
28 3 0	....	....	459 10 8		5 0 11	....	40·4
277 8 4	....	....	2,482 1 8		....	0 2 0	80·5
44 4 0	50 0 0	....	1,327 4 0		....	....	45·6
70 14 8	50 0 0	....	1,540 10 10		....	0 2 0	55·6
10 4 0	5 0 0	....	1,182 1 8		....	0 2 0	45·6
114 3 2	....	....	6,954 3 4		....	0 2 0	99·4
101 15 11	250 3 7	....	6,706 2 0		....	0 2 0	96·0
24 4 6	415 9 1	....	3,697 1 9		....	0 2 0	43·7
226 7 1	1,319 13 0	....	5,862 14 10		....	0 2 0	9.9
122 5 9	67 9 1	....	1,760 15 10		117 4 8	....	61·9
184 2 2	272 0 0	....	2,249 7 2		592 10 10	0 2 0	40·0
229 8 9	....	....	1,430 12 8		457 8 0	0 2 0	62·9
200 3 4	....	....	3,763 6 7		59 7 5	0 2 0	91·0
4,930 2 10	5,062 11 11	2,487 4 4	1,12,248 3 5		6,490 14 4	0 2 10	75·6
†74,600 12 6	32,625 5 11	4,499 12 8	9,90,842 8 9		3,19,199 14 9	0 3 0	83·6

Hospital stoppages remitted to the Treasury.

C.—LUNATI

(1.)—Statement showing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., &c., as compared with those

1		2			3			4			5			6														
Year.		Remained on 1st January 1877.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total of Population.			Discharged.														
														A.			B.						C.			D.		
														Cured.			Transferred to friends.						Otherwise.			Total.		
																	Improved.			Not improved.								
		M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T
Kolábá ..	1876 ..	224	53	277	149	21	170	6	4	10	379	78	457	41	12	53	16	2	18	85	7	92	..	..	..	142	21	1
	1877 ..	227	54	281	135	20	155	5	5	10	367	79	446	35	10	45	65	7	74	33	5	38	..	..	..	133	22	1
Poona ..	1876 ..	42	12	54	28	6	34	1	..	1	71	18	89	12	..	12	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	1	12	24	1	
	2877 ..	46	17	63	37	3	40	1	..	1	84	20	104	17	3	20	5	..	5	..	..	..	6	1	7	28	4	
Dhárwár ..	1876 ..	15	6	21	4	..	4	..	..	..	19	6	25	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	1867 ..	18	6	24	5	1	6	..	..	..	23	7	30	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Ahmedábád.	1876 ..	91	17	108	8	4	12	2	..	2	101	21	122	2	1	3	1	..	1	5	..	5	1	..	1	9	1	
	1877 ..	89	19	108	8	4	12	2	..	2	99	23	122	3	2	5	1	..	1	2	..	2	a 1	..	1	7	2	
Sir Cowasji Jehangir's.	1876 ..	92	16	108	34	10	44	1	..	1	127	26	153	20	2	22	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	5	
	1877 ..	89	17	106	55	6	61	..	..	..	144	23	167	21	3	27	11	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	7	
Total for each year.	1876 ..	464	104	568	253	41	264	10	4	14	697	149	846	75	16	90	23	5	28	90	7	97	12	1	13	290	28	2
	1877 ..	469	113	582	240	34	274	8	5	13	717	152	869	81	18	99	82	11	93	35	5	40	7	1	8	205	35	2

C.—LUNATI(

(2.)—Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bomba

1		2			3			4		
Year.		Remaining 1st January 1877.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kolábá ...	1876 ...	49	3	52	9	3	12	1	...	1
	1877 ...	46	3	49	12	...	12	...	...	...
Poona ...	1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1877 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...
Dhárwár	1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedábád	1876 ...	19	1	20	1	...	1	...	...	...
	1877 ...	19	1	20	2	1	3	...	...	...
Sir Cowasji Jehangir's.	1876 ...	20	...	20	3	...	3	...	...	...
	1877 ...	15	...	15	6	...	6	...	...	...
Total for each year.	1876 ...	88	4	92	13	3	16	1	...	1
	1877 ...	70	4	94	20	2	22	...	...	...

ASYLUMS.

Lunatics in the Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877, the previous year 1876.

7			8			9			10			11											
Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1877.			Daily average strength.			Daily average sick.			Percentage to											Remarks.
												Daily Average Strength.						Admissions.					
												A.			B.			C.			Died.		
												Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
10	3	13	227	54	281	230·9	56·3	287·2	34·2	8·6	42·8	17·7	21·3	18·4	4·3	5·3	4·5	26·4	48·0	29·4	6·4	12·0	7·1	
16	3	19	218	54	272	232·2	55·8	288·0	26·6	8·3	34·9	15·1	17·9	15·6	6·8	5·4	6·6	35·0	40·0	27·2	11·4	12·0	11·5	
1	..	1	46	17	63	46·0	15·0	61·0	2·0	0·6	2·6	26·0	..	19·7	2·1	..	1·6	41·3	..	34·3	3·4	..	2·9	
5	1	6	51	15	66	49·5	17·3	66·8	1·0	1·0	2 0	34·3	17·3	29·9	10·1	5·7	8·9	44·7	100·0	48·7	13·1	33·3	14·6	
..	..	..	18	6	24	16·9	6·0	22·9	0·5	0·2	0·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	1	11	11	6	17	15·5	5·5	21·0	0·5	0·2	0·7	12·9	..	9·5	64·5	18·2	52·3	40·0	..	33·3	200·0	100·0	183·3	
3	1	4	89	19	108	87·8	17·8	105·6	1·1	0 8	1·9	2·3	5·6	2·8	3·4	5·6	3·8	20·0	25 0	21·4	30·0	25·0	28·6	
3	6	9	89	15	104	90·4	17·7	108·1	3·8	2 3	6·1	3·3	11·3	4·6	3·3	33·9	8·3	30·0	50·0	35·7	30·0	150·0	64·3	
14	4	18	89	17	106	90	18	108	13	1	14	22·2	11·1	20·3	15·5	22·2	16·8	57·1	20·0	48·9	40·0	44·0	40 0	*a* Escaped.
10	1	11	99	15	114	98	17	115	16	2	18	24·6	17·6	23·4	10·2	5·8	9 5	43·6	50·0	44·2	18·1	16·6	18·0	
28	8	36	469	113	582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44	12	56	468	105	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

ASYLUMS.

Presidency during the year 1877 as compared with those of the previous year 1876.

5			6			7			8			9		
Total.			Discharged, Transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining 31st December 1877.			Daily Average Strength.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
59	6	65	12	3	15	1	...	1	46	3	49	44·9	4·0	48·9
58	3	61	8	1	9	1	...	1	49	2	51	47·8	2·2	50·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	1	1	...	*a* 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1	21	1	...	1	...	...	...	19	1	20	18·6	1·0	19·6
21	2	23	1	...	1	1	1	2	19	1	20	19·3	1·5	20·8
23	...	23	6	...	6	2	...	2	15	...	15	15	...	15
21	...	21	5	...	5	...	...	..	16	...	16	16	...	16
102	7	109	19	3	22	3	...	3	80	4	84	...	...	...
100	6	106	14	2	16	2	1	1	84	3	87	...	...	...

a Remanded to Dhulia Jail.

D.—VACCINATION.

(1.)—Comparative Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and tl number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in the Bombay Presidenc in each of the undermentioned official years :—

Establishment.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated.									
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Numbe successfully va cinated
	Year ended 31st December		Year ended 31st March							
	1868.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
Government	274,422	257,180	280,148	261,554	245,625	229,514	79,022	73,398	3,446	3,01
Municipality	25,462	23,865	26,169	24,036	41,099	35,055	55,011	44,879	53,415	45,372
Local Funds	23,612	22,966	28,726	27,270	59,082	55,247	221,483	208,413	309,666	283,655
Cantonment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native States	96,681	89,614	112,937	105,219	133,977	123,991	152,213	142,039	180,314	163,891
Dispensaries	6,076	5,363	9,882	8,405	9,241	7,894	13,792	11,998	16,685	14,652
Army .. Europeans.	†	†	907	907	960	960	1,080	1,080	1,517	1,517
Army .. Natives ..	5,931	5,872	5,898	†	6,598	†	4,552	4,211	4,982	4,627
Total ..	432,184	404,860	464,667	427,391	496,582	452,661	527,153	486,018	570,025	516,726

Establishment.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated—*continued.*									
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Year ended 31st March—*continued.*									
	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
Government	3,208	2,867	4,517	4,365	4,706	4,552	5,518	5,346	5,472	5,311
Municipality	51,313	44,129	54,810	51,162	59,392	55,698	61,671	58,300	50,250	46,335
Local Funds	357,162	326,852	377,558	361,689	375,202	364,503	394,775	382,211	340,998	326,670
Cantonment	1,103	999	969	906	1,018	965	827	771	845	804
Native States	188,788	171,657	209,689	195,729	224,730	211,316	242,391	226,402	246,773	228,333
Dispensaries	18,560	16,403	19,393	17,463	19,954	18,156	19,996	18,486	20,201	17,904
Army .. Europeans.	1,122	1,122	728	728	825	825	1,973	1,973	1,313	1,313
Army .. Natives ..	4,562	4,246	4,153	3,940	4,812	4,541	5,033	4,659	4,203	3,920
Total ..	625,818	568,275	671,817	635,982	690,639	660,556	732,184	698,148	670,055	630,590

Note.—Re-vaccinations are wholly excluded from this statement.

* The figures are included in those for the Native Army.

† The figures are not available.

D.—VACCINATION—*Continued.*

D.—VACCIN

(2.)—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in th

No.	Circles and Districts.		Population of District according to Census of 1872.	Average Population per square mile.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
1	2		3	4	5	6		
						Males.	Females.	Total.
	Northern Deccan Registration District.							
1	Khándesh		1,028,642	101·22	18	P 13,264	12,726	25,990
						R 114	37	151
2	Násik		687,353	96·05	12	P 6,420	6,273	12,693
						R 156	101	257
3	Ahmednagar		773,938	116·43	12	P 8,433	7,958	16,391
						R 189	88	277
4	Poona		907,235	177·92	14	P 8,488	7,626	16,114
						R 229	25	254
5	Sholápur		718,034	159·25	12	P 7,113	6,696	13,809
						R 140	90	230
6	Native States ..	Dang Territory	39,111	10·19	..	..	..	..
7		Peint State, R. C.	47,033	48·99	1	655	699	1,354
8		Akalkot	81,068	162·79	1	P 835	798	1,633
						R 8	3	11
9		Modnimb	13,773	154·30	..	P 145	151	296
						R 2	5	7
	Totals by Establishments in Northern Deccan Registration District.	Cantonment	28,450	7,112·50	1	P 477	368	845
						R 18	10	28
		Municipal	269,104	3,129·12	9	P 5,043	4,399	9,442
						R 190	101	291
		Local Funds	3,817,648	114·01	58	P 38,198	36,512	74,710
						R 620	230	850
		Native States	180,985	33·58	2	P 1,635	1,648	3,283
						R 10	8	18
		Grand Total ..	4,296,187	110·27	70	P 45,353	42,927	88,280
						R 838	349	1,187
	Southern Deccan Registration District.							
10	Sátárá		1,061,002	220·86	14	P 16,016	14,999	31,015
						R 284	141	425
11	Belgaum		938,750	204·43	12	P 8,102	7,226	15,328
						R 191	91	282
12	Dhárwár		988,037	216·43	14	P 9,442	8,625	18,067
						R 140	19	159
13	Kaládgi Collectorate		816,037	143·29	13	P 8,325	7,668	15,993
						R 375	136	511
14	Kolhápur States		802,691	288·95	11	P 6,288	6,076	12,364
						R 74	37	111
15	Southern Maráthá Jágirs.	Sángli	223,663	249·62	4	P 1,289	1,351	2,640
						R 6	3	9
16		Jámkhandi	102,346	208·02	2	P 880	911	1,791
						R 8	1	9
17		Miraj (Senior)	68,428	272·62	2	P 455	440	895
18		Miraj (Junior)	85,601	171·99	1	R 240	217	457
19		Kurundwád (Elder)	39,420	216·59	1	P 542	575	1,117
						R 2	3	5
20		Kurundwád (Younger)	30,251	265·38	1	P 154	132	286
						R ..	2	2
21		Mudhol	58,921	162·76	1	P 512	431	943
						R 53	91	144
22		Rámdurg	38,031	271·65	1	P 142	142	284
						R 17	10	27
		Total ..	596,661	225·58	13	P 4,214	4,199	8,413
						R 86	110	196

ATION—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1877-78.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.			Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous 5 years.	
		Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
		Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.									
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,452	26,200	14,132	10,148	25,095	151	141	96·55	93·37	24·53	26,831	26·08	1,584	1·54
1,070	12,807	8,322	3,238	11,915	257	123	93·87	47·86	17·51	15,532	22·59	902	1·31
1,380	16,437	10,158	5,448	15,970	277	129	97·43	46·57	20·80	21,631	27·95	640	0·82
1,160	16,163	7,415	8,034	15,658	254	215	97·17	84·16	17·49	17,154	18·89	672	0·74
1,170	13,898	6,464	6,285	13,378	230	168	96·87	73·04	18·86	16,381	22·81	401	0·56
..	1,354	1,359	59	675	1,262	..	..	93·21	..	26·23	1,080	22·97	..	..
1,644	1,661	836	609	1,490	11	5	91·24	45·45	18·44	1,636	20·18	..	..
..	303	177	107	287	9	2	96·95	28·57	21·04	94	68·44	..	..
873	862	670	134	804	28	5	95·14	17·83	28·43	748	26·29	32	1·13
1,091	9,446	5,450	3,207	9,090	291	158	95·31	54·29	84·03	9,067	33·69	266	0·98
1,303	75,197	40,371	29,812	72,213	850	613	96·65	72·11	19·08	87,715	22·97	3,901	1·02
1,650	3,323	1,072	1,391	3,039	20	7	92·57	35·00	16·83	2,810	15·52	..	..
1,278	88,828	47,563	34,644	85,055	1,189	783	96·35	65·96	19·98	100,340	23·35	4,199	0·98
2,246	31,176	13,121	15,490	29,420	429	291	94·85	67·83	28·00	28,713	27·06	556	0·52
1,301	15,371	6,338	7,389	14,396	282	241	93·91	85·46	15·59	16,420	17·49	856	0·91
1,302	18,199	6,848	8,300	16,584	160	107	91·23	66·87	16·89	17,765	17·98	1,079	1·09
1,270	16,026	6,706	6,305	13,873	511	306	86·74	59·88	17·37	15,966	19·56	463	0·56
1,134	12,393	5,880	5,492	11,670	111	99	94·38	89·18	14·66	17,189	21·41	..	..
662	2,642	1,359	900	2,304	9	7	87·27	77·78	10·33	2,622	11·72	..	..
900	1,799	947	663	1,650	9	8	92·12	88·89	16·19	1,780	17·39	..	..
447	913	441	321	788	..	..	88·04	20·00	11·66	1,227	17·93	..	..
457	457	216	197	457	..	..	100	..	12·84	578	16·23	..	..
1,122	1,119	284	769	1,074	5	1	96·15	20·00	27·27	938	23·79	..	..
288	289	163	93	261	2	1	91·27	50·00	8·66	550	18·18	..	..
1,087	943	478	422	943	144	144	100	100	18·45	1,020	17·31	..	..
311	284	99	156	266	27	23	93·66	85·18	7·59	640	18·14	..	..
662	8,446	3,987	3,521	7,743	196	184	92·03	93·87	13·29	9,361	15·69	..	..

D.—VACCINATION

(2.)—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in th

No.	Circles and Districts.		Population of District according to Census of 1872.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2		3	4	5	6		
23	Satára Jágirs	Pant Pratinidhi	68,335	320·82	1	259	230	489
24		Pant Sachiv	136,075	91·26	2	P 1,313	1,251	2,564
						R 22	2	24
25		Phaltan	59,124	148·93	1	P 256	200	456
						R 1	1	2
26		Jath	70,665	91·77	1	P 312	267	579
						R 83	39	122
		Total	334,199	116·40	5	P 2,140	1,948	4,088
						R 106	42	148
	Under the Dha'rwa'r Agency.							
27	Savánur State		17,288	247·04	1	P 326	243	569
						R 13	14	27
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Deccan Registration Districts.	Municipal	195,206	65068·67	10	P 5,642	4,487	10,129
						R 279	90	369
		Local Funds	3,608,620	183·61	43	P 36,243	34,031	70,274
						R 711	297	1,008
		Native State	1,750,839	209·33	30	P 12,968	12,466	25,434
						R 279	203	482
		Grand Total	5,554,665	198·23	88	P 54,853	50,984	105,837
						R 1,269	590	1,859
	Konka'n Registration District.							
28	Kánará		398,406	94·07	11	P 6,422	5,867	12,289
						R 352	206	558
29	Ratnágiri		1,019,136	225·87	13	P 13,558	12,928	26,486
						R 2,147	1,515	3,662
30	Kolábá		350,405	232·98	5	P 3,920	3,689	7,609
						R 46	26	72
31	Tanna		847,424	209·13	13	P 8,325	7,629	15,954
						R 715	84	799
32	Native States	Sáwant Wári	190,814	212·02	1	P 2,441	2,436	4,877
						R 1,643	1,030	2,673
33		Janjirá	71,996	479·53	1	P 502	503	1,005
						R 19	20	39
34		Jáwhar	37,406	70·05	1	P 449	423	872
	Totals by Establishments in Konkán Registration District.	Municipal	33,825	3,382·50	2	P 1,088	703	1,791
						R 637	46	683
		Local Funds	2,581,546	180·61	40	P 31,137	29,410	60,547
						R 2,623	1,785	4,408
		Native States	300,216	213·65	3	P 3,392	3,362	6,754
						R 1,662	1,050	2,712
			2,915,587	185·61	45	P 35,617	33,475	69,092
						R 4,922	2,881	7,803
	Presidency Circle.							
35	Bombay City (Municipal)		644,405	29,291·13	8	P 6,248	5,495	11,743
						R 3,015	228	3,243

—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1877-78—continued.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.			Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous 5 years.	
		Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
		Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.									
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
489	500	111	303	428	..	..	87·52	..	6·26	1,011	14·79	..	..
1,294	2,564	1,091	1,358	2,553	24	24	99·57	.00	18·93	2,559	18·80	..	..
458	487	184	156	373	2	1	81·79	50·00	6·32	1,117	18·88	..	..
701	579	274	150	447	122	103	77·20	84·43	7·78	1,245	17·61	..	..
847	4,130	1,660	1,967	3,801	148	128	92·97	86·48	11·75	5,932	17·75	..	..
596	570	189	315	518	27	21	91·04	77·78	31·17	514	29·73	..	..
1,050	10,141	4,563	3,366	8,097	369	249	88·82	67·48	47·36	8,162	41·81	181	0·92
1,658	70,631	28,450	34,118	65,276	1,013	696	92·88	68·70	18·06	70,701	19·59	2,778	0·76
864	25,539	11,716	11,295	23,732	482	432	93·38	89·62	13·79	32,996	18·84	..	..
1,298	1,06,311	44,729	48,779	98,005	1,864	1,377	92·59	73·87	17·89	111,859	20·14	2,954	0·53
1,168	12,363	1,426	7,172	11,409	558	333	92·84	59·68	29·48	11,716	29·47	324	0·81
2,319	26,624	9,312	15,298	25,931	3,662	2,604	97·90	71·11	27·99	29,966	29·40	652	0·64
1,536	7,686	5,099	2,085	7,258	72	36	95·39	50·00	20·81	8,153	23·27	196	0·56
1,289	16,038	7,602	6,686	15,045	799	441	94·30	55·19	18·27	16,370	19 31	691	0·82
7,550	4,922	2,218	2,187	4,611	2,673	982	94·55	36·74	29·31	6,493	34·02	..	..
1,044	1,013	738	220	969	39	39	96·42	100	13·99	2,389	33·17	..	..
872	872	309	453	823	..	..	94·38	..	22·01	1,377	36·81	..	..
1,237	1,792	1,040	267	1,612	683	418	90·01	61·20	60·01	1,314	38·84	27	0·79
1,624	60,919	22,399	30,974	58,031	4,408	2,996	95·85	67·97	23·64	64,878	25·13	1,836	0·71
3,155	6,807	3,265	2,860	6,403	2,712	1,021	94·80	37·65	24·69	10,259	34·17	..	..
1,700	69,518	26,704	34,101	66,046	7,803	4,435	95·59	56·84	24·17	76,451	26·22	1,863	0·65
1,873	12,175	7,212	2,774	10,219	3,272	1,643	87·02	50·66	18·41	16,310	25·31	1,203	1·86

D.—VACCINATION

(2.)—Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of District according to Census of 1872.	Average Population per square mile.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Eastern Guja'ra't Registration District.						
36	Súrat	607,087	372·44	9	P 7,516	7,155	14,671
					R 643	130	778
37	Broach	350,322	257·02	6	P 4,586	4,233	8,819
					R 227	32	259
38	Kaira	782,733	501·43	9	P 11,690	9,561	21,251
					R 455	131	586
39	Panch Máhál	240,743	146·43	5	P 4,848	4,599	9,447
					R 839	208	1,047
40	Ahmedábád	829,637	215·83	·14	P 13,646	12,456	26,102
					R 1,070	420	1,490
41	Native States. Rewa Kánta States	505,732	1,504·45	11	P 8,062	7,705	15,827
					R 40	20	60
42	Mahi Kánta States	447,056	111·76	5	P 5,598	5,189	10,787
					R 40	19	59
43	Cambay	83,494	238·55	1	P 1,697	1,452	3,149
					R 28	10	38
44	Súrat Agency. Dharampur	74,592	331·52	1	P 1,621	1,561	3,182
					R 4	3	7
45	Bánsda	32,154	98·94	1	460	430	890
46	Sachin L. F.	17,103	263·12	..	P 152	153	305
					R 3	3	6
47	Jambughora, L. F.	6,837	47·81	..	..	..	..
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujárát Registraoitn District. Municipal	337,685	22,512·33	8	P 5,587	5,225	10,812
					R 799	275	1,074
	Local Fund	2,496,777	244·02	35	P 36,851	32,932	69,783
					R 2,443	649	3,092
	Native States	1,143,028	12·040	19	P 17,438	16,397	33,835
					R 112	52	164
	Grand Total	3,977,490	201·49	62	P 59,876	54,554	114,430
					R 3,354	976	4,330
	Western Guja'ra't Circle.						
48	Jhaláwad Prant	459,403	83·33	7	P 8,300	7,807	16,107
					R 319	129	448
49	Hállár Prant	647,204	105·39	10	P 11,370	10,793	22,163
					R 426	257	683
50	Sorath Prant	634,309	118·70	11	P 11,460	10,771	22,231
					R 784	590	1,374
51	Gohelwár Prant	571,653	171·10	8	P 9,596	9,551	19,147
					R 490	346	836
	Káthiáwár States Total	2,312,629	113·69	36	P 40,726	38,922	79,648
					R 2,019	1,322	3,341
52	Pálanpur State	502,586	83·19	7	P 8,956	8,491	17,447
					R 156	149	305
	Totals by Establishments in Western Gujárát Circle. Government	95,926	356·60	2	P 2,854	2,618	5,472
					R 59	11	70
	Native States	2,719,289	119·22	41	P 46,828	44,795	91,623
					R 1,116	1,460	3,576
	Grand Total	2,815,215	121·99	43	P 49,682	47,413	97,095
					R 2,175	1,471	3,646

—continued.

Bombay Presidency during the year 1877-78.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.			Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous 5 years.	
		Successful.											
		Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,717	14,789	9,095	4,635	14,225	761	390	96·18	49·93	24·07	14,984	24·68	586	0·96
1,513	8,897	5,746	2,675	8,521	260	147	95·77	56·53	24·74	8,017	22·88	152	0·43
2,426	21,300	13,236	7,240	20,698	589	302	97·17	51·27	26·82	18,706	23·77	448	0·57
2,099	9,505	4,381	4,434	9,311	1,047	706	97·75	67·43	41·69	8,661	35·97	39	0·16
1,971	26,280	17,414	7,679	25,340	1,494	1,128	96·42	75·50	31·90	21,045	25·36	271	0·32
1,944	15,930	4,336	9,241	15,469	61	47	97·10	77·04	30·68	12,341	24·40	..	..
2,169	10,825	3,518	6,614	10,589	59	43	97·82	72·88	23·78	8,468	18·94	..	..
3,187	3,179	1,860	1,116	3,097	39	14	97·43	35·89	37·26	2,226	26·65	..	..
3,189	3,182	513	1,492	3,163	7	6	99·08	85·71	42·35	3,248	43·54	..	..
890	890	249	523	801	..	..	96·74	..	26·77	1,858	57·92	..	..
..	306	222	68	294	6	5	96·07	83·33	17·48	333	19·47	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	30·57	..	..
1,483	10,852	7,931	2,373	10,446	1,076	687	96·61	63·97	32·97	11,083	32·82	236	0·69
2,082	70,225	42,163	24,358	67,943	3,101	1,991	97·37	65·55	28·01	60,871	24·39	1,260	0·50
1,789	34,066	10,476	18,980	33,169	166	110	98·03	67·97	29·11	28,141	24·61	..	..
1,915	115,083	60,570	45,717	1,11,558	4,343	2,788	97·49	64·39	28·76	100,095	25·18	1,496	0·38
2,365	16,127	8,673	6,454	15,206	448	322	74·96	71·87	33·99	15,787	33·71	..	..
2,285	22,281	9,848	9,261	19,741	688	349	90·64	51·10	31·04	20,289	31·35	..	..
2,146	22,201	10,324	10,060	20,030	1,377	1,166	94·14	84·93	34·83	19,256	30·35	..	..
2,408	19,175	9,075	8,011	17,389	836	540	90·81	64·59	31·37	16,865	29·50	..	..
2,305	79,844	37,920	33,786	73,356	3,349	2,377	92·10	71·14	32·75	72,197	31·22	..	..
2,536	17,479	8,362	7,574	16,210	305	261	92·90	85·57	32·77	12,590	25·05	..	..
2,771	5,472	3,041	2,104	5,311	70	58	97·06	82·85	55·97	4,152	43·28	..	..
2,322	91,851	43,241	39,256	84,255	3,584	2,580	91·95	72·14	31·93	80,635	29·61	..	..
2,343	97,323	46,282	41,360	89,566	3,654	2,638	92·24	72·35	32·76	84,787	30·11	..	..

D.—VACCINATION

(2.)—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in th*

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of District according to *Census* of 1872.	Average Population per square mile.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
					Males.	Females	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Sind Registration District.						
53	Kurrachee	423,495	30·05	11	P 7,863	6,170	14,033
					R 7,883	4,919	12,802
54	Haidarábád	721,947	79·75	13	P 11,961	9,666	21,622
					R 8,622	3,443	12,065
55	Thár and Párkar	180,761	14·20	6	P 4,376	3,551	7,927
					R 1,966	2,596	4,562
56	Shikárpur	776,227	88·08	15	P 12,348	10,084	22,432
					R 8,505	12,026	20,531
57	Upper Sind Frontier	89,985	47·03	3	P 2,962	2,388	5,350
					R 1,580	2,225	3,805
58	Khairpur State	130,350	48·14	2	P 2,075	1,700	3,775
					R 124	13	137
	Totals by Establishments in Sind Registration District—Municipal	140,223	5,007·96	5	P 3,513	2,167	5,680
					R 4,059	223	4,282
	Local Funds	2,052,192	54·56	43	P 35,997	29,687	65,684
					R 24,497	24,986	49,483
	Native States	130,350	48·14	2	P 2,075	1,700	3,775
					R 124	13	137
	Grand Total	2,322,765	47·11	50	P 41,585	33,554	75,139
					R 28,680	25,222	53,902
	Baroda Circle.						
59	Baroda States	2,000,225	185·77	31	P 36,841	31,538	68,379
					R 57	25	82
	Cutch Circle.						
60	Cutch States	487,305	74·97	15	P 6,999	6,691	13,690
					R 42	15	57
	Aden.						
61	Aden Municipality	19,289	1,753·54	1	P 427	226	653
					R 6	..	6
	By Establishments.						
	Totals of the Bombay Presidency—Government	95,926	356·60	2	P 2,854	2,618	5,472
					R 59	11	70
	Municipal	1,639,737	9,212·01	43	P 27,548	22,702	50,250
					R 8,985	963	9,948
	Cantonment	28,450	7,112·05	1	P 477	368	845
					R 18	10	28
	Local Funds	14,556,783	117·17	219	P 178,426	162,572	340,998
					R 30,894	27,947	58,841
	Native States	8,712,237	122·85	143	P 128,176	118,597	246,773
					R 4,402	2,826	7,228
	In British territory	16,214,049	130·54	264	P 206,727	185,857	392,584
					R 39,953	28,928	68,881
	In Native States territory	8,819,084	129·58	144	P 130,754	121,000	251,754
					R 4,405	2,829	7,234
	Grand Total	25,033,133	127·98	408	P 337,481	306,857	644,338
					R 44,358	31,757	76,115

—continued.

Bombay Presidency during the year 1877-78—concluded.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.			Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous 5 years.	
		Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
		Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.									
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,440	14,019	8,938	4,137	13,771	12,803	11,229	98·13	87·71	59·03	19,051	44·98	73	0·17
2,591	21,704	11,149	8,665	20,741	12,101	9,314	95·92	77·19	41·62	33,004	45·71	92	0·12
2,081	7,964	3,258	4,033	7,530	4,564	3,325	94·99	72·88	60·05	12,552	69·43	12	0·06
2,837	22,554	13,616	7,530	21,810	20,765	17,418	97·22	84·83	50·53	36,213	46·65	15	0·02
3,052	5,386	2,524	2,223	4,850	3,837	2,847	90·65	74·82	85·56	4,616	51·29	3	0·03
1,956	3,775	1,439	2,029	3,719	137	98	98·51	71·53	29·27	4,574	35·09	..	..
1,992	5,743	3,620	1,166	5,494	4,287	3,485	96·72	81·38	64·03	8,829	62·96	76	0·54
2,078	65,914	35,365	25,422	63,208	49,783	40,648	96·23	82·15	50·60	96,607	47·55	119	0·05
1,956	3,775	1,439	2,029	3,719	137	98	98·51	71·53	29·28	4,574	35·09	..	..
2,581	75,433	40,424	28,617	72,421	54,207	44,231	96·38	82·06	50·22	110,010	47·36	195	0·08
2,208	68,944	25,401	33,278	61,371	83	51	89·75	62·19	30·77	32,296	16·14	..	..
916	13,690	5,005	7,513	12,645	57	40	92·37	70·18	26·03	4,033	8·26	..	..
659	653	104	336	567	6	5	86·83	83·33	29·65	891	46·19	..	..
2,771	5,472	3,041	2,104	5,311	70	58	97·06	82·85	55·97	4,152	43·28	..	..
1,400	50,802	29,920	13,489	46,335	9,984	6,648	92·21	66·79	32·39	55,656	33·94	1,989	1·21
873	862	670	134	804	28	5	95·14	17·86	28·43	748	26·29	32	1·12
1,826	342,836	168,748	144,684	326,670	59,155	46,044	95·79	79·78	25·66	380,772	26·15	9,889	0·68
1,776	247,935	101,615	116,608	228,333	7,241	4,339	92·52	60·03	26·76	195,735	22·47	..	..
1,748	395,040	190,591	158,496	374,289	69,231	53,647	95·34	77·87	26·31	430,838	27·12	11,910	0·73
1,799	252,917	104,403	118,523	233,164	7,247	4,344	92·61	60·05	26·03	197,225	22·36	..	..
1,766	647,957	303,994	277,019	607,453	76,478	57,991	94·25	76·19	26·68	637,063	25·44	11,910	0·47

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Dispensary Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877-78.

	Circles and Registration Districts.	Number of Dispensaries in each District to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to Dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
								Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
									Under 1 year.	1 and under 6.	Total of all ages.				
1		2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Males.	Females	Total.									
	Northern Deccan.														
19	In British territory	...	...	P. 1,249 R. 82	1,096 10	2,345 92	128	2,362	1,237	847	2,088	92	80	89·04	86·96
1	„ Peint State	...	...	6	3	9	9	9	1	8	9	...	...	100	...
1	„ Akalkot	...	...	16	20	36	36	36	28	8	36	...	...	100	...
2	„ Native States	...	...	22	23	45	22	45	29	16	45	...	...	...	...
21	Total ...	...	...	P. 1,271 R. 82	1,119 10	2,390 92	118	2,407	1,266	863	2,133	92	80	89·25	86·96
	Southern Deccan.														
13	In British territory	...	...	P. 661 R. 225	547 40	1,208 265	113	1,215	559	465	1,087	265	143	89·98	53·96
1	„ Kolhápur State...	...	...	P. 357 R. 450	371 74	728 524	1,252	728	320	244	567	524	421	77·88	80·34
2	„ S. M. States .. Miráj	...	...	104	72	176	176	176	89	71	163	...	...	92·05	...
	Mudhol	...	...	58	47	105	105	105	38	59	97	...	...	92·38	...
		...	...	162	119	281	140	281	127	130	259	...	...	92·17	...
3	„ Native States	...	...	P. 519 R. 450	490 74	1,009 524	511	1,009	447	374	826	524	421	81·86	80·34
16	Total ...	...	...	P. 1,180 R. 675	1,037 114	2,217 789	188	2,224	1,006	839	1,913	789	564	86·29	71·48

	Konkón.															
23	In British territory	...	...	P. 1,313 R. 123	1,079 19	2,392 142	110	2,442	824	1,079	2,055	142	66	85·91	46·48
1	,, Sáwant Wári State	...	...	P. 77 R. 328	60 5	137 333	470	139	82	33	118	333	89	86·13	26·73
24	Total ...	...	...	P. 1,390 R. 451	1,139 24	2,529 475	125	2,581	906	1,112	2,173	475	155	85·92	32·63
	Eastern Gujárát.															
24	In British territory	...	...	P. 2,708 R. 224	2,306 24	5,014 248	219	5,037	3,372	1,127	4,589	249	215	91·52	86·69
1	,, Máhi Kánta States—Sadra	...	...	98	63	161	161	163	101	39	141	...	...	86·50	...
1	,, Rewá Kánta States—Bária	...	...	8	12	20	20	20	12	8	20	...	...	100	...
2		...	...	106	75	181	90	183	113	47	161	...	...	...	...
26	Total ...	...	...	P. 2,814 R. 224	2,381 24	5,195 248	209	5,220	3,485	1,174	4,750	249	215	91·43	86·69
	Western Gujárát Circle.															
9	Káthiáwár States	...	...	P. 892 R. 145	842 51	1,734 196	214	1,821	1,128	348	1,522	205	138	87·77	70·40
	Sind.															
21	In British territory	...	...	P. 1,609 R. 1,353	1,260 197	2,869 1,550	210	2,911	1,261	1,030	2,455	1,564	599	85·57	38·65
	Baroda.															
15	Baroda State	...	...	P. 1,843 R. 5	1,424 1	3,267 6	218	3,296	1,681	1,202	2,958	6	1	90·54	16·67
100	Total of the Bombay Presidency. In British territory	...	...	P. 7,540 R. 2,007	6,288 290	13,828 2,297	161	13,967	7,253	4,548	12,274	2,312	1,103	88·76	48·02
32	,, Native States	...	...	P. 3,459 R. 928	2,914 131	6,373 1,059	232	6,493	3,480	2,020	5,630	1,068	649	88·34	61·28
132	Grand Total ...	...	...	P.10,999 R. 2,935	9,202 421	20,201 3,356	178	20,460	10,733	6,568	17,904	3,380	1,752		

D.—VACCINATION—*concluded.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Cost of the Vaccination Department in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1877-78.

No.	Circles and Registration Districts.	Establishment.																Expenditure.			
		Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Superintendents of Circles.	Inspectors of Sanitation & Vaccination.			Asstt. Superintendents of Vaccination.				Vaccination.						Native States.	Hawaldars and Peons.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	Total Cost
														Local Fund.								
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Cooks.	Government.	Municipal.	Cantonment.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
																			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
1	Northern Deccan.	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	9	1	5	23	30	2	79	34,784 6 7	2,107 3 11	1,303 4 8	38,194 15
2	Southern Deccan.	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	10	..	4	16	23	30	93	33,192 6 9	2,329 1 0	1,755 5 10	42,276 13
3	Konkán	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	16	20	3	56	23,971 13 7	1,766 7 1	1,287 5 11	27,025 10
4	Presidency Circle.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	9,529 5 4	360 0 0	2,650 12 10	12,540 2
5	Eastern Gujárát.	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	5	12	18	19	68	28,957 6 6	2,262 14 0	1,997 8 8	33,217 13
6	Western Gujárát Circle	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	49	27,558 14 10	2,069 1 4	1,229 5 1	30,857 5
7	Sind	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	6	18	19	2	58	29,683 14 6	3,762 15 3	1,504 3 0	34,951 0
8	Baroda Circle ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	34	10,928 8 2	67 0 3	346 8 10	11,342 1
9	Cutch	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	2,831 8 5	2,910 9 9	5 0 0	5,747 2
10	Aden Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216 0 0	....	....	216 0
	Total for the Bombay Presidency.	5	2	4	6	20	1	2	2	14	2	44	1	24	85	110	143	456	2,06,654 4 8	17,635 4 7	12,079 6 10	2,36,369 0

No.	Circles and Registration Districts.	Paid from					Total.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Provincial Fund.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Native State Funds.			
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Northern Deccan.	17,263 0 8	17,572 10 1	2,502 6 0	211 14 5	645 0 0	38,194 15 2	85,838	0 7 1
2	Southern Deccan.	18,302 7 7	13,216 8 8	2,124 15 1	....	8,632 14 3	42,276 13 7	99,392	0 6 10
3	Konkán	13,800 10 9	11,458 2 4	584 2 7	....	1,182 10 11	27,025 10 7	70,481	0 6 2
4	Presidency Circle.	4,617 14 10	....	7,922 3 4	....	....	12,540 2 2	11,862	1 0 11
5	Eastern Gujárát.	15,525 1 0	10,517 11 1	2,306 2 8	....	4,868 14 5	33,217 13 2	1,14,346	0 4 8
6	Western Gujárát Circle	16,094 15 10	....	....	126 0 0	14,636 5 5	30,857 5 3	92,204	0 5 4
7	Sind	19,344 10 0	13,406 11 6	1,431 11 3	....	768 0 0	34,951 0 9	1,16,652	0 4 9
8	Baroda Circle ..	....	....	....	....	11,342 1 3	11,342 1 3	61,422	0 2 11
9	Cutch	....	....	....	....	5,747 2 2	5,747 2 2	12,685	0 7 3
10	Aden Municipality	....	....	216 0 0	....	....	216 0 0	572	0 6 1
	Total for the Bombay Presidency.	1,04,948 12 8	66,171 11 8	17,087 8 11	337 14 5	47,823 0 5	2,36,369 0 1	665,444	0 5 8

A.—EDUCATION.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(1.)—Expen

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local	
		Local Rate or Cess.	Endowment.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University	41,568 8 7	....	....
Direction	42,659 15 1	....	....
Inspection — British	1,74,565 13 4	† 6,582 3 5	....
Inspection — Foreign	....	....	....
Colleges, or Departments of Colleges, affiliated to the University.			
Arts — Government	90,670 8 9	....	20,487 1 6
Arts — Aided	1,300 0 0	....	....
Law — Government	5,442 11 9	....	2,028 0 0
Medicine — Government	9,885 6 6	....	....
Engineering — Government	27,619 8 0	....	....
Colleges, or Departments of Colleges, not affiliated to the University.			
Medical Schools (Vernacular) — Government	20,217 7 3	....	....
Engineering — Government	14,475 7 1	....	....
Normal Schools.			
For Masters — Government	29,433 7 10	....	....
For Masters — Inspected	....	....	....
For Mistresses — Government	12,410 4 1	....	1 0 0
For Mistresses — Aided	....	....	....
School of Art — Government	18,476 14 0	....	5,000 0 0
Other Technical Schools — Government	6,611 7 8	516 0 0	....
Other Technical Schools — Aided	4,100 0 0	....	....
Schools for Boys.			
Higher Class, English — Government	1,15,180 9 2	1,349 0 7	7,085 2 8
Higher Class, English — Aided	67,774 8 0	....	....
Higher Class, English — Inspected	....	....	....
Middle Class, Anglo-Vernacular 1st Grade — Government	38,549 13 2	....	1,933 15 4
Middle Class, Anglo-Vernacular 1st Grade — Aided	40,025 14 3	....	2,024 0 0
Middle Class, Anglo-Vernacular 1st Grade — Inspected	....	....	....
Middle Class, Anglo-Vernacular 2nd Grade — Government	13,643 13 0	17,937 2 7	....
Middle Class, Anglo-Vernacular 2nd Grade — Aided	1,505 0 0	....	....
Middle Class, Anglo-Vernacular 2nd Grade — Inspected	....	....	....
Lower Class and Primary — Government	2,30,666 10 11	4,56,422 11 1	....
Lower Class and Primary — Aided	3,260 8 0	1,942 15 9	....
Lower Class and Primary — Inspected	....	....	....
Schools for Girls.			
For Natives of India — Government	10,241 12 0	27,028 7 5	....
For Natives of India — Aided	4,501 8 0	....	....
For Natives of India — Inspected	....	....	....
For Europeans and others — Aided	9,576 8 0	....	....
Mixed Schools for Boys and Girls — Government	....	....	....
Mixed Schools for Boys and Girls — Aided	6,036 2 0	....	....
Scholarships and Prizes.			
In Colleges — Government	23,285 10 8	* 1,100 15 1	9,838 12 10
In Schools, Government — High Schools	6,192 15 4	‡ 5,271 12 2	748 8 6
In Schools, Government — 1st Grade	1,672 0 0	‡ 1,601 4 7	169 1 10
In Schools, Government — 2nd Grade and Primary	10 0 0	441 2 10	473 2 11
In Schools, Government — Training Schools, Vernacular.	4,636 0 0	19,476 10 0	....
Buildings — Government — Provincial	2,367 7 2	....	....
Buildings — Government — Local	1,829 14 0	....	....
Buildings — Aided	25,783 12 0	1,16,134 9 7	....
Buildings — Inspected	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	37,746 15 2	28,066 12 7	....
Grand Total	11,43,924 12 9	6,83,871 11 8	49,788 13 7

* For scholarships in the Engineering
† For Local Fund clerks in the Collector's office
‡ For Cess-payers' children attending English schools.

A.—EDUCATION.

diture.

FUNDS.					FUNDS NOT UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.	TOTAL.
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	....	....	.....	41,568 8 7
....	....	....	....	....	.....	42,659 15 1
....	....	....	5,697 11 1	35 13 0	.....	1,86,881 8 10
....	....	16,401 4 3	....	....	11,566 14 10	27,968 3 1
....	....	....	16,775 0 4	661 0 0	.....	1,28,593 10 7
....	....	....	....	....	20,967 0 0	22,267 0 0
....	....	....	3,380 0 0	....	.....	10,850 11 9
....	....	....	11,970 0 0	....	.....	21,555 6 6
....	....	....	5,823 8 0	....	.....	33,443 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	.....	20,217 7 3
....	....	....	....	....	.....	14,475 7 1
....	....	4,784 6 1	8 0 0	1 3 0	.....	34,227 0 11
....	....	....	....	....	2,329 11 9	2,329 11 9
....	....	....	....	....	.....	12,411 4 1
....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
....	....	....	1,095 7 0	24 0 0	.....	24,596 5 0
....	....	....	....	3,833 4 7	.....	10,960 12 3
....	....	....	....	....	4,201 13 11	8,301 13 11
2,375 0 0	8,693 8 0	25,583 12 4	74,586 3 4	12 0 0	.....	2,34,865 4 1
....	....	....	....	....	1,64,222 0 10	2,31,996 8 10
....	....	....	....	....	19,894 10 10	19,894 10 10
1,868 8 0	12,932 0 0	6,827 15 6	34,824 11 0	....	3,324 2 7	1,00,261 1 7
....	....	....	....	....	42,906 14 10	84,956 13 1
....	....	....	....	....	21,141 5 6	21,141 5 6
1,907 15 0	7,711 3 10	13,215 1 1	10,291 11 6	13 0 0	2,616 11 11	67,336 10 11
....	....	....	....	....	2,839 0 3	4,344 0 3
....	....	....	....	....	10,649 1 3	10,649 1 3
801 12 6	23,811 0 6	88,180 3 2	98,951 15 10	323 2 9	37,656 4 3	9,36,813 13 0
....	....	....	....	....	17,936 11 3	23,140 3 0
....	....	....	....	....	97,855 4 1	97,855 4 1
....	1,760 0 0	3,957 3 7	618 15 0	....	3,417 12 9	47,024 2 9
....	....	....	....	....	26,948 1 7	31,449 9 7
....	....	....	....	....	8,889 9 10	8,889 9 10
....	....	....	....	....	32,918 1 6	42,494 9 6
....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	28,923 10 1	34,959 12 1
....	302 4 1	....	....	....	.....	34,527 10 8
....	....	2,120 12 11	....	....	.....	14,334 0 11
....	....	120 0 0	....	....	.....	3,562 6 5
....	....	....	....	....	.....	924 5 9
....	600 0 0	3,999 15 3	....	....	852 0 0	29,564 9 3
....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,367 7 2
470 9 11	300 0 0	....	....	....	1,03,503 14 5	2,22,238 15 11
....	....	....	....	....	.....	25,783 12 0
....	....	....	....	....	10,795 7 3	10,795 7 3
875 1 8	....	....	511 0 11	6,000 0 0	.....	73,199 14 4
8,298 15 1	56,110 0 5	1,65,190 10 2	2,64,534 4 0	10,903 7 4	6,76,356 5 6	30,58,979 0 6

School at Haidarábád, Sind.
and in the office of the Accountant General.
§ Details on the following table.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(1.)—Expenditure—concluded.

Details Miscellaneous.

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.				Total.
		Local Rate or Cess.	Fees and Fines.	Subscription.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Translation Department	11,985 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,985 14 0
Book Department	5,543 2 5	.....	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	11,543 2 5
Encouragement to Literature	13,701 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,701 10 7
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	4,235 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,235 4 2
Expenses on boarding house for Vernacular Masters under training at Poona	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0
Expenses do. do. at Dhárwár	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters	.....	25,369 10 0	.....	.....	.....	25,369 10 0
Sind Sudhar (School paper)	.....	124 14 4	.....	875 1 8	.....	1,000 0 0
Repayment of Loan of Rs. 8,057-2-3	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
Charges on account of Certificate Examination	.....	.....	511 0 11	.....	.....	511 0 11
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	780 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	780 0 0
Geographical Society	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0
Agricultural apprentices at the Model Farm at Bhadgaon	.....	413 2 6				413 2 6
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860 1 4
Watchmen employed to look after school houses in Kaira District	.....	860 1 4 299 0 5	.....	.....	.....	299 0 5
Freight on a case	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Total	37,746 15 2	28,066 12 7	511 0 11	875 1 8	6,000 0 0	73,199 14 4

A.—EDUCATION—*Continued.*

A.—EDUCA

(2.)—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending and ending 31st

Class of Institution.	Government Institutions.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national clas on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges, or Departments of Colleges, affiliated to the University.								
Arts	2	257	241	257	..	3	197	6
Law	1	128	109	128	..	1	87	4
Medicine	1	184	170	184	..	27	50	2
Engineering	1	93	86	93	..	3	65	2
Colleges not affiliated to the University.								
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ..	..	138	120	47	91	27	73	5
Engineering	..	79	69	79	..	9	65	2
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	5	388	327·52	..	388	..	337	51
For Mistresses	3	51	37·7	1	50	..	42	8
School of Art	1	155	104	155	..	26	81	6
Other Technical Schools	2	69	51·92	22	47	1	66	2
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Class, English	21	4,109	3,435·72	4,109	..	38	3,334	141
Middle Schools teaching through { English .. / Vernacular .. }	88	10,072	7,770·27	4,221	5,851	133	8,545	344
Lower and Primary Schools ..	3,326	183,830	136,139·1	..	183,830	552	158,437	21,553
Schools for Girls.								
For natives of India	156	7,816	4,917·2	..	7,816	12	6,365	738
For Europeans and others	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed Schools for Boys and Girls .	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,607	207,369	153,578·43	9,296	198,073	832	177,744	23,164

TION—*continued.*

them, for the official year beginning 1st April 1877, March 1877.

sification of Scholars March.			Aided Institutions.										
			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of Scholars on the 31st March.					
Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
50	..	1	2	82	59	82	..	11	33	..	..	3	35
35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	20	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	156	152	43	113	2	69	65	14	..	6
569	3	24	18	3,227	2,652·69	3,227	..	867	1,345	69	436	445	65
712	..	38	19	2,724	2,304·1	1,599	1,125	876	1,091	116	576	55	10
1,928	..	1,360	117	6,534	5,159·1	..	6,534	204	4,632	910	778	..	10
665	..	36	26	2,552	1,878·4	78	2,474	234	1,270	52	986	..	10
..	..	..	12	1,072	876	1,072	..	749	2	..	16	299	6
..	..	..	13	803	644·8	419	384	293	234	4	123	147	2
4,117	40	1,472	208	17,150	13,726·09	6,520	10,630	3,236	8,676	1,216	2,929	949	144

A.—EDUCATION

(2.)—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending and ending 31st

Class of Institution.	Unaided Institutions under Inspection							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national clas on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christains.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Colleges, or Departments of Colleges, affiliated to the University.								
Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges not affiliated to the University.								
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	1	28	20·4	..	23	..	23	..
For Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School of Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Technical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Class English	2	303	242·7	302	..	..	299	4
Middle Schools teaching through English	29	2,377	1,806·4	882	1,495	2	1,871	143
Middle Schools teaching through Vernacular								
Lower and Primary Schools	521	19,267	14,020·7	..	19,267	25	17,268	1,926
Schools for Girls.								
For natives of India	49	1,651	1,021·5	..	1,651	..	1,400	110
For Europeans and others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed Schools for Boys and Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	602	23,624	17,111·7	1,185	22,436	27	20,861	2,183

TION—*continued.*

them, for the official year beginning 1st April 1877, March 1877—concluded.

sification of Scholars March.			Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total.					
Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
..	..	..	4	339	14	230	6	50	3	36
..	..	..	1	128	1	87	4	35	1	..
..	..	..	1	184	27	50	2	98	6	1
..	..	..	1	93	3	65	2	18	5	..
..	..	..	..	138	27	73	5	4	20	9
..	..	..	..	79	9	65	2	..	2	1
..	..	..	6	411	..	360	51	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	51	..	42	8	..	..	1
..	..	..	1	155	26	81	6	38	3	1
..	..	..	3	225	3	135	67	14	..	6
..	..	..	41	7,639	905	4,978	214	1,005	448	89
360	..	1	136	15,173	1,011	11,507	903	1,648	55	49
15	..	33	3,964	209,631	781	180,337	24,389	2,721	..	1,403
141	..	..	231	12,019	246	9,035	900	1,792	..	46
..	..	..	12	1,072	749	2	..	16	299	6
..	..	..	13	803	293	234	4	123	147	2
516	..	34	4,417	248,140	4,095	207,281	26,563	7,562	989	1,650

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(3.)—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools, and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number of square miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Increase or decrease of the year for each Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Division.										
Poona	Maráthi	5,099	907,235	213	11,569	23·93	1·27	1,197	147	
Sholápur	Do.	3,925	662,986	115	4,648	34·13	0·70	649	109	
Satára	Do.	5,378	1,116,050	219	10,435	24·56	0·93	1,428	189	
Tanna	Do.	4,052	847,424	156	7,303	25·97	0·86	2,264	133	
Kolába	Do.	1,482	350,405	69	3,613	21·45	1·03	1,065	62	
Ratnágiri	Do.	3,789	1,019,136	144	9,086	26·31	0·89	1,290	125	
Bombay	Do. and Gujárati	18	644,405	106	13,938	0·17	2·16	1	1	
Akalkot State	Maráthi	498	81,068	18	704	27·44	0·87	109	15	
Modnimb Taluka of Miraj State	Do. and Kánárese	89	13,773	8	216	11·12	1·57	12	8	
Pant Pratindhi of Aundh State	Maráthi	213	63,335	15	410	14·20	0·60	71	15	
Pháltan State	Do.	397	59,124	14	526	28·36	0·89	72	12	
Bhor State	Do.	1,491	136,075	21	626	71	0·46	471	20	
Jath	Do.	700	70,665	12	373	58·33	0·53	117	12	
Jáwhár State	Do.	534	37,406	3	80	178·	0·21	122	3	
Sáwant Wári State	Do.	900	190,814	37	1,888	24·32	0·99	227	25	
Total, Central Division		28,565	6,204,901	1,150	65,415	24·84	1·05	9,095	876	Decrease of schools, 71; decrease of scholars, 3,543.
North-East Division.										
Khándesh	Maráthi	10,162	1,028,642	263	16,841	38·05	1·60	3,447	247	
Ahmednagar	Do.	6,647	773,938	185	7,886	35·92	1·01	1,375	172	
Násik	Do.	7,180	687,353	157	8,314	45·73	1·20	1,453	138	
Peint State	Do.	960	47,033	8	318	120·00	·67	245	8	
Total, North-East Division		24,949	2,536,966	613	33,359	40·43	1·31	6,520	565	Decrease of schools, 2; decrease of scholars, 501.
Northern Division.										
Súrat	Gujárati	1,588	587,087	295	16,466	5·38	2·84	859	222	
Broach	Do.	1,358	350,322	209	10,317	6·49	2·94	415	181	
Kaira	Do.	1,561	782,733	191	15,003	8·17	1·91	591	162	
Ahmedábád	Do.	3,844	829,637	188	12,579	20·44	1·51	904	131	

Panch Máhals	Do.	1,874	2,47,580	36	2,689	52	1·08	752	33		
Camp Baroda	Do.	....	1,766	1	123	....	6·96	1	1		
Camp Deesa	Do.	....	5,940	2	111	....	1·86	1	1		
Káthiáwár Agency	Do.	20,339	2,312,629	488	28,171	41·67	1·21	4,879	290		
Rewa Kánta Agency	Do.	4,593	5,05,732	67	3,751	68·55	·74	3·484	61		
Máhi Kánta Agency	Do.	4,000	4,47,056	52	2,896	76·92	·64	1.645	48		
Palánpur Superintendency	Do.	6,041	5,02,586	12 9	653 510	287·66	·23	1,059	17		
Cutch Agency	Do.	6,500	4,87,305	68	3,845	95·58	·78	1,025	39		
Cambay Agency	Do.	350	33,494	2	288	175·	·34	87	1		
Súrat Agency	Do.	615	1,23,849	9	511	68·33	·41	381	9		
Total, Northern Division ..	....	52,663	72,67,716	1,629	97,913	32·32	1·34	16,082	1,196	Increase of schools, 51; increase of scholars, 7,356.	
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	Maráthi and Kánárese ..	4,591	9,38,750	146	7,723	31·44	·82	1,132	113		
Dhárwár	Do. do. ..	4,565	9,88,037	185	8,655	24·67	·87	1,458	140		
Kaládgi	Kánárese	5,695	8,16,037	125	4,816	45·56	·59	1,332	104		
Kánárá	Do.	4,235	3,98,406	82	4,164	5[illegible]4	1·04	1,152	62		
Kolhápur	Maráthi	2,778	8,02,691	135	6,589	20·57	·82	1,107	114		
Miraj	Do.	188	49,507	17	850	11·05	1·71	31	8		
Mudhol	Do.	361	58,921	21	473	17·19	·81	79	17		
Sángli	Do.	952	223,663	41	1,781	23·21	·79	327	31		
Laxmeshwar	Kánárese and Maráthi ..	61	18,951	9	509	6·77	·8	14	2		
Savánur	Do. ..	70	16,778	4	170	17·55	1·01	25	1		
Rámdurg	Do. ..	140	38,031	3	....	46·66	....	..	....		
Kurandwád	Do. ..	..	69,671	2	139	....	·29	..	....		
Jámkhandi	Do. ..	491	1,02,395	16	....	30·68	....	93	....		
Total Southern Divisidn ..	....	24,127	4,521,838	786	35,869	30·69	·79	6,750	592	Increase of schools, 3; decrease of scholars, 4,160.	
Sind Division.											
Kurrachee	Sindhi	14,091	4,23,495	60	3,728	234·85	·88	707	39		
Haidárábád	Do.	9,052	7,21,947	78	4,617	116·05	·63	3,853	52		
Shikárpur	Do.	8,813	7,76,227	79	6,164	111·55	·79	955	55		
Thár and Párkar	Sindhi and Gujáráti ..	12,729	89.985	12	831	1,060·75	·92	51	12		
Upper Sind Frontier	Sindhi	1,913	1,80,761	5	244	382· 6	·13	75	5		
Total, Sind ..	....	46,598	21,92,415	234	15,584	199·13	·71	5,641	163.	Decrease of schools, 28; decrease of scholars, 453.	
Grand Total ..	....	1,76,902	227,23,836	4,417	248,140	40·05	1·09	44,088	3,392	Decrease of schools, 47; decrease of scholars, 1,801.	
Aden	....	..	....	2	206	....	....	..	....		

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(4.)—Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the official year beginning 1st April 1877 and ending 31st March 1878.

Examination.	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.				Number of Candidates sent up.					Number of Candidates actually examined.	Number of Candidates passed.					Religious or National classification of passed Candidates.						Remarks.
	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions	Private Students.	Total.		From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions	Private Students.	Total.	Natives of India.					Europeans.	
																Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ntrance or Matriculation	27	5	24	56	439	34	335	241	1,049	1,030	140	6	57	14	217	9	153	4	40	1	10	
Arts .. First Arts	2	..	2	4	124	..	26	..	150	145	49	..	12	..	61	1	46	1	9	1	3	
Arts .. Bachelor of Arts	2	..	2	4	84	..	3	..	87	83	30	..	..	..	30	..	21	1	7	1	..	
Arts .. Master of Arts	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	6	6	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	
Law .. Bachelor of Laws	1	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	14	13	4	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	
Medicine . First L. M.	1	..	..	1	54	..	..	..	54	42	21	..	..	..	21	3	5	..	13	..	..	
Medicine . L. M. and S.	1	..	..	1	32	..	..	..	32	28	20	..	..	..	20	2	7	..	11	..	..	
Medicine . M. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Engineering. First C. E.	1	..	..	1	29	..	..	..	29	29	17	..	..	..	17	..	14	..	2	..	1	
Engineering. L. C. E.	1	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	16	15	11	..	..	..	11	2	8	..	1	..	..	
Engineering. M. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	37	5	28	70	798	34	364	241	1,437	1,391	295	6	69	14	384	17	258	6	86	3	14	

A.—EDUCATION—*Continued.*

A.—EDUCATION

(5.)—Return of all Native State

STATE.	EXPENDITURE EXCLUSIVE OF SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT.				HIGH SCHOOLS.						
	Inspection.		Buildings.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly number in 1877-78.	Expenditure.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.		1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division.											
Akalkot	138 11 4	130 0 0	1,615 10 5	286 3 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modnimb	120 0 0	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhor	..	744 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phaltan	366 0 0	348 3 3	37 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jath	..	275 0 0	..	59 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jawhár	..	0 2 0	..	30 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sáwant Wári	214 7 6	116 4 0	601 0 0	69 1 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	839 2 10	1,732 9 3	2,253 10 5	443 0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-East Division.											
Peint State	..	..	129 0 0	114 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.											
Súrat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Káthiáwár Agency ..	11,648 12 6	12,394 13 9	63,672 14 8	1,03,518 10 10	..	3	3	274	417	374 3	26,123 8 4	270,804 9 3
Cutch Agency	3,909 3 2	4,936 10 3	1,319 4 2	..	1	1	47	35	30 4	2,723 1 9	3,571 5 1
Máhikánta Agency ..	1,359 12 11	1,339 7 4	3,868 6 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pálánpur Agency ..	1,359 12 10	1,339 7 4	..	6,790 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rewákánta Agency ..	1,462 3 8	1,327 7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambay Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	19,739 13 1	21,337 14 6	68,855 9 9	1,10,308 10 10	4	4	321	452	404 7	28,846 10 1	31,275 14 4
Southern Division.											
Kolhápur	3,540 0 2	3,362 7 6	13,960 14 0	1,500 15 10	1	1	166	268	216 9	12,628 4 7	16,323 5 9
Miraj	575 0 0	486 11 9	525 8 1	320 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	283 10 3	375 12 0	1,738 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sángli	2,366 3 7	2,285 5 4	11,000 0 t	250 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sávánur	..	..	53 8 0	165 14 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakshmeshwar ..	120 0 0	120 0 0	1,783 2 11	1,703 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jámkhandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rámdurg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurandwád	..	..	..	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,884 14 0	6,630 4 7	29,061 5 8	3,990 10 10	1	1	166	268	216 9	12,628 4 7	16,323 5 9

—*continued.*

Schools under Inspection.

Middle Class Schools.							Lower Class Schools.						
Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly number in 1877-78.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly number in 1877-78.	Expenditure.	
1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.		1876-77.	1877-78.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	130	125	127	1,535 3 7	1,361 7 3	20	16	785	559	623	4,369 5 11	3,837 1 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	178	216	199	1,513 11 6	1,290 12 9
1	1	75	75	69	128 10 7	683 13 0	21	20	663	551	559	3,060 15 3	3,013 6 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	457	410	360	1,945 11 0	..
1	1	141	147	150	1,004 8 0	1,021 15 3	12	13	422	379	311	1,642 13 3	1,510 0 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	467	373	383	..	2,389 11 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	86	80	85	396 0 0	540 6 2
1	1	76	87	71	2,925 7 3	2,932 6 6	33	35	1,659	1,720	1,674	5,356 9 5	5,928 6 8
4	4	422	434	417	6,093 13 5	5,999 10 0	124	122	4,717	4,288	4,194	18,185 2 4	18,509 13 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	339	318	316 5	2,873 10 1	2,663 14
1	1	95	107	101·0	587 6 11	579 10 6	5	8	208	404	367·8	691 9 0	1,140 9 6
17	12	1,978	741	1,841·1	22,430 3 9	21,043 0 7	404	426	21,842	25,280	25,079·9	95,532 13 2	1,01,917 11 8
2	2	109	118	101·2	3,809 14 10	3,334 5 5	41	59	2,421	3,370	2,624·6	11,910 2 2	14,144 6 0
1	1	14	16	15·3	485 14 0	424 12 6	44	48	2,444	2,779	2,495·9	15,184 2 10	13,112 15 2
1	2	27	56	62·5	827 14 3	964 4 9	17	18	977	1,082	1,137	4,465 15 8	4,927 9 2
1	1	306	383	344·	1,469 0 6	1,227 0 8	63	63	3,058	3,259	3,066·2	15,471 0 2	14,253 7 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	310	288	254·0	925 4 0	911 1 2
23	19	2,529	1,421	2,465·1	29,110 6 3	27,573 12 5	576	624	31,260	36,462	35,025·4	1,44,180 15 0	1,50,407 12 1
7	6	826	704	551·5	8,229 10 8	5,286 9 8	124	125	5,705	5,467	4,154·4	25,599 15 0	28,548 14 8
1	1	66	65	43·9	1,304 8 0	1,398 12 6	15	15	711	737	517·7	4,919 15 9	4,645 7 10
1	1	51	50	38·5	1,578 1 6	1,277 11 4	19	19	606	401	320·5	3,803 10 10	3,871 13 5
3	2	264	246	185·4	4,317 13 4	2,625 0 9	36	38	1,424	1,514	1,125·4	10,877 9 11	11,396 2 9
1	1	45	40	23·4	2,482 7 9	2,443 2 0	2	2	123	106	63·	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	455	434	347·	1,777 2 10	2,682 10 0
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	115	98	..	614 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	14	1,252	1,220	940·7	17,912 9 3	13,645 5 3	219	222	9,024	8,659	6,528·	46,978 6 4	51,145 0 0

A.—EDUCATION

(5.)—Return of all Native State

State.	Female Schools.							Normal			
	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly number in 1877-78.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78	1876-77.	1877-78.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Central Division.											
Akalkot	1	1	27	20	23	179 14 6	169 8 0	..	..	..	..
Modnimb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aúnd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phálṭan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jawhár	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawant Wári	2	1	83	61	70	289 2 10	657 6 7	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	2	110	101	93	469 1 4	826 14 7	..	..	..	..
North-East Division.											
Peint State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.											
Súrat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Káthiáwár Agency ..	42	46	1,322	1,668	1646·1	7,060 2 7	7,331 12 7	1	1	61	65
Cutch Agency	4	6	185	322	223·3	1,423 5 1	1,680 3 10	..	..	..	..
Mahikánta Agency ..	3	3	71	101	80·4	288 2 3	335 7 4	..	..	..	..
Pálanpur Agency ..	1	1	16	25	19	190 7 0	163 9 6	..	..	..	..
Rewakánta Agency ..	3	3	93	109	94·9	592 3 2	551 6 5	..	..	..	..
Cambay Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	53	59	1,687	2,225	2,063·7	9,554 4 1	10,062 7 8	1	1	61	65
Southern Division.											
Kolhápur	2	2	132	127	100·3	14,343 2 7	1,493 3 4	1	1	20	23
Miraj	1	1	46	48	29·1	334 8 9	370 2 0	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	1	1	25	22	17·2	207 6 0	207 8 0	..	..	..	..
Sángli	1	1	25	21	16·5	226 0 9	210 3 7	..	..	..	..
Sávánur	1	1	31	24	14·	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakshmeshwar	2	2	80	75	48	169 1 7	..	..	..	..	..
Jámkhandi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rámdurg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurandwád	..	1	..	24	20	..	143 0 0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	10	339	341	245·1	2,371 8 8	2,42[illegible] 1 11	1	1	20	23

—*concluded.*

Schools under Inspection—concluded.

SCHOOLS.			TOTAL.							REMARKS.
Average monthly number in 1877-78.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly number in 1877-78.	Expenditure.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.		1876-77.	1877-78.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
..	..	..	22	18	942	704	774	7,838 13 9	5,368 1 1	
..	..	..	7	8	178	216	199	1,633 11 6	1,410 12 9	
..	..	..	22	21	739	626	628	..	4,441 3 0	
..	..	..	15	15	457	410	360	2,485 11 0	..	
..	..	..	13	14	551	526	549	2,961 5 3	2,880 3 3	
..	..	..	18	12	467	373	383	2,893 0 4	2,721 11 1	
..	..	..	3	3	86	80	85	396 0 0	540 6 2	
..	..	..	36	37	1,819	1,883	1,814	11,336 2 3	9,712 9 4	
..	..	..	131	128	5,238	4,823	4,792	29,544 12 1	27,074 14 8	
..	..	..	8	8	339	318	316·5	3,002 10 1	2,777 14 0	
..	..	..	6	9	303	511	468·8	1,278 15 11	1,720 4 0	
59·9	7,442 2 6	8,784 5 4	467	488	25,477	28,171	29,001·3	2,33 910 9 6	2,82,695 0 0	
..	696 0 0	852 0 0	48	68	2,762	3,845	2,979·5	25,290 15 2	28,518 14 7	
..	..	..	48	52	2,529	2,896	2,591·6	21,181 6 11	15,212 10 4	
..	..	..	19	21	1,020	1,163	1,218·5	6,844 1 9	14,185 8 9	
..	..	..	67	67	3,457	3,751	3,505·1	18,994 7 6	17,359 6 4	
..	..	..	2	2	310	288	254	925 4 0	911 1 2	
59·9	8,138 2 6	9,636 5 4	657	707	35,858	40,625	40,018·8	3,08,425 12 9	3,60,602 13 2	
20·4	2,299 8 1	2,329 11 9	135	135	6,849	6,589	5,043·5	67,692 7 1	58,845 5 6	
..	..	..	17	17	823	850	590·7	7,659 8 7	7,221 13 8	
..	..	..	21	21	682	473	376·2	7,610 15 3	5,732 13 9	
..	..	..	40	41	1,713	1,781	1,327·3	28,787 11 7	16,766 12 5	
..	..	..	4	4	199	170	100·4	2,535 15 9	2,609 0 5	
..	..	..	9	9	535	509	395·	3,849 7 4	4,505 11 0	
..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2	..	139	118·	..	807 0 0	
20·4	2,299 8 1	2,329 11 9	295	248	10,801	10,511	7,951·1	1,18,136 1 7	96,488 8 9	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1.)—Abstract showing the total number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of Book.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.							Books published in Indian classical languages.			Books published in more than one language.	Total.
	English.	Portuguese.	Maráthi.	Gujáráti.	Kánárese.	Sindi.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Koncanim.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.		
Original works	83	1	145	152	3	3	9	5	1	2	...	1	28	433
Translations	...	...	12	21	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	12	50
Re-publications	26	...	100	36	4	3	10	16	...	47	8	4	95	349
Total ...	109	1	257	209	7	6	22	23	1	49	8	5	135	832
Total ...	110		525							62			135	832

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(2.)—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV. of 1876 during the year 1877.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Biography	.....	4	.....	.....	4	
2	Drama	1	14	.....	.....	15	
3	Fiction	3	38	5	.....	46	
4	History	3	11	1	.....	15	
5	Language	3	37	8	17	65	
6	Law	2	11	.....	3	16	
7	Medicine	4	4	.....	9	17	
8	Miscellaneous	77	230	3	66	376	
9	Poetry	8	100	17	9	134	
10	Politics	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	.....	6	3	14	23	
12	Religion	6	29	25	16	76	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	.....	17	.....	.....	17	
14	Science (Natural and others)	2	22	.....	1	25	
15	Travels and Voyages	1	2	.....	.....	3	
	Total	110	525	62	135	832	
1	Original works	84	318	3	28	433	
2	Translations	.....	38	.....	12	50	
3	Re-publications (*a*) Original	25	151	58	94	328	
	Re-publications (*b*) Translations	1	18	1	1	21	
	Total	110	525	62	135	832	
1	Educational works	9	83	6	12	110	
2	Non-educational works	101	442	56	123	722	
	Total	110	525	62	135	832	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1877-78.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat		Remarks.
			(a). Newspaper.	(b). Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay.					
Church Gate Street ...	Times of India Steam Press	Col. Nassau Lees, Mr. M. Mull, and Mr. W. M. Wood.	Times of India, Daily ... Do. Bi-weekly. Do. Overland Summary.	Times of India Price Current. Do. Calendar and Directory.	
27, Meadow Street ...	Caxton Printing Works...	G. Claridge & Co. ...	English Mail, Bombay Church Chronicle.	Bombay Traders' Advertiser.	
Thakoordwar Road ...	National Press	Waman Ramchander ...	Swadesh Mitra	None.	
Byculla	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Bombay Education Society	None	Bombay Educational Record. Asiatic Society's Journal, Medical and Physical Society's Transactions, Bombay Quarterly Army List, Army General Orders, Chamber of Commerce Daily Trade Returns, Children's Dnyanodaya, Indian Antiquary, Dnyanodaya Almanac, Indian Evangelical Review, Ordnance Circular Orders.	
Old Nagpada... ...	Murgoob Hur Dayar ...	Hurry Lingoo	Kushfool Akhbar Furhutool Uhbanb.	None.	
Cawasji Patell Tank Road.	Indu Prakásh Press ...	Vishnu Parashrám Pandit.	Indu Prakásh	Children's Friend.	
Kalbadevi Road ..	Asiatic Printing Press ...	Bhicoo Sazba & Co. ...	Subodh Patricka, Israel Ashram, Satia Prakásh.	None.	
Parsee Bazár Street, Fort.	Akhbari Sowdagar Press..	Cowasjee Dadabhai ...	Akhbari Sowdagar, Samachar Durpan, and Bombay Chábook.	Gujáráti Almanac.	
Kalbadevi Road	Dnyan Ságar Press ...	Shreedhur Shewlál ...	None	Marwadi Chandoo Panchang Almanac.	
Girgaum Road ...	Bombay Vurtman Press...	Muncherjee Hosonjee	None	Vidia Mitra Bharuth Prakash.	

Girgaum Back Road.	Native Opinion	Narayan Mahadeva Paranjpe and Moro Wittal Valveker.	Native Opinion	Balmitra.
Old Jamli Street ...	Gunput Krishnaji's Press.	Atmaram Kánoba ...	None	None.
Kumartukda	The Advertiser Press ...	Framji Cowasjee Gotelee..	The Bombay Dost and Advertiser.	None.
Armenian Lane, Fort.	The Oriental Printing Press.	Pundlic Narayen... ...	None	Arya Dhurma Prakash, The Patriot.
Kalbadevi Road ...	Nirnaya Sagar Press ...	Javaji Dádáji	None	Vedartha Yatna, Vivedha Dnyana Vistar, Valmiki Rama Katha, Koumodi Mohotsha, Yajnavalki Smurti.
New Nagpada ...	Anglo-Vernacular Press...	Rev. Vishnu Bhásker ...	Bombay Guardian, The Dnyanodaya.	The Satya Dipica.
Bazár Gate Street, Fort.	Printers' Press	Furdonji Framjee Cursetjee.	Daily Export	None.
Meadow Street ...	Bombay Gazette Press ...	Mr. J. M. Maclean ...	Bombay Gazette, Bombay Gazette Overland Summary.	Bombay Price Current, Travellers' Guide, Maclean's Guide.
Bazár Gate Street, Fort.	Duftar Ashkara Press ...	Byramjee Furdonjee & Co.	Rast Goftar and Satya Prakásh.	Stree Bodh, Noor Ellum.
Church Gate Street, Fort.	Bombay Samachar Press..	Manockjee Burjorjee ...	Bombay Samachar, Loke Mitra, Daterdoo.	Burjo Nameh, Guzlastan.
Parsee Bazár Street ...	Bombay Merchant's Press	Burjorjee Hormusjee ...	None	None.
Hornby Row, Fort ...	The Fort Mercantile Press.	Manockjee Hosungjee ...	The Merchant's Daily Companion.	None.
Hummum and Apollo Street.	Government Central Press.	Government	None	Bombay Government Gazette, Bombay Civil List, History of Services.
Parsee Bazár Street, Fort.	The Reporter's Press ...	Merwanjee Nourojee ...	The Daily Commercial Sale Report.	None.
Meadow Street, Fort..	Examiner Press	Roman Catholic Mission of Bombay.	Bombay Catholic Examiner, The Pastoral Gazette, A' India Catholica	None.
Khetwady 5th Lane...	Minerva Press	Runsord Rowjee	Daily Prabhakar	None.
Girgaum Road ...	Indian Printing Press ...	Ramjee Yeshwant ...	Subooda Patrika, Arya Warta Punchanan.	None.
Dean Lane, Fort ...	Eagle Printing Press ...	Dadabhoy Bomanjee ...	None	Dumbharak, or Exposure of Hypocrisy.
Fanaswady Lane ...	Family Printing Press ...	Krishnarao Raghunathji..	None	None.
Kalbadevi Road ...	Bombay Printing Press ...	Janoba Babajee	None	None.
Bazár Gate Street ...	Industrial Press	Burjorjee Cursetjee ...	None	Dnyan Vardhak.
Bhownagri Moholla ...	Matba Hasani	Mowlvi Seddik Mahomed.	None	None.
Parsee Bazár Street...	Fort Printing Press ..	Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Shapurjee Batliwala & Co.	None	None.
Moogbhat	The General Printing Press.	Kristnabaee, widow of Babul Luxumanjee.	None	None.
Barrack Lane, Fort ...	Commercial Press ..	Dosabhoy Eduljee ...	None	None.
Lohar Chawl	Shree Radha Kristna Press	Tatia Sakharam	None	None.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c.—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(a). Newspapers.	(b). Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay—continued.					
Hornby Road, Fort...	Indian Spectator Press....	Dosabhoy Ratanji ...	Indian Spectator... ...	None.	
Moombadevi Road ...	Parsee Printing Press ...	Dhanbai, widow of Pallonjee Nasserwaji Khumbatta.	None	None.	
Kalbadevi Road ...	Apyakhtiar Press ...	Nusserwanji Dorabjee Apyakhtiar.	Yezdan Perast (Worshipper of God), Parsee Punch.	None.	
Bazár Gate Street ...	English and Gujaráti Job Printing Press.	Jewanjee Framjee ..	None	Fursad and Schoolboy's Journal.	
Breach Candy Road...	Union Press	Nanabhai Rastunji Panina.	None	None.	
Kandewady Lane ...	Jagadishwar Press ...	Narayen Ramchandra Sohoni.	Mookh-bir-e-Sarvar, Mookh-zani-Sarvar.	None.	
New Hanuman Lane..	Bappoo Harsett's Press ...	Bappoo Hursett	None	None.	
Mody Street, Fort ...	The Bombay Jamshed Press.	Shapoorjee Pestonjee ...	Jame-e-Jamshed	None.	
Bazár Gate Street ...	Doorbin Press	Cursetjee Tamooljee ...	None	None.	
Kalbadevi Road ...	Imperial Press	Nowrojee Framjee ...	None	None.	
Hanuman Lane ..	Bappoo Sudashew's Press.	Keshow Dusruth... ...	None	None.	
Marine Street, Fort...	Alliance Printing Press ...	Cawasjee Pestonjee and Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy Langra.	Satya Mitra	Dnyan Vividhuck, Naya Sangraha.	
Duncan Road ...	Mutba Hydree Press ...	Mulla Noorooden Jewankhan.	None	None.	
New Hanuman Lane..	Hurry Luxumon's Press...	Hurry Luxumon... ...	None	None.	
Ditto ...	Suckharam Bhicksett's Press.	Suchkaram Bhicksett ...	None	None.	
Kandewady Street ...	Arya Sadan Press ...	Damodhar Vinayek Wagle	Arya Patrica	None.	
Shaik Memon Street..	Dnyan Durpan Press ...	Mahadeo Gopal Shastri...	None	None.	
Northern Division.					
(1.) Ahmedábád ...	1. Samsher Bahadur ...	Sawachbhai Raichand ...	Samsher Bahádur (Weekly).	Dhrol Darbar Gazette, monthly.	

	2. United Printing and General Agency Company, Limited.	Ranchodál Gangarám ...	.....	Gujárát Shala Patrika and Veednyan Veelas and Budhi Prakásh (monthly).	
	3. Ahmedábád Samachar.	Lallubhai Surchund ...	Ahmedábád Samachar (Weekly).	Nyáy Tutwa (monthly).	
	4. Hitechhu	Pitambardás Tribhowandás.	Hittechhu (weekly) ...	Bal Lagna Michedhak Patrika (fortnight), Wudwan Gazette (monthly).	
	5. Ahmedábád Times ...	Kaledás Sankalchand ...	.....	Jain Sudhakar (monthly).	
	6. Satya Prakásh ...	Bulakhdás Narandás ...	.....	Job-work.	
	7. Suryodaya	Bhogilál Dolat	.....	Jain Diwakar (monthly).	
	8. Bajibhai Amichand...	Bajibhai Amichand ...	No newspaper or periodical but job-work.		
	9. Chaganlál Maganlál .	Chaganlál Maganlál ...			
	10. Lalu Kewal	Lalu Kewal			
	11. Ambaram Panachund	Killa Kallian			
	12. Samachar Sar ...	Náráyen Krishnaram ...			
	13. Motilal Kalidas ...	Motilál Kalidás			
	14. Lalubhai Karamchand.	Lalubhai Karamchand ...			
(2). Kaira—					
Nariád Town ...	Duniadád*	Máneklál Khusaldás ...	Duniadád*	.....	* Not regularly published.
Kaira Town ...	Niti Prakásh	Ranchod Joctaji... ...	Niti Prakásh	.....	
Do. ...	Kaira Wartmán, Gayan Mayukut.	Pánachund Fulchund Keshavlál Ramchordás.	Kaira Wartman	Gayan Mayukut.	
(3). Panch Mahals ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		
(4). Broach	1. Broach Wartman ...	Pestonji Rustomji Adhyaru.	Broach Wartman ...	Nil.	
	2. Udyam Prakásh ...	Fulchund Khubchand ...	Swadesh Mangul... ...	Nil.	
	3. Broach Satyadohan ...	Sheik Martuza Mastufa...	Nil...	Nil.	
(5). Súrat	Súrat Wartman-darpan...	Gordhandas Kirparam ...	.....	.....	Is closed.
	Budhi Prakásh	Wásudeo Balkrishna ...	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
	Súrat City Central Press..	Keshurbhai Ragnathji ...	Nayaya Prakásh	....	Also do.
	Súrat Sodagar Press ...	Dáyárám Mancharám ...	Surya Prakásh	.....	Do. do.
	Mangal Karya	Máneklál Motichand ...	Gujárát Samachar ...	.....	Do.
	Victoria Press	Mancharám Ghelabai (proprietor), Itcharám Surajrám and Jevashrám Keshavrám (at present editors).	Gujárát Mitra and Deshi Mitra.	.....	
	Súrat Nitidurpan... ...	Bhagwandas Lalubai ...	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
	Kadri Press	Mahomedali Hebtul'a ...	.....	.....	Is closed.
	Dnyan Sagar	Kásidás Bhikaridás ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Mission Press	Irish Presbyterian Mission	.....	Satyodya	Also does miscellaneous work.
	Deshimitra	Pándurang Chimanlál ...	.....	.....	Is closed.
	Taraprakásh	Ghelabhai Ranchodji ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Chandrodaya	Rattonchund Jeychand ...	.....	.....	Cannot be traced.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c.—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(a). Newspapers.	*(b)*. Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—continued.					
(5). Súrat—*continued.*	Prabakar	Dalpatram Gopáldass ...	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
	Islam Press	Nurul Hussein	.....	.....	Is closed.
	Gulsewalama Press in Police Lines.	.....	.....	.....	It appears to have been sold to Mancherji Jamsetji.
	Press in Police Lines ...	Government	.....	.....	Government notices and forms are printed.
	Gujárát Revenue Survey Press.	Government	....	.....	Maps and forms are printed.
	Khoda Bakhush	Mancherji Jamsetji ...	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
(6). Tanna	Arunodaya	Kashinath Vishnu Phudke.	Arunodaya - newspapers, 480 copies, published every Sunday.	.....	
	Suryodaya	Gopal Govind Dabak ...	300 copies of Suryodaya newspaper, published every Monday, and 275 copies of Hindu Punch, published every Thursday.	.....	
	Wasi (Bassein) Samachar.	Wasi Samachar Press Company.	125 copies of Wasi Samachar newspaper, published every Sunday.	.....	
(7). Kolábá	Satya Sadan	Rawji Hari Athavale ...	Satya Sadan.	.....	
Central Division.					
(8). Násik ...	Násik Vrat	Hari Trimbak Kale ...	Násik Vrat (issued weekly).	None	
	Násik Samachár	Hari Vishnu Sahasrabudhé.	Násik Samachar (issued weekly).	None	
	Godá Lahari	Rango Venayek Jamkhedkar.	Only job work is undertaken by this press.	.....	

(9). Khándesh ...	Khándesh Waibhava ...	Ganesh Bhikaji Waidya Bahalkar.	One ...	None	Both of these are merely local papers with a poor circulation.
	Arya Warta	Narayan Krishna ...	One ...	None	
(10). Ahmednagar ...	Nyaya Sindhee	Daji Chimnaji Kukde ...	Nyaya Sindhee	Nyaya Prakash	175 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (*a*) are issued every Monday morning and 300 copies of the publication entered in column (*b*) are issued monthly.
	Nagar Samachar	Abanna Linguji ...	Nagar Samachar	Mana	175 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (*a*) are issued every Saturday morning, and 500 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (*b*) are issued monthly.
(11.) Poona	Poona Observer	Tamalji Dadabhoy ...	Poona Observer	.....	
	Deccan Herald	Dadabhoy Sorabji ...	Deccan Herald	.....	
	Dnyan Prakash	Krishnaji Trimbak Ranade	Dnyan Prakash	... .	
	Dnyan Chakshu	Bhau Govind Sapkar ...	Dnyan Chakshu	Religious works, law books, forms, &c., are also printed.	
	Kasta Vilasini	Vithal Pandurang *alias* Ana Sohoni.	Kasta Vilasini		
	Shri Shivaji	Raoji Narayen Chobe ...	Shri Shivaji	.....	
	Poona Hindu Panch ...	Raoji Narayen Chobe ...	Poona Hindu Panch ...	.....	
	Prabhát Patrika	Nilkant Ramchandra Agnihotri.	Prabhat Patrika	Religious works, almanacks, &c., are also printed.	
	Satya Shodhak	Narayen Tookaram Nagarkar.	Satya Shodhak	.....	
	Kiran	Mahadeo Balal Namjoshi.	Kiran	.....	
	Poona Herald	Ganesh Abaji Athawle ...	Poona Herald	.....	
	Vidya Sangraha	Balkrishna Hari Tamboli.	Vidya Sangraha	Books, religious works, &c., are also printed.	
	Krishnarao Pandurang ...	Ramchandra Pandurang.	Din Bandhu	At these presses religious works, almanacks, forms, &c., are printed.	
	Budhe Prakash	Pandurang Vithal Ranade	.....		
	Jaghitichhu	Raoji Shridhar Gondhalekar.	.....		
	Data Prasarak	Vinayek Vithal	.....		
	Vat Prasarak	Naro Appaji Godbole ...	... .		
	Vrata Suchak	Balwant Appaji	.....		
	Chandrodaya	Nago Shripat	.....		
	Thakar	Gopal Ramchandra ...	.....		
	City Press...	Wasudev Madhowrao Pendse.	.....		

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c.—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*). Newspaper.	(*b*). Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—continued.					
Poona—*continued.*	Suvidya Prakash... ...	Wamon Balkrishna Shastri.	.....	At these presses, religious works, almanacks, forms, &c., are printed.	
	Vishva Bramha	Bhau Anant Satarkar ...	.....		
	Ranade	Dinkar Vithal	.....		
	The Revenue Survey Press.	Government	.....	Government work.	
	Photozincographic Press	Government	.....	Maps, plans, drawings, &c., for Government.	
	City Jail Press	Government	.....	Confined to the printing of Government work.	
	Yerrowda Jail Press ...	Government	.....		
	Municipal Press	Poona Municipality ...	.....	Forms, circulars, &c., for departmental use as well as for Government offices and private individuals.	
	Kaloteyak...	Ramchandra Vishwanath Dhurandhar.	.....	Office work and forms.	
	Law Printing Press ...	Vithal Hari Khandekar...	.....	At these presses, books, religious works, almanacks, &c., are printed.	
	Krishnarao Pandurang ...	Krishnarao Pandurang ...	.....		
Sholápur	(1). Kalpataru and Anand Vritha.	Balaji Narayen Kakade...	One.		
	(2). Pandhari Vritha ...	Shivappa Murgappa ...	One.		
Satárá...	Maharashtra Mitra ...	Ganesh Narayen Kolatkar	Maharashtra Mitra ...	.....	These newspapers are published weekly.
	Shubhasuchak	Ramchandra Appaji Chitle.	Shubhasuchak	.....	
	Bodh Sudhakar	Pandurang Sakharam Kashikar.	Bodh Sudhakar	.....	
	Columbian Press... ...	Rev. H. J. Bruce ...	....	... .	Published weekly, 260 copies, Karnátic Wartic. Discontinued this year.
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	Belgaum Samachar ...	Bhikaji Hari	The Belgaum Samachar...	... .	

Dhárwár	Dhárwár Wrat	Anataji Ramchandra ...	Dhárwár Wrat	
	Dnyan Wardhák... ...	Ramchandra Shriniwas ..	.....	Shodak.
	Dhárwár Chandrodaya ...	Oochayabin Gangapaya Vibhooti.	Dhárwár Chandrodaya ...	.....
	Prabodh Chandrodaya Savanur.	Balaprasad bin Sivadayal.	.....	Native Almanack.
Káladgi	Hitetchu	Balaji Raoji Vengurlekar.	Hitetchu	
Kánárá		Nil..	.....	
Sind.				
Kurrachee	Commissioner's Printing Press.	The Bombay Government	Sind Official Gazette, English and Sindhi, and the Sind Sudhar in Sindhi.	Miscellaneous books for the Educational Department (in Sindhi, Goormuki, and Arabic Sindhi).
	Commercial Press ...	Dorabji Nanabhoy and N. N. Pochaji, carrying on in the name and style of Nowroji & Co.	Sind Advertiser and Civil and Military Gazette (Sind issue).	Law books, 100 copies.
	Moffurrahál Kaloob ...	Mirza Mahomed Saffee ...	Newspaper in Persian language, entitled Moffurrahál Kaloob, published once a week... ...	None.
	Beacon	G. Twills	Daily newspaper... ...	Do.
	Mercantile Press... ..	H. J. Rustomjee	None	Do.
	Sind, Panjab, and Delhi Railway.	Sind, Panjab, and Delhi Railway.	Nil	Do.
	Empress Press	Ladoo Babuaji ...	Nil	Do.
	The Sind Advocate Press	T. B. Jeffirries	Tri-weekly newspaper, but is now closed.	Do.
Native States.				
(1). Káthiáwár—				
Rájkot	Káthiáwár Political Agency Press.	Káthiáwár Local Fund ..	Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette.	Do.
Do.	Káthiáwár Printing Press	Harishankar Pranjiwan..	None	Do.
Do.	Káthiáwar Samachar ..	Munsuk Jetha	Káthiáwár Samáchar ..	Do.
Do.	Swadesh Bandhav Press.	Thakkar Dámodar Govardhandás.	None	Do.
Do.	Káthiáwár General Press.	Kasidas Brijbhukhandas.	None	Do.
Junágarh	Saurashtra Nitiprakash Press.	His Highness the Nawab of Junágarh.	Dastural Amal	Saurashtra Darpan.
Navánagar	Navánagar Gazette Press.	His Highness the Jam of Navánagar.	Navanágar Darbári Gazette.	None.
Bhaunagar	Darbári Press	His Highness the Thakor of Bhaunagar.	Darbári Gazette	Do.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*concluded.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c.—concluded.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*). Newspapers.	(*b*). Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Native States—cont.					
Káthiáwár—*continued.*					
Gondal	Swadesh Hithprakash ...	Vallabhji Kuberdas ...	None	None.	
Do.	Town Press	Kanji Karsandas.. ...	None	Do.	
Sáwant Wari State.	Sáwant Wári Political Superintendent's Office Press.	Sáwant Wári State ...	None	Do.	Used for printing forms, returns, &c.
(3). Savanur	Proobodhchandrodaya ...	Bálápraséd Misra ...	None	Do.	
(4). Kolhápur ...	Two presses, 1 belonging to the State, and the other belonging to a private individual.	.....	.....	A weekly vernacular paper, called Dnyan Sagar.	

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1877-78.

1	Denominations.	2 Number of Persons. (a.) Natives.	2 Number of Persons. (b.) Others.	3 Number of Ministers or Priests.	4 Number of Churches or Buildings designed, &c.	5 Total annual income from Government.	6 Remarks.
1	Church of England	* 3,813	19,406	48	‡ 51	...	‡ 38 churches consecrated.
2	Church of Scotland	* 100	3,200	5	6	34,920	
3	Protestant Dissenter	† 2,876		§ ...	...	...	§ This information is not obtainable.
4	Roman Catholic	† 75,000	.....	* 80	50	41,400	Besides the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, the Archbishop of Goa has a number of churches, prists, and Christians under his jurisdiction. His representative is the Very Rev. Antonio Thomas da Silva Leitao e Castro.
5	Creek Church	† 89	This information is not obtainable.				
6	Armenian	† 136					
7	Syrian	.....					
8	Jew	† 5,929					
9	Pársi	† 66,498					
10	Hindu	† 1,29,17,793					
11	Muhammadan	† 28,43,954					
12	Buddhist	† 1,90,620					
13	Jain	.....					
14	Sikh	† 23,993					
15	Other sects (not included in the above)	† 92,203					

† According to Census of 1872.

*According to the figures furnished by the Ecclesiastical Department.

A.—Physical Geography.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil Political control of the Government of Bombay in 1877.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in Square miles.
British Possessions Directly Administered.	
Northern Division...	15,576
Central do.	38,563
Southern do.	22,846
Sind	48,876
Aden	11
Total Directly Administered ...	1,25,872
Tributary States.	
Gujárát	42,079
Konkán	...
Deccan...	3,288
Western Kárnátic...	2,594
Sind	...
Total ...	47,961
Non-Tributary States.	
Gujárát	4,476
Konkán	1,763
Deccan...	7,791
Western Kárnátic	210
Sind	6,109
Total ...	20,349
Total of Tributary and Non-tributary ...	68,310
Grand Total ...	194,182

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

Commissionership.		Executive District.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	
						Head-quarter Town.	Population.
2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.	Directly administered.	Ahmedábád	8	3,844	829,637	Ahmedábád	116,873
		Kaira	7	1,561	801,678	Kaira	12,681
		Panch Máháls	5	1,644	240,743	Godhra	10,641
		Broach	6	1,363	350,322	Broach	36,932
		Súrat	8	1,585	607,087	Súrat	107,149
		Tanna	11	4,052	847,424	Tanna	14,299
		Kolábá	5	1,782	350,405	Alibág	5,473
	Under Political control.	Cutch	11	6,500	487,305	Bhuj	23,818
		Káthiáwár	..	..	..	Rájkot, Bhaunagar, Navánagar, Junágarh	..
		Pálanpur	..	..	..	..	..
		Máhi Kánta	..	..	..	Sádra, Idar, Nándod, Lunáwárá	..
		Rewa Kánta	..	..	..	..	..
		Nárukot	..	..	..	Jambughora	..
		Cambay	..	350	83,494	Cambay	33,709
		Bánsda	..	..	..	Bánsda	..
		Sachin	..	..	..	Sachin	..
		Dharampur	..	..	..	Dharampur	..
		Jawhár	..	534	37,306	Jawhár	1,262
		Janjira	..	324	71,125	Fort Janjira	1,740
Central Division.	Directly administered.	Khándesh	22	10,162	992,415	Dhulia	12,479
		Násik	11	7,155	721,718	Násik	22,436
		Ahmadnagar	11	6,647	773,938	Ahmednagar	32,841
		Poona	8 Talukas, 3 Pettas	5,099	907,235	Poona	90,436
		Sholápur	7	4,509	718,034	Sholápur	53,403
		Sátárá	11	49,913	1,014,033	Sátárá	24,801
	Under Political control	Dáng States	..	..	..	Mere villages	..
		Peint	1	960	47,033	Peint	2,004
		Sátárá Fendatories	..	..	..	Bhor, Phaltan, Aundh, Jath	..
		Akalkot	..	498	81,068	Akalkot	8,470
Southern Division.	Directly administered.	Belgaum	7	4,591	856,318	Belgaum	26,947
		Dhárwár	..	70	14,232	Dhárwár	7,299
		Kaládgi	8	5,695	616,800	Kaládgi	6,000
		Kánárá	7 Talukas, 4 Pettas or Mahals	4,235	398,406	Kánárá	13,263
		Ratnágiri	..	..	..	Ratnágiri	..
	Under Political control.	Kolháipur	10	2,778	802,691	Kolháipur	37,662
		Sáwant Wári	3	900	190,814	Wári	8,017
		S. M. Jagirdars	17	1,838	371,642	Sángli, Miraj	22,520
		Savánur	..	..	..	Savánur	..
Sind.	Directly administered.	Kurrachee	3	16,109	426,722	Kurrachee	56,753
		Haidarábád	4	9,052	723,883	Haidarábád	51,610
		Shikárpur	4	8,809	776,227	Shikárpur	38,107
		Thár and Párkar	7	12,729	180,761	Umarkot	3,099
		Upper Sind Frontier	3	2,177	89,985	Jacobábád	10,804
	Under Political control.	Khairpur	..	..	..	Khairpur	..

BRITISH TERRITORY.

Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
							Land.	Gross.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
884	7	21 and 1 in Camp.	28	10	3,784	15,17,810	14,29,850	24,31,379	
589	5	18	20	8	688	15,98,208	19,55,193	30,30,121	
719	4	11	19	10	823	3,02,568	..	..	
408	4	15	27	14	416	6,19,417	22,40,078	24,97,740	
854	6	19	..	..	569	15,39,530	22,98,028	12,37,037	
2,263	8	37	73	13	808	8,40,806	15,72,154	23,21,247	
1,064	6	14	24	11	305	2,84,874	7,45,279	19,86,054	
1,059	14	..	25	8	644	9,77,323	4,12,622	14,79,677	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	
87	1	..	..	..	..	..	2,79,000	4,00,000	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No information.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
115	3	4	20	10	16	13,665	40,600	14,000	
231	1	3	14	..	60	28,680	1,17,856	3,22,996	
3,395	10	47	23	10	732	13,87,343	33,47,864	41,00,761	
1,284	6	29	62	14	703	10,81,328	12,91,465	18,92,132	
1,362	7	27	33	10	621	7,01,843	11,83,782	14,16,311	
1,201	9	26	99	53	1,044	28,86,694	14,66,743	21,15,614	
716	5	18	38	21	540	7,80,332	14,63,883	17,07,595	
1,356	10	28	30	15	1,517	17,97,753	14,15,242	15,65,850	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
245	1	2	36	16	42	37,973	28,077	48,433	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
106	3	5	23	10	257	44,725	1,90,837	3,67,180	
1,133	6	23	32	13½	5,271	9,21,433	18,50,484	21,13,091	
25	1	1	15	10	38	5,715	49,984	64,961	
1,204	4	22	..	..	3,375	13,48,146	20,24,419	21,57,760	
1,154	5	28	50	10	697	7,52,256	8,98,987	13,63,900	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,097	10	31	..	..	1,628	49,017	9,30,552	30,47,243	
223	4	6	25	8	290	1,25,000	2,02,339	3,02,774	
381	24	35	207	73	1,748	1,35,657	9,47,589	12,80,452	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
710	1 District Judge 1 Judge of the Small Cause Court. 3 Subordinate Judges.	37	60	..	1,280	7,39,936	6,48,270	9,82,515	
1,017	..	..	40	6	895	5,05,038	11,02,733	13,07,122	
4,060	5	43	31	7	1,156	3,16,993	16,35,528	20,33,574	
1,750	13	16	50	21	469	2,02,036	2,02,695	61,319	
1,010	1 Subordinate Judge.	8	28	20	162	77,197	2,33,473	2,90,252	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

D.—

Commissionerships.	Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Christians.		
			Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
					Male.	Female.					
Northern Division.	Directly administered.										
	Ahmedábád ..	260,970	282,798	258,122	155,961	132,756	829,637	215·82	372	105	278
	Kaira	227,155	262,768	246,234	169,884	122,792	801,678	513·5	21	7	323
	Panch Máháls ..	56,922	75,575	68,184	50,729	46,255	240,743	146·43	11	19	..
	Broach	96,723	119,510	109,359	63,001	58,452	350,322	257	76	1	9
	Súrat	137,613	181,305	194,417	122,041	108,124	607,087	..	70	245	19
	Tánna	148,161	273,093	250,622	166,083	157,626	847,424	209	190	113	36,726
	Kolábá	72,741	107,980	108,989	70,061	63,369	350,405	236	3	192	13
	Under Political control.										
	Cutch	167,378	163,547	151,182	90,664	81,912	487,305	6,500	13	..	..
	Káthiáwár ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pálanpur	99,227	264,080	238,506	..	..	502,586	83	1	6	..
	Máhi Kánta ..	109,883	238,648	208,408	..	..	447,056	89·41	9	14	..
	Rewá Kánta ..	113,210	172,766	150,667	97,244	84,970	505,647	110·80	..	5	..
	Nárukot	1,538	2,082	1,935	1,384	1,436	6,837	47·81	..	..	..
	Cambay	29,505	29,491	27,302	14,792	11,909	83,494	238·55	..	...	..
	Báusda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sachin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dharampur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jawhar	6,651	11,187	9,933	8,465	7,821	37,406	..	..	..	..
	Janjira	13,719	21,205	22,317	14,200	13,403	71,125	219	..	7	..
Central Division.	Directly administered.										
	Khándesh ..	232,918	332,462	338,307	198,148	159,725	1,028,642	108	93	502	122
	Násik	125,265	235,599	223,951	135,541	126,627	721,718	90·22	818		245
	Ahmednagar ..	127,348	256,189	248,500	139,147	130,102	773,938	116	89	174	678
	Poona	142,687	295,625	283,826	171,132	156,652	907,235	177·22	3,584		278
	Sholápur	119,836	235,022	225,452	134,250	123,310	718,034	159	99	56	104
	Sátárá	161,303	319,299	340,123	198,417	156,194	1,014,033	2,248	..	288	..
	Under Political control.										
	Dáng States ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
	Peint	8,583	13,859	12,988	10,557	9,629	47,033	49·99	..	..	1
	Sátárá Feudatories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
	Akalkot	13,135	26,816	24,849	15,105	14,298	81,068	163	1	..	..
Southern Division.	Directly administered.										
	Belgaum	183,177	299,278	294,310	179,625	165,537	938,750	204·4	586	6	4,475
	Dhárwár	3,804	4,315	3,690	3,458	2,969	14,232	203	..	..	..
	Kaládgi	146,375	196,316	200,435	118,314	101,735	616,800	168	10	10	344
	Kánárá	91,953	136,135	126,994	70,282	64,995	398,406	91·07	15	660	11,514
	Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under Political control.										
	Kolhápur	160,341	255,727	248,726	153,832	144,406	802,691	288·95	46	..	1,054
	Sáwant Wári ..	44,323	68,343	63,704	35,152	33,615	190,814	213	7	3	3,945
	S. M. Jagirdárs ..	72,034	123,785	122,526	64,991	60,340	371,642	1,476·3	1	24	..
	Sávánur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind.	Directly administered.										
	Kurrachee ..	98,058	155,018	114,514	87,498	69,692	426,722	26·48	2,931	794	104
	Haidarábád ..	147,384	328,902	277,274	70,331	47,376	723,883	79·96	835		
	Shikárpur ..	144,085	252,483	215,564	172,045	136,135	776,227	88·8	90	148	..
	Thár and Párkar ..	39,692	65,344	47,780	37,927	29,710	180,761	14	10	52	..
	Upper Sind Frontier.	19,549	34,172	25,954	20,534	14,924	95,584	43·91	22	75	..
	Under Political control.										
	Khairpur	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

POPULATION.

Classification of Population.					Occupation.			
Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists, including land-holders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
711,180	81,373	482	35,647	..	130,761	152,037	Gujaráti and Hindustani.	1,717
428,541	68,131	94	7,938	296,623	187,877	74,851	Gujaráti	748 permanently emigrated, 7,790 temporarily emigrated.
151,100	14,921	17	5	74,670	53,747	21,828	Do.	2,972 emigrated, 1,884 immigrated.
273,046	69,033	3,116	3,986	1,055	57,865	61,645	Do.	....
362,321	52,157	12,858	11,332	168,085	72,808	103,497	Do.	....
764,037	38,336	3,188	1,823	23	173,897	100,769	Maráthi	....
329,972	17,104	25	3,006	..	72,943	25,050	Do.	....
303,311	118,063	45	65,873	..	89,309	74,238	Gatchee and Gujáráti ..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
422,936	46,678	9	32,956	..	..	..	Gujaráti	3,096
219,584	16,957	..	12,520	167,972	132,722	105,926	Do.	....
176,983	20,298	..	1,515	306,846	118,787	58,979	Do.	....
4,672	33	..	..	2,132	1,165	917	Do.	....
51,336	11,882	107	3,868	16,301	13,670	12,637	Persian and Gujáráti ..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
36,997	324	85	..	36,359	8,666	2,531	Maráthi	....
56,988	13,542	..	2	(Others) 586	..	..	Maráthi and Urdu ..	....
942,999	79,359	61	6,236	Others 626	176,232	166,230	Maráthi	11,662 emigrated, 5,809 immigrated.
641,753	31,663	129	5,037	..	131,817	103,782	Do.	....
717,924	42,435	91	12,547	172,403	128,418	203,868	Do.	....
859,769	39,583	1,243	2,396	192	195,912	711,323	Do.	....
659,575	50,655	66	7,410	9	104,105	130,917	Maráthi and Kánárese.	....
978,116	28,650	64	6,910	5	251,373	87,528	Do. do. ..	35,564
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
46,502	485	1	43	..	7,601	6,258	Maráthi	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
69,638	10,930	..	488	(Others) 16	14,733	27,188	Maráthi and Kánárese..	....
814,651	71,386	82	47,564	..	182,073	117,205	Maráthi and Kánárese..	Between 40,000 and 45,000 people emigrated.
9,652	4,574	..	6	..	3,091	1,024	Kánárese and Hindustani.	1,656
541,929	64,843	..	2,225	7,439	144,360	51,956	Kanárese, Maráthi, Mussalmani, and Telugu.	....
362,788	21,755	25	1,614	(Others) 35	93,874	49,284	Kánárese and Marathi..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
727,132	31,366	..	43,093	..	164,462	91,265	Maráthi, Kánárese, and Hindustani.	....
182,489	4,152	3	199	16	41,718	17,225	Maráthi	....
314,838	36,264	2	15,590	4,923	72,227	86,488	Maráthi and Kánárese..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
73,208	348,769	777	4	Others 45	66,212	88,606	Sindhi	....
103,035	559,321	45	..	..	179,886	543,997	Do.	....
144,094	628,662	..	63	3,170	168,803	89,322	Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, and Urdu.	....
62,500	50,604	..	..	21,622	33,922	146,389	Sindhi, Gujaráti, and Marwari.	....
9,664	85,315	10	..	168	23,598	10,574	Sindhi	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	

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